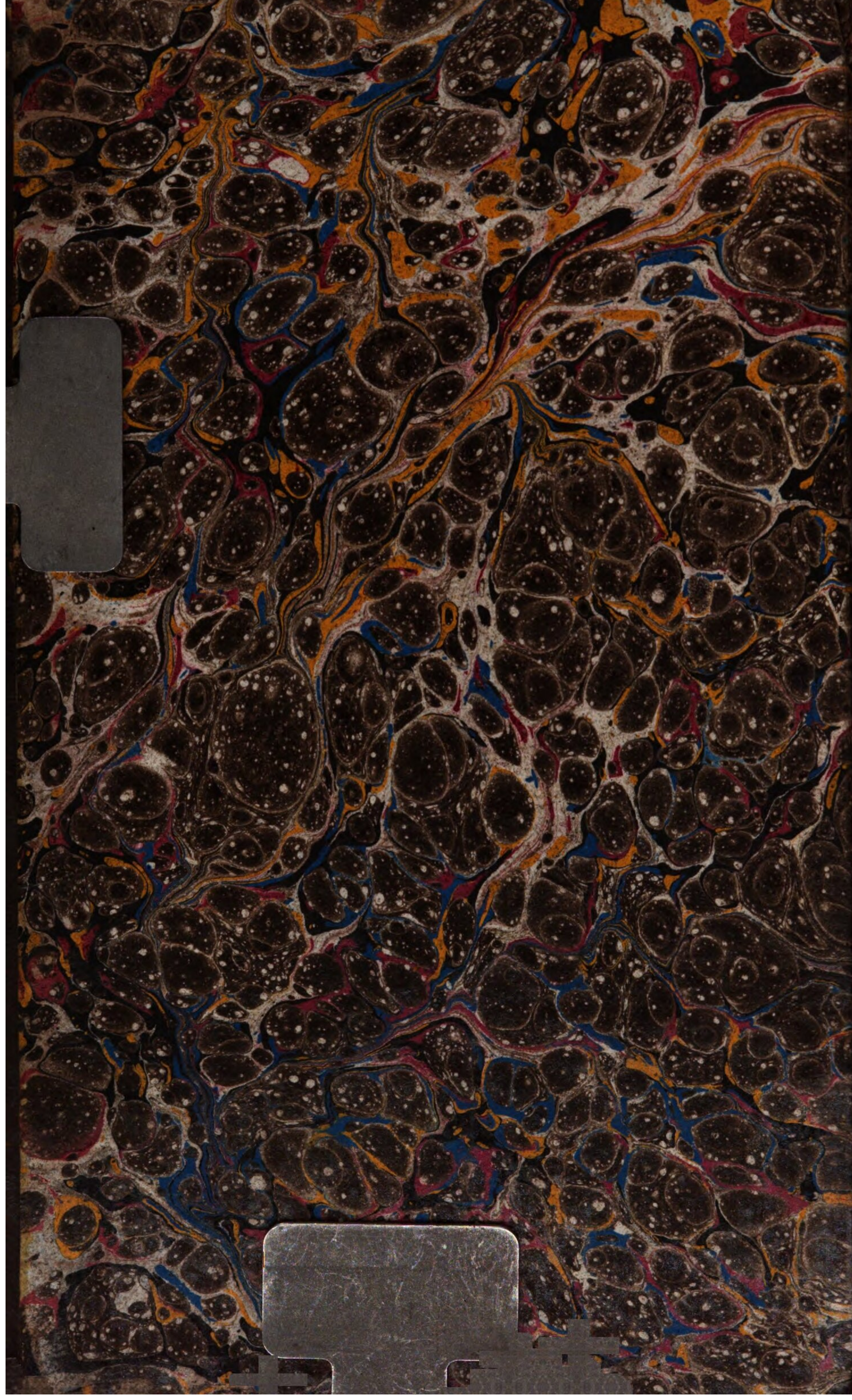
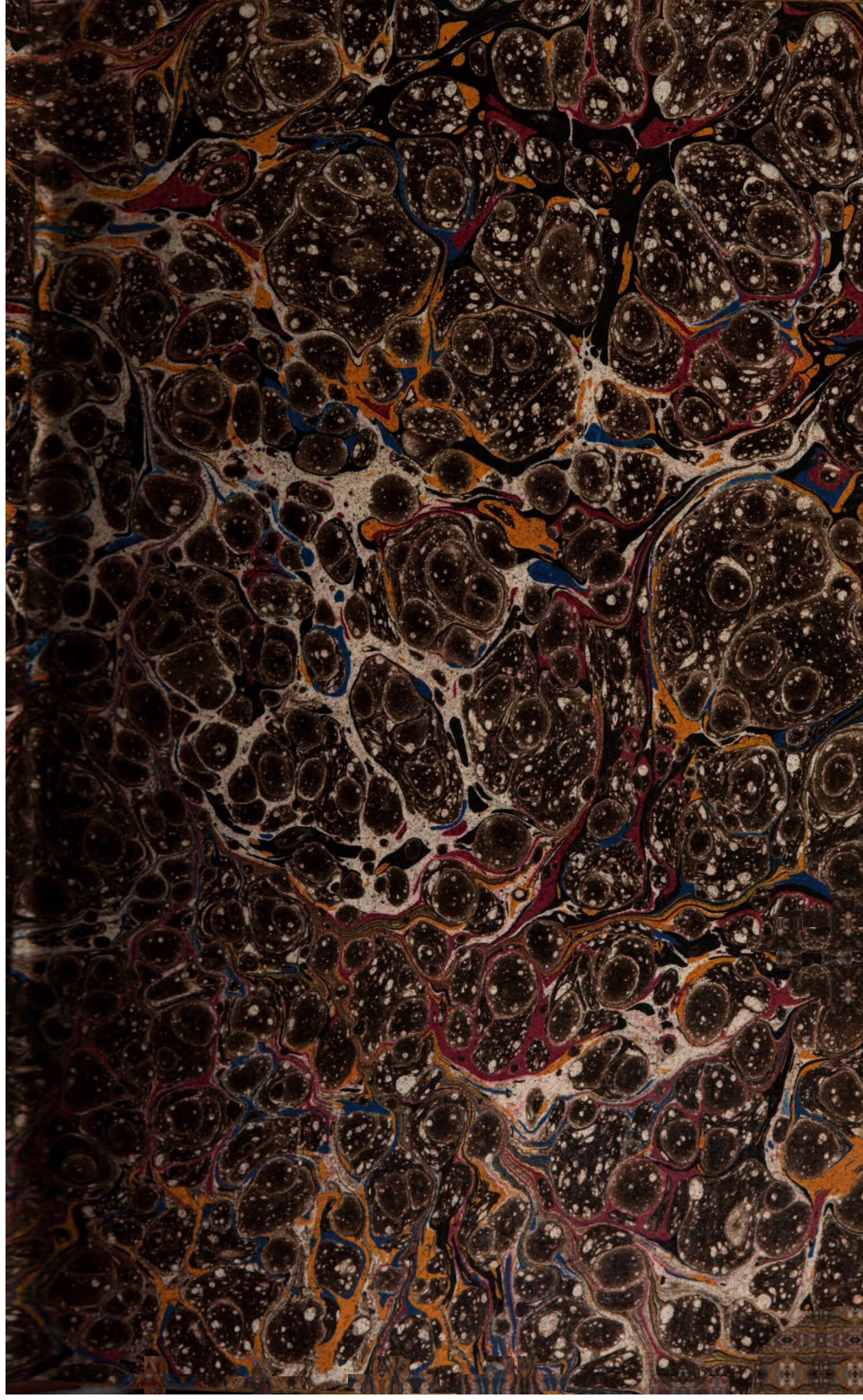






1765

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A
COLLECTION
OF
STATE PAPERS,

RELATIVE TO THE

WAR against FRANCE

Now carrying on by GREAT BRITAIN and the
several other EUROPEAN POWERS;

Containing AUTHENTIC COPIES of

TREATIES,
CONVENTIONS,
PROCLAMATIONS,
MANIFESTOES,
DECLARATIONS,
MEMORIALS,

REMONSTRANCES,
OFFICIAL LETTERS,
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS,
LONDON GAZETTE ACCOUNTS
OF THE WAR, &c. &c. &c.

Many of which have never before been published.

VOL. III. PART I.

LONDON:

Printed for J. DEBRETT, opposite Burlington House,
Piccadilly.

1795.

COLLECTION

OF

STATE PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

WAR AGAINST FRANCE

AND THE GREAT BRITAIN AND

IRELAND 1800-1801

OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

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THE
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OF GREAT
BRITAIN
AND IRELAND
Kew Palace
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VOL. III. PART I.

LONDON

Printed for J. D. B. [illegible] [illegible]

1801

INTRODUCTION.

THE increased degree of favour with which the last Volume was received has stimulated the Editor to new exertions on the present occasion, in hopes of making this Work still more deserving of encouragement. The Moniteur, the most authentic record of the proceedings in France, and the best Dutch, German, and other publications, have been assiduously examined; and from them a very considerable number of state papers are here, for the first time, translated into English. Others, which haste, negligence, or incapacity, originally laid before the public in an imperfect state, are also rendered accurate.

The Revolution in Holland, so important, whether it is considered with regard to the principles and views of France, to the particular interests of Great Britain, or to the general balance of power in Europe, has engaged much of the Editor's attention. The disasters and retreat of the allied armies, as published in the London Gazette, will be found in the Appendix; a digested and arranged series of papers, commencing with the flight of the Stadtholder, and concluding with Carnot's Report, begins the "*Proclamations*;" and these, with the Treaty of Alliance entered into with France, &c. form the most complete and authentic account of this event which has yet been published.

As the state of the French finances has been supposed to afford hopes of success in the war, two reports on that subject are inserted. A part of the first, and the whole of the second, the Editor has translated from the Moniteur.

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TREATIES.

Substance of the Treaty of Peace signed by Charette, on the Part of the insurgent Inhabitants of La Vendee; and the Commissioners of the Convention, on the Part of the French Republic, on the 7th of March, 1795.

Art. I. **T**HE representatives of the people promise, in the name of the convention, that the sum of eighty millions shall be granted to the inhabitants of La Vendee, to indemnify them for the losses, burnings, and devastations they have suffered.

II. Forty millions, on account of that sum, shall be immediately paid, to be distributed.

III. All the contracts by the generals of the inhabitants of La Vendee shall be discharged by the French Republic.

IV. The sum of ten millions shall be deposited for that purpose.

V. The inhabitants of La Vendee acknowledge the French Republic.

VI. General Charette shall have the command of a body of 2000 men, in the pay of the Republic.

VII. That force shall consist of three battalions; the one to be stationed at Machecoul, the second at Chalons, and the third at another place, to be determined afterwards.

VIII. A list shall be made of such persons as are to be banished from La Vendee; that list to be drawn and presented by General Charette.

IX. The free exercise of the Catholic worship shall be permitted. A place may be purchased for the building of a church, but there shall be no bells, nor any exterior ceremonies.

X. The banished nonjuring priests may return to La Vendee, but can only be restored to their patrimonial estates.

XI. There shall be in La Vendee no districts nor municipalities, but only a national agent in every province.

XII. There shall be no requisitions in La Vendee for the space of five years.

Substance of the Treaty of Peace between the Chiefs of that Part of the Insurgents in Brittany, known by the Name of Chouans, and the French Convention, reported by Lesage (see the Moniteur, April 30, 1795.)

Art. I. **T**HE representatives of the people charge the constituted authorities and the commanders of the armed force immediately to execute the laws which give the freedom of religious worship.

II. The Chouans, who have neither profession nor estate, shall be received into the armies of the Republic.

III. The inhabitants of the insurgent departments shall have the power of organizing and keeping on foot a body of chasseurs, which shall not exceed 2400 men; 250 of these shall be stationed in each insurgent department, and shall not be employed elsewhere.

IV. The youths of the first requisition shall remain at home in their communes, for the purpose of restoring agriculture and commerce.

V. The contracts entered into by the chiefs of the Chouans, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the war, shall be paid by the convention, to the amount of 1,500,000 livres.

VI. The past conduct of the Chouans is buried in oblivion.

VII. Succours shall be given to those among the Chouans who have lost all their property by the war.

VIII. The leases of farms, situated in Anjou and Upper Poitou, granted to insurgent Vendeanes, are annulled.

IX. The crops of these farms shall be divided, one half to the proprietor, and the other to the farmer.

X. The farmers shall be indemnified for the losses they have suffered by the war.

XI. The

XI. The Chouans shall be restored to all their property, moveable and immoveable, on submitting to the laws of the Republic: the sequestration put upon their estates shall be taken off, even though they may have been enrolled in the list of emigrants; and the sequestration shall also be taken off from the estates of the widows and children of those who may have been condemned.

The convention approved of the preceding articles, which were signed on the part of the Chouans by CAUMARTIN, BOIS HARDY, &c. and on the part of the Convention by BOLLET.

Articles of Agreement for raising French Corps for the Service of Great Britain, moved for on the 23d of February, and laid before the House of Commons, on the 9th of March, 1795.

Art. I. **T**HE French corps shall be raised under the authority with which his Majesty is invested by an act* of the present session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act to enable Subjects of France to enlist as Soldiers in Regiments to serve on the Continent of Europe, and in certain other Places, and to enable his Majesty to grant Commissions to Subjects of France, to serve and receive Pay as Officers in such Regiments, or as Engineers, under certain Restrictions."

II. Each regiment shall consist of two battalions, comprizing the number of officers, soldiers, &c. stated in the plan, No. II.†

III. The recruits shall be taken from among the peasants, deserters, and soldiers, of the troops of the line. No man shall be enlisted who is not five feet five inches, or who has not been examined by a surgeon, who will vouch that he has no infirmity which can prevent him from serving.

IV. For each man delivered at the depots or places of rendezvous that shall have been fixed upon, the colonel shall be paid levy money, at the rate of 3l. 10s. which sum of 3l. 10s. is to be in lieu of all charges respecting the said recruits, for enlisting, for travelling, and all other expenses whatsoever, until delivered at the place of rendezvous general assigned for each corps by the colonel, and approved by government.

V. Besides the fixed bounty of 3l. 10s. a man, the government shall furnish for each recruit the articles specified in the list No. V.

* See Vol. ii. p. 96.

† For the papers referred to, see the Parliamentary Papers.

VI. The funds necessary for the levy of 1551 men, of which each regiment shall consist, the staff officers being deducted, shall be furnished at the rate of 3l. 10s. a man, as fixed by the Vth article of these regulations, and shall be paid into the hands of the colonels; that is to say, one third, or 1809l. 10s. immediately after the delivery of the letters of service, and the two other thirds, on the demand of the colonels, who shall provisionally give proofs of the progress of their exertions for completing their corps.

VII. The colonels shall nominate their officers, subject to the approbation of his Majesty; but no officer shall be named to any rank who does not possess at this moment, in the service of France, the rank immediately superior, or at least equal, to it: thus the lieutenant-colonels shall be chosen among the colonels, the captains among the officers superior to captains, the lieutenants among the captains or lieutenants, the sub-lieutenants among the lieutenants or sub-lieutenants, or non-commissioned officers.

VIII. The officers, at the forming of the regiments, shall take rank in the degree to which they shall have been named in their respective corps, according to the superiority of the commissions which they held in France on the 1st of July, 1789; and, in case of equal degree at that period, according to the date of the commission of the rank which they held before. Such officers as shall subsequently obtain promotion, shall take rank from the dates of their new commissions in the British service. When two or more officers of the same degree, and of different regiments of emigrants, either raised, raising, or to be hereafter raised, in the service of Great Britain, shall do duty together, either on courts martial, detachments, or any other military service, they shall take precedence, according to the superiority of the commissions which they held in France on the 1st of July, 1789; and, in case of equal degree at that period, according to the dates of the commissions which they held before. When officers of the emigrant regiments shall do duty with British officers, they shall take rank according to the dates of their commissions in the service of Great Britain; but in cases where two or more French officers of equal rank shall be on detachment with a British officer, if the British officer is senior to the French officer, who, in conformity to what has been above stated, would have the command over his countrymen, the British officer shall take the command of the whole, even although any of the said French officers should be senior to him in the British service.

IX. The

IX. The rank of the officers, being once settled, shall never vary. Their promotion shall take place according to seniority. The first lieutenant shall advance to the first vacant company; the first sub-lieutenant to the first lieutenancy; but the nomination of the staff officers, and the selection of officers for the grenadiers, shall always be left to the colonel; subject, however, to the approbation or non-approbation of his Majesty.

X. The commissioned officers shall enjoy the pay allotted to their rank, to commence from the dates of their letters of service, and the non-commissioned officers and privates, &c. to commence from the days of their arrival at the depot. The amount of subsistence for the respective appointments shall be remitted to the colonel every two months, and in advance.

XI. The pay of the officers shall be as stated in the table, No. III.; that of the non-commissioned officers, privates, &c. as in the statement, No. IV.

XII. The surplus of the full pay above the subsistence shall always be paid for the complete establishment, agreeably to the statement, No. IV. annexed to these regulations: consequently, there shall be remitted, every two months, into the chest of each regiment, in advance, the sum of 21,705 livres, 6 sols, 8 deniers, being the sixth part of the sum of 130,232 livres, destined to defray all expenses not at the charge of the soldier.

XIII. By means of the deduction from the full pay, which is in lieu of what was called in France "*Massé Generale, Massé de Campement, and Massé d'Hospital,*" the commanders of regiments shall be obliged to defray all expenses relative to the maintenance of all parts of the dress, arms, and equipment, of all the men of their regiments, and to provide for repairs of every kind.

XIV. At the end of every year an account shall be given in of all disbursements out of the monies arising from the said deduction; in order that the saving, if there should be any, may be accounted for, and remitted into the pay office, at the end of every year. All expenses shall be properly supported by vouchers, without which they must remain at the charge of the commandant of the corps who shall have ordered them.

XV. Subsistence shall be paid only for the effectives, and according to the numbers at the inspection of the commissary, who shall verify the strength of the regiment, and what is due for subsistence. The subsistence for such recruits as shall join the corps in the interval between inspections, shall be ascertained at the first inspection of the commissary, and a separate statement of the amount thereof shall be made

up, in order that the same may be reimbursed to the regiment, immediately after the said inspection.

XVI. Out of the subsistence which shall be paid to each man, as stated in the paper No. IV. he shall be obliged to defray all personal expenses, and to provide for his nourishment, washing, and all charges of maintenance, repairs of linen and shoes, and all expenses which were supplied in France, by what were called "*Les Masses de Linge et Chaussure de Compagnie et de Boulangerie.*" The same deductions shall be made from his pay as from that of the troops of his Britannic Majesty, for articles furnished to him in kind, whether bread, meat, &c.

XVII. The sums valued in French money, in the different statements and articles of the regulations, shall always be paid to the regiment at the rate of one pound sterling, for twenty-four livres French money.

XVIII. The colonels shall engage to complete their regiments in the space of four months from the date of the day on which they shall receive their letters of service; and to deliver the number of men fixed at the depots, or places of rendezvous, which shall be appointed for each regiment.

XIX. His Britannic Majesty will appoint commissaries, or other officers, who shall be stationed at the depots, to receive the recruits of each regiment as they arrive, and to make the final arrangement of the different corps, as soon as they shall have been completed.

XX. The colonels shall be responsible for the men who desert from the depot before the final inspection, which shall take place as soon as their regiments shall be complete.

XXI. In case that any regiment should not have been completed at the expiration of the period limited by the XVIIIth article, the colonel, and all the officers of the said regiment, shall be deprived of their appointments, and the non-commissioned officers, soldiers, &c. shall be incorporated into such other regiments as government shall think proper to assign, and which may be more advanced in their recruitings.

XXII. The uniform shall be red, lined with white, white waistcoat and breeches, with no other ornament than the distinguishing marks of rank. The cockade shall be white, the colours white, with three gold fleurs-de-lis: the eight regiments to be raised at present shall be distinguished by the following colours:

D'Autichamp's	—	light blue
De Viosmenil's	—	white
De Bethisy's	—	bright yellow
De Mortemart's	—	black

De

De Castris	—	bright green
Du Dresnay's	—	deep green
D'Hervilly	—	buff

XXIII. The English government will endeavour to obtain every necessary facility that the recruiting parties of the different corps may enlist such deserters from the troops of the line, or peasants, who are willing to serve in the different regiments, whether in Brabant, the Palatinate, the electorate of Treves, or in the whole extent of the French frontiers; and should any difficulty arise the English commissary should institute an inquiry to ascertain whether the recruiting parties were in fault, or whether they were impeded by obstacles not depending upon themselves.

XXIV. Quarters shall be provided at the expense of government by the commissaries established by his Britannic Majesty, at the places of rendezvous or depots fixed upon for assembling the regiments, and every charge which respects the conveying of the said regiments, and of the articles to be furnished to them in kind, shall be defrayed by government.

XXV. The corps, as soon as they shall be formed, shall be subject to the military regulations and articles of war established by his Majesty, in virtue of the powers with which he is invested by the 4th article of the act of Parliament mentioned above.

XXVI. The corps are to serve during the continuance of the war, and a year after the cessation of hostilities, unless his Majesty should think proper to dispense sooner with the service to which they are bound by the present capitulation.

XXVII. The articles of dress and arms of the men lost on service, shall be re-placed at the expense of government; as well as the men killed in action, or who may die of their wounds, or of disorders, in the hospitals, or at the regiment; which shall be ascertained by the English commissary, by a certificate of their deaths, signed by himself, and the staff of the regiment.

But the colonels shall be bound to re-place such men as are lost through desertion, as well as the effects which they may carry with them.

XXVIII. In unforeseen cases, and in whatever may not be particularly specified by the present regulations, the corps on British pay shall conform to the orders or regulations of his Britannic Majesty respecting his troops, and shall be upon the same footing with them.

Approved,

LE DUC DE HARCOURT,
GRENVILLE,
W. WINDHAM.

Treaty

Treaty of Peace between France and Prussia.

THE French Republic and his Majesty the King of Prussia, equally animated with the desire of putting an end to the war which divides them, by a solid peace between the two nations, have nominated for their plenipotentiaries, viz. the French Republic, the citizen François Barthélemy, its ambassador in Switzerland; and the King of Prussia, his minister of state, of war, and the cabinet, Charles-Auguste, baron de Hardenberg, knight of the order of the Red Eagle, of the White Eagle, and of St. Stanislaus; who, after exchanging their full powers, agreed upon the following articles:

1. There shall be peace, amity, and good understanding, between the French Republic and the King of Prussia, considered both as such, and as elector of Bradenbourg, and co-estate of the German empire.

2. In consequence, all hostilities between the two contracting powers shall cease, from the day of the ratification of the present treaty, and neither of them, from the same period, shall furnish against the other, in any quality, or under any title whatsoever, any succours or contingent, in men, horses, provisions, money, warlike stores, or otherwise.

3. Neither of the contracting powers shall grant a passage through its territory to the troops of the enemies of the other.

4. The troops of the French Republic shall evacuate, within fifteen days after the ratification of the present treaty, the parts of the Prussian states they may occupy on the right bank of the Rhine. The contributions, deliveries, supplies, and services of war, shall cease entirely within fifteen days after the signature of this treaty. All arrearages due at that period, as well as billets and promises given or made in that respect, shall be null. Whatever shall be taken or received after the period aforesaid, shall be restored gratuitously, or paid for in ready money.

5. The troops of the French Republic shall continue to occupy the parts of the states of the King of Prussia, situated on the left bank of the Rhine. All definitive arrangement with respect to these provinces, shall be deferred till the general pacification with the German empire.

6. Until a treaty of commerce between the two contracting powers shall be made, all the commercial communications and relations between France and the Prussian states, shall be re-established on the footing upon which they were before the present war,

7. As

7. As the dispositions of article 6. cannot have their full effect, but in proportion as liberty of commerce shall be re-established for all the North of Germany, the two contracting powers shall take measures for removing from it the theatre of war.

8. To individuals of the two nations respectively shall be granted the restoration of all effects, revenues, or property of what kind soever, detained, seized, or confiscated on account of the war between France and Prussia, as well as prompt justice with respect to all debts due in the states of either of the two contracting powers to the subjects of the other.

9. All prisoners taken respectively since the commencement of the war, without regard to the difference of number or rank, including Prussian marines and sailors, taken either in Prussian ships or ships of other nations, as well as in general all those detained on either side on account of the war, shall be restored within the space of two months at the latest after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, on paying the private debts they may have contracted during their captivity. The same shall be done with respect to the sick and wounded immediately after their getting well. Commissioners shall be immediately appointed on both sides, for executing this article.

10. The prisoners of the Saxon, Mentz, Palatine and Hessian corps, with those of Hesse Cassel and Darmstadt, who have served in the army of the King of Prussia, shall be included in the exchange above-mentioned.

11. The French Republic will accept of the good offices of his Majesty the King of Prussia in favour of the princes and states of the German empire who shall desire to enter directly into negotiation with it, and who to that end have already requested, or shall request, the interposition of the King.

The French Republic, to give to the King of Prussia a first proof of its desire to concur in the re-establishment of the ancient bonds of amity which have subsisted between the two nations, consents not to treat as an enemy's country, during the space of three months after the ratification of the present treaty, the territories of those princes and states of the empire aforesaid, situated on the left bank of the Rhine, in whose favour the king shall interest himself.

12. The present treaty shall have no effect till after being ratified by the contracting parties; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in this city of Basle within one month from this date, or sooner if possible.

In testimony of which we the undersigned ministers plenipotentiary of the French Republic, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the pre-

sent treaty of peace and amity, and affixed to it our respective seals.

Done at Basle the 16th Germinal, the third year of the French Republic, April 5, 1795.

(Signed)

FRANÇOIS BARTHELEMY,
CHARLES-AUGUSTE, Baron de
HARDENBERG.

On the 30th of April, 1795, Reubell said in the French Convention, the Treaty concluded at Basle on the 16 Germinal, (April 5,) between the French Republic and the King of Prussia, was ratified by you on the 14th of April, and by the King of Prussia at Berlin on the next Day. The following is a Copy of the Ratification.

WE, Frederic William, by the grace of God, King of Prussia and Margrave of Brandenburg, &c. make known to all whom it may concern, that from conferences between the French government and us through the medium of our respective agents, a negotiation has resulted, tending to re-establish concord and good harmony; that the treaty concluded at Basle is conformable to our will; that we have for ourselves and our successors accepted, approved, ratified, and confirmed it; that we shall observe it with sincerity and good faith, and that we shall not permit to be infringed in any manner. (*Loud applause.*)

The convention decreed, that the treaty of peace with Prussia should be deposited in the national archives, printed, solemnly published, and transmitted to every part of the Republic.

Second Treaty between the Republic of France and the King of Prussia.

THE Republic of France and his Majesty the King of Prussia having stipulated in the treaty of peace and amity concluded between them the 16th of last Germinal, (5th of April, 1795,) respecting some secret clauses alluded to in the 7th article of the said treaty, which establish a line of demarcation and neutrality for the purpose of removing the theatre of war from the North of Germany, have thought proper to explain and definitively decree the conditions by an express convention. For this purpose the respective plenipotentiaries of the two high contracting powers, viz. on the part of the French Republic, citizen Francis Barthelemy, its ambassador in Switzerland, and on the part of the King of Prussia his minister of state, of war, and

and of the cabinet, Charles Augustus, baron de Hardenberg, knight of the order of the Red Eagle, of the White Eagle, and of St. Stanislaus, &c. have agreed to the following articles :

Art. 1. In order to remove the theatre of war from the frontiers of the states of his Majesty the King of Prussia, to preserve the tranquillity of the North of Germany, and to re-establish the entire freedom of commerce between that part of the empire and France, in the same manner as before the war, the French Republic consents not to push the operations of war, nor to send troops either by land or sea into the states situated beyond the following line of demarcation.

This line shall comprehend East Friesland, and descend along the Ems, and the Aa, or Alpha, to Munster, taking afterwards its direction towards Coesfeld, Borken, Bockholt, to the frontier of the duchy of Cleves, near Iffenbourgh, following this line of frontier to Magenporst, upon the new Issel, and ascending the Rhine to Duyfbourgh; from thence extending along the frontier of the county of Marck, to Werden, Gemarke, and along the Wipper to Hombourg, Altenkirchen, Limbourg upon the Lahn; along that river, and from that which stretches from Idstein to that city, Epstein, and Hochst upon the Mein; from thence to Rauenheim, along the Landgraben to Dornheim, thence following the brook which crosses that district to the frontiers of the Palatinate; thence along the frontiers of the country of Darmstadt, and the circle of Franconia, which the line will entirely enclose, to Ebersbach upon the Necker, continuing the course of that river to Wimsen, a free town of the empire, and taking thence a course to Lœwenstein, Murhard, Hohenstadt, Noerdlingen, a free town of the empire, and Holzkirch upon the Wernitz; inclosing the county of Pappenheim and the whole circle of Franconia and Upper Saxony, along Bavaria, the Upper Palatinate, and Bohemia, to the frontiers of Silesia.

2. The French Republic, considers as neutral country, and as neutral states, all those which are situated behind this line, on condition that they observe on their part, the most strict neutrality, the first point of which shall be to recal their contingents, and not to make any new contract, which can authorize them to furnish troops to the powers at war with France.

Those who shall not comply with these conditions, shall be excluded from the benefit of the neutrality.

3. His Majesty the King of Prussia engages to cause the most strict observance of this neutrality by all the states situated upon the right bank of the Mein, and comprised in the line of demarcation above-mentioned.

The King charges himself with guaranteeing, that no troops, the enemies of France, shall pass that part of the line, or go out of the countries therein comprised, in order to oppose the French arms; and to this effect the two contracting parties are bound to keep upon the most essential points, afterwards to be agreed upon between them, corps of observation sufficient to make this neutrality respected.

5. The passage for troops, whether those of the French Republic, those of the empire, or those of Austria,* shall remain entirely free through the roads leading to the right bank of the Mein, by Francfort.

1st, From Konigstein and Limbourg, to Cologne.

2d, From Friedberg, Wetzlar, and Siegen, to Cologne.

3d, From Hadersheim, Wisbaden, and Nassau, to Coblantz.

4th and lastly, From Hadersheim to Mayence, and *vice versa*; as well as through all the countries situated on the left bank of this river, and throughout the whole circle of Franconia, without doing the least prejudice to the neutrality of all the states and countries included in the line of demarcation.

5. The county of Sayn Alten Kirchen on the Westerwald, comprising therein the little district of Bendorf below Coblantz, being in the possession of his Majesty the King of Prussia, shall enjoy the same benefits and advantages of the other states, situated on the left bank of the Rhine.

6. The present convention shall be ratified by the two contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in this city of Basle, within the term of one month, or sooner, if possible, reckoning from this day. In testimony of which, we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of the French Republic and his Majesty the King of Prussia, by virtue of our full powers, signed the present convention, and have affixed thereto our respective seals.

Done at Basle, the 28th Floreal, the third year of the French Republic, (17th May, 1795.)

(Signed)

FRANCIS BARTHELEMY,

CHARLES-AUGUSTUS, Baron de
HARDENBERG.

* The permission for Austrian troops to march along these roads was omitted in the translations of this treaty published in the English newspapers; a circumstance which misled both Lord Grenville and Lord Lauderdale in the debate on the 5th of June, 1795, in which they admitted that Austrian troops were excluded. The editor, however, on comparing the English translation with an authentic copy sent from the continent, discovered the error and has corrected it.

Substance of a Treaty, dated Bruffels, March 26th, and Heidelberg, April 7th, 1795, made between the Imperial and Royal Commission of Ransom, and that of France, relative to the Individuals not taken in Arms.

1. THE individuals not taken in arms shall not be considered as prisoners of war, and shall be returned without being exchanged.

2. According to this principle, the respective armies shall reciprocally deliver to the first advanced posts all the persons not taken in arms, and made prisoners previous to hostilities.

3. This principle shall, in future, be scrupulously observed, in such a manner, that the persons so taken, shall be delivered as soon as possible to the advanced posts, when it shall be proved by their dress, or other testimony, that they were not in the number of combatants.

4. A copy of the present agreement shall be sent to the chiefs of the respective armies, that they may give orders for its strict and speedy execution.

5. This agreement shall be published in all places where there are prisoners, in order that those who have not been taken in arms may make the necessary declaration.

To these five articles is subjoined an exact description of the persons to whom they refer.

Signed on the part of his Imperial Majesty, by

WACKENBOURG, *Lieut. Colonel.*

And on that of the French Republic, by

ALEX. LATOUR, *Adjutant General
and Chief of brigade.*

Convention between his Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of Germany, signed Vienna at the 4th of May, 1795, and laid before the House of Commons in the same Month.

THE Emperor and the King of Great Britain, being equally convinced of the necessity of acting with vigour and energy against the common enemy, in order to procure to their respective dominions a safe and honourable peace, and to preserve Europe from the danger with which it is threatened, their Imperial and Britannic Majesties have thought proper to concert together upon the measures to be adopted for the next campaign, and to agree, for this purpose, on such stipulations as may best conduce to the salutary object of their intentions already mentioned. With this view, their Majesties have appointed

appointed their respective plenipotentiaries; that is to say, his Imperial Majesty, his privy counsellor actual, and minister for foreign affairs, baron de Thugut, commander of the order of St. Stephen; and his Britannic Majesty, Sir Morton Eden, knight of the bath, one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, and his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of Vienna; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. In order to assist the efforts which his Imperial Majesty is desirous of making, and to facilitate to him the means of bringing forward the resources of his dominions, in the defence of the common cause, his Britannic Majesty engages to propose to his parliament to guaranty the regular payment of the half-yearly dividends, on the sum of four millions six hundred thousand pounds sterling, which is, or is to be raised, on account of his Imperial Majesty, on the terms and in the manner specified in the two engagements or octrois, the tenor of which is annexed to this convention; his Imperial Majesty solemnly engaging to his Britannic Majesty that he will make due provision for the regular discharge of the payments which shall become due in consequence of the said loans, so as that those payments shall never fall as a burthen on the finances of Great Britain.

II. In return for the stipulation contained in the preceding article; and by the means of the said loan of four millions six hundred thousand pounds sterling, assured by the guarantee of Great Britain, his Imperial Majesty shall employ in his different armies, in the ensuing campaign, a number of troops, which shall not only amount at least to two hundred thousand effective men, but which his Imperial Majesty will exert himself, as much as possible, to augment even above that number; which troops shall act against the common enemy, according to the dispositions agreed upon by a secret article, forming a part of this convention.

III. The emperor will see, with pleasure, the appointment of general officers, or other persons of confidence, to be present with his armies on the part of his Britannic Majesty, to whom all the necessary communication and information will be furnished, with respect to the state and strength of the armies, and the number of troops of which they may consist; and if, in order to facilitate and promote the correspondence and communication between the armies of the two courts, his Imperial Majesty shall think proper to send an officer, or other person, on his part, to the English armies, they shall, in like manner, receive from the generals of his Britannic Majesty all such marks of confidence as are most
analo-

analogous to the intimate union so happily subsisting between the two courts.

IV. It is expressly agreed, that the said loan is to rest on the security of all the revenues of all the different hereditary dominions of his Imperial Majesty. All the necessary measures shall be taken on the part of his Imperial Majesty, in each of the said dominions respectively, to give full and legal effect and validity to the said loan, and to the engagements for the regular payment of the half-yearly dividends which shall fall due in consequence thereof; so that if at any time there should happen, from whatever cause, to be any delay in any of the payments, after the period of their falling due, the holders of the securities granted, or to be granted, on the part of his Imperial Majesty, for the said loan, may sue the receivers or treasurers of his Imperial Majesty's revenues, in any of the said dominions respectively, at the option of such holders, and may recover from them, or any of them, by due course of law, the full amount of such payments having so fallen due, in the same manner as any private individuals are admitted in the said dominions respectively to prosecute and recover their just rights against other private persons.

V. If it should ever happen that, contrary to all expectation, any part of the dividends due on the said loans should, in consequence of the failure of the payments stipulated to be made by his Imperial Majesty, be paid by the British government, it is agreed that such payments shall be made at the Bank of England, and only on the delivery of the tallies or certificates of the dividends so respectively paid; and every such tally or certificate so delivered up shall be a valid and legal security, so as to enable the holder thereof to sue any of the receivers or treasurers of his Imperial Majesty's revenues, in any of his dominions aforesaid, at the option of such holder, and to recover from them, or any of them, the full amount of the sum expressed in such tally or certificate, with interest thereon, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, to be reckoned from the date of the payment made by the British government. And whereas it is provided, in the terms agreed upon for raising the said loans, that, as a collateral security for the said loans, there shall be deposited in the Bank of England mortgage actions of the Bank of Vienna, for a sum, in the proportion of four to three of the loan to be so raised; it is further agreed, that the governor and company of the said Bank shall, in case of any such payment as aforesaid being made by the British government, be authorized to withdraw from the said deposit such a quantity of the said actions, as shall be required to make up at least the proportion of four pounds for every three which shall be so paid

paid by the British government, to be by the said government either used as a security or claim upon the Bank of Vienna, until repayment of the said sum, and of the interest due thereon, or negotiated at the time to such extent as may be necessary in order to effect such reimbursement, according as to the said government may seem most eligible; and that the quantity of actions so withdrawn shall be deducted from or set off against any quantity, which, according to the terms of the said loan, might thereafter be to be withdrawn from the said deposit, in proportion to the gradual redemption of the bonds, and the payment of the annuities, as is specified in the conditions of the said loan.

VI. And whereas certain advances have been made by the British government to his Imperial Majesty, on account and by way of loan; it is agreed that the same shall be repaid at London, in the course of the present year, in exchange for the receipts given by the generals commanding in chief the Imperial army, and conformably to the sums contained in the said receipts. The said advances shall be reimbursed, at latest, in two equal parts, in the months of November and December, so that the total shall be reimbursed before the expiration of the present year.

VII. The present convention shall be ratified on each side without any delay, and the exchange of the ratifications, expedited in due form, shall be made within the space of one month at latest.

In witness whereof we, the undersigned, being furnished with the full powers of their Imperial and British Majesties, have, in their names, signed the present act, and have thereto set the seal of our arms.

Done at Vienna, the 4th day of May, 1795.

(L. S.)

LE BN. DE THUGUT,
MORTON EDEN.

Tenor of the First O&troi.

FRANCIS, by the grace of God, emperor of the Romans, &c. &c.

To all those who shall see these presents, greeting:

The expenses which we find it necessary to incur, for continuing our efforts against a destructive enemy, requiring that, without too far burthening our subjects, we should procure extraordinary resources, we have, by the advice of our most dear,
our

our dear and trusty the treasurer-general, counsellors and commissioners of our domains and finances, and upon the deliberation of his royal highness, our most dear and well-beloved brother, the archduke Charles Lewis, of Austria, prince royal of Hungary and Bohemia, our lieutenant-governor and captain-general of the Low Countries, our chancellor of law having been heard, resolved to raise a loan in England, conformably to the clauses and conditions following:

1. A loan of three millions of pounds sterling, payable in ready money, shall be opened in the city of London, at the house of Walter Boyd, Paul Benfield, and James Drummond, merchants, in London, in the firm of Boyd, Benfield, and Co. bankers to his Majesty, appointed for that purpose.

2. A part of the said loan shall consist in bonds, to be signed by the said Messrs. Boyd, Benfield, and Co. or by one of the individuals belonging to the said firm; and those bonds may be for such sums as shall be judged proper.

3. A capital of two millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling shall be raised by those bonds, bearing interest at three per cent. per annum. The lenders shall not demand the repayment thereof, but we reserve to ourself the right of redeeming them at par, viz. at the rate of one hundred pounds sterling, in money, for one hundred pounds sterling of capital.

4. The said capital of two millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling shall be valued to the lenders at sixty pounds sterling in money for one hundred pounds sterling of capital.

5. The residue of the said loan shall consist in bonds, to be likewise signed by the said house of Boyd, Benfield, and Co. or by one of the individuals belonging thereto, containing an engagement to pay, for the term of twenty-five years, annuities at the rate of ten per cent. of the capital lent; and the said annuities for twenty-five years shall be in full to the lenders, as well for the capital as for the interest on this part of the loan.

6. The said annuities shall amount in the whole to one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, which, at the rate of one hundred pounds capital for ten pounds annuity, will produce the sum of one million five hundred thousand pounds sterling, forming the other part of the said loan.

7. The interest of the bonds, at three per cent. and the annuities for the term, shall be computed from the first of May, 1794, and shall be paid half-yearly, on the first of May and the first of November in each year, at the house of the said Messrs. Boyd, Benfield, and Co. or at the office which shall be appointed by them for that purpose.

8. Although the redemption of the capital stock of perpetual annuities at three per cent. is not demandable at any period, we engage, nevertheless, to remit to the said house of Boyd, Benfield, and Co. the sum of five thousand pounds sterling, monthly, during the term of twenty-five years, for which the annuities shall continue; which sum of five thousand pounds sterling per month, during the term of twenty-five years, or sixty thousand pounds sterling per annum, shall be applied by the said house of Boyd, Benfield, and Co. under the direction and controul of five persons (who shall be appointed by us for that purpose) to the buying up, at the market price, of the bonds bearing interest at three per cent.; and not only the said sum of sixty thousand pounds sterling per annum, but also the interest accruing from all the bonds which shall have been successively bought up, shall be invariably applied to the purchase of other bonds, for the purpose of thus keeping up an annual sinking fund for the redemption of the said bonds, until their final extinction, to the amount of sixty thousand pounds sterling per annum, augmented by the interest of all the bonds which shall have been successively bought up.

9. The bonds, at the head of which the present octroi shall be printed, shall be conceived in these terms, viz.

For those bearing an annual interest of three per cent.

“ We, the undersigned, being thereto specially authorized
 “ by his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, acknowledge
 “ to have received of the sum of
 “ pounds sterling, for which, in our said quality, we will
 “ pay h a yearly interest, in two payments, of
 “ sterling, the first payment whereof will
 “ be due on the 1st of November, 1794, and to continue
 “ till the redemption of the said capital, which shall be
 “ made conformably to the above octroi.
 “ Done at London, the

And for the bonds for the annuities for a term,

“ We, the undersigned, being thereto specially authorized
 “ by his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, acknowledge
 “ to have received of the sum of
 “ pounds sterling, for which, in our said quality, we will
 “ pay h , during twenty-five years, the sum of
 “ which shall be in full, both for the said capital
 “ and for the interest.

“ Done at London, the

10. In order to provide for the security both of the capital and the yearly interest of this loan, and to give, upon this occasion, the most satisfactory and proper securities, we engage and assign, by these presents, to those who shall furnish the said loan, the clear surplus, free from all charge, of all our royal revenues, to the amount of the said sum, and especially the revenues of our provinces of the Low Countries.

11. We further engage to remit, at our option, either to the house of the widow Nottine and son, at Brussels, or to that of Boyd, Benfield, and Co. at London, punctually every six months, before the first of May and the first of November in each year, the amount of two hundred and eighty-five thousand pounds sterling per annum, during the term of twenty-five years, so far as the said sum shall be necessary for discharging the payments and redeeming the capitals, as stipulated by this octroi; so that the funds necessary for the payment of the interest and the annuities, and for the buying up the bonds, shall be realized in the hands of the said Messrs. Boyd, Benfield, and Co. in time, when each half-yearly payment becomes due, and for the purchases in each month.

12. As a collateral security for the said loan, there shall be deposited in the hands of the said Messrs. Boyd, Benfield, and Co. to be deposited by them in the Bank of England, actions in mortgage of the Bank of Vienna, to the amount in value of the sum of four millions sterling, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. on the amount of the nominal capitals of this loan; and, according to the gradual redemption of the bonds bearing interest at three per cent. and of the payment of the annuities for the term, a quantity of actions of the Bank of Vienna shall be withdrawn from the said deposit, in proportion to the payments and redemptions which shall have been made.

13. Each of the lenders shall receive an equal portion of bonds and annuities, so that such of them who shall have subscribed one hundred pounds sterling in money will receive a bond for eighty-three pounds six shillings and eight pence sterling, bearing interest at three per cent. and another bond for the payment of an annuity of five pounds sterling for twenty-five years.

We therefore command all whom it may concern to govern and conform themselves accordingly: we renounce, moreover, by these presents, as well for ourself, as for our heirs and successors, all exceptions and advantages whatsoever which might be claimed for diminishing or invalidating the obligations which we have contracted by these presents, and of which we assure and promise the exact and inviolable accomplishment; and we derogate, in this instance, from the ordinances and instructions

now existing for the conduct and direction of our domains and finances, by which it is prohibited to alienate, sell, or charge them, either in the whole or in part; from which we have released, and do release, those of our council for our domains and finances, those of our chamber of accompts, and all others whom it may concern: we discharge them in consequence, on this occasion, from the oath which they have taken for the observance and execution of the said ordinances and instructions, which nevertheless, in all other cases, points, and articles, shall remain in their full force and vigour. And these presents shall be exhibited as well to those of our council of domains and finances, as of our chamber of accompts, in the Low Countries, to be there respectively verified, confirmed, and registered, according to their form and tenor, and afterwards transmitted to the house of Boyd, Benfield, and Co. at London, for the security of the concerned.

For such is our good pleasure.

In witness whereof we have signed these presents, and caused our great seal to be set thereto.

Given at our head quarters, in the city of Tournay, the 18th of May, in the year of our Lord 1794, and of our reigns of the Roman empire the second, and of Hungary and Bohemia, the third year.

(Signed)

FRANCIS,
TRAUTT, v^t.

By the Emperor and King,
P. DU RIEUX.

Tenor of the second Oētroi.

FRANCIS, by the grace of God, emperor of the Romans, &c. &c.

To all who shall see these presents, greeting;

The wants of our service requiring an augmentation of extraordinary resources, we have resolved to open a new loan of one million six hundred thousand pounds sterling, at the house of Walter Boyd, Paul Benfield, and James Drummond, merchants, at London, under the firm of Boyd, Benfield, and Co. upon

upon the same engagements, conditions, and stipulations, as that of three millions sterling, already opened by them on our account, by the octroi of the 18th of May, 1794; which engagements, conditions, and stipulations, shall be deemed to be now herein inserted, at the same rate of proportion as exists between the capital sums of the two loans; provided that, for the security of the lenders, as well those who are or shall be concerned in the first loan of three millions sterling, as those who shall be parties in the present, we engage, assign, and destine thereto, by the present octroi, all our royal revenues, in our hereditary dominions, kingdoms, and provinces, without exception; engaging, moreover, in further augmentation of the security for the second loan, as we have done for the first, to remit, as a collateral security, to the said Messrs. Boyd, Benfield, and Co. actions in mortgage of the Bank of Vienna, bearing an interest of five per cent. for a sum proportioned to this second loan, upon the footing stipulated by the 12th article of the octroi, of the 18th of May, 1794, above recited.

For such is our good pleasure.

In witness whereof we have signed these presents, and caused our great seal to be set thereto.

Given at Vienna, the 4th of May, in the year of our Lord 1795, and of our reigns of the Roman empire and of the hereditary dominions the 3d year.*

(Signed)

FRANCIS,

TRAUTT V.

By the Emperor and King,
P. DU RIEUX.

* *Return to the Order of the Honourable House of Commons of the 4th of May, 1795, for*

“ An account of the different sums of money that have been paid to the Emperor, or the commanders of his Imperial Majesty's forces, at different times, during the present war; together with the dates of such payments.”

1794,	September 18	—	£. 50,000
	October 30	—	50,000
	November 19	—	50,000
	December 18	—	100,000
1795,	February 6	—	50,000
	— 21	—	50,000
	— 22	—	100,000
	May 9	—	100,000
			£. 550,000

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
22d May, 1795.

CHARLES LONG.

Treaty

Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, concluded between the Republic of France and the Republic of the Seven United Provinces.

Art. I. **T**HE Republic of France acknowledges and guarantees the independence of the Republic of the United Provinces, and the abolition of the Stadtholdership.

II. There shall be a lasting peace, amity, and good understanding, between the two Republics.

III. There shall also be an alliance, offensive and defensive, against all the enemies of the respective Republics, during the present war.

IV. There shall be an alliance, offensive and defensive, against Great Britain, for ever.

V. No treaty shall be entered into with Great Britain without the consent of the two Republics.

VI. The French Republic shall make no peace with any power whatever, without comprising in it the Republic of the United Provinces.

VII. The Republic of the United Provinces shall furnish for the present campaign 12 ships of the line and 18 frigates, for the North Sea and the Baltic.

VIII. The Republic of the United Provinces shall furnish for the present campaign half the number of the troops which the Republic shall have on foot.

IX. All the forces employed in actual service shall be under the command of French generals. The arrangements for the campaign shall be made in concert: the States General may send a deputy, who shall sit and have a deliberative voice in the committee of public safety at Paris.

X. All arsenals and ammunition belonging to the Republic of the United Provinces shall be restored.

XI. From the ratification of the present treaty, restitution shall be made of all the countries and places belonging to the United Provinces, with the exceptions contained in the following article.

XII. Dutch Flanders and the right side of the Hondt, Maestricht, Venlo, and their dependencies, shall be reserved by the French Republic as indemnities.

XIII. A French garrison shall be admitted, in peace and war, into the town of Flushing, until other arrangements shall have been decided.

XIV. The port of Flushing shall be open to the two Republics, conformably to the rules laid down in the separate articles attached to this treaty.

XV. In

XV. In case of hostilities on the side of the Rhine, or of Zealand, French garrisons shall be admitted into Breda, Boisle-Duc, and Bergen-op-Zoom.

XVI. At the epoch of a general peace, cession shall be made to the United Provinces of portions of territory equivalent in extent to the cession contained in the 12th article, and in a position most convenient to the Republic of the United Provinces.

XVII. Until the general peace, such a number of troops shall be stationed in the necessary places as shall be deemed adequate to the defence of them.

XVIII. The navigation of the Scheldt and the Hondt shall be open to the two Republics: French and Dutch vessels shall be indiscriminately admitted, under the same conditions.

XIX. The French Republic gives up to the Republic of the United Provinces all the immoveable effects belonging to the House of Orange, and all the moveable property not already disposed of.

XX. As an indemnification for the expenses of the war, the Republic of the United Provinces shall pay to the Republic of France one hundred millions of livres, either in specie, or in bills upon foreign powers, as shall be agreed upon.

XXI. The French Republic shall use their good offices with foreign powers, in favour of the United Provinces, in order that they may obtain the payment of the sums due to them before the war.

XXII. No asylum shall be given, by the Republic of the United Provinces, to the French emigrants; and no asylum shall be given by the Republic of France to the Orange emigrants.

XXIII. The present treaty shall be ratified within two decades, or sooner, if possible.*

Separate Articles, relative to the Port of Flushing.

Art. I. THE two nations shall indiscriminately make use of the port and the docks.

II. Each nation shall have timber yards, &c.

III. From the ratification of the present treaty, the Republic of the United Provinces shall relinquish the building for the West India Company, and the ground adjacent to it, and also one of the docks.

* For the ratification, see page 293.

IV. All new acquisitions for the construction of fresh arsenals, and all acquisitions of ground, shall be made at the expence of the French Republic.

V. The expenses of the repairs of the basin, and the quay, shall be defrayed by the two Republics, but the direction of the remainder shall belong to the Republic of the United Provinces. The French Republic, however, shall be informed of every operation, and the *proces verbaux* shall be sent to the French government, who will defray half the expence.

VI. No admiral's ship, nor guard-ship belonging to either of the two Republics, shall be in the port of Flushing.

VII. If any dispute should arise relative to the foregoing regulations, which shall not be amicably adjusted, they shall be decided by five arbitrators; two of whom shall be French, and two Dutch; and for the fifth, each Republic shall choose one, and it shall be decided by lot.

VIII. These regulations shall be carried into execution, as part of the treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between the Republic of France and the Republic of the United Provinces.

Concluded at the Hague, on the 15th of May, at noon, 1795, and afterwards ratified by both of the contracting parties.

Procla-

Proclamations, Reports, Decrees, &c.

REVOLUTION IN HOLLAND.

ALTHOUGH IT IS CONTRARY TO THE PLAN OF THIS WORK TO DETAIL HISTORICAL EVENTS, EXCEPTING THOSE DESCRIBED IN THE LONDON GAZETTE, YET THE CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THE LATE REVOLUTION IN HOLLAND, BEING NOT ONLY OF THE HIGHEST IMPORTANCE IN THEMSELVES, BUT PARTLY NECESSARY TO EXPLAIN SOME OF THE STATE PAPERS, THEY ARE HERE CONCISELY INSERTED FROM THE DUTCH GAZETTES.

A SEVERE frost, and the success of their arms in the beginning of January 1795, having removed every obstacle to the march of the French troops to Amsterdam, and to the conquest of Holland, on the evening of the 16th of January the Stadtholder, in the Assembly of the States General, and in the Assembly of the States of Holland, requested that his two sons might be permitted to resign the situations which they held in the army of the Republic. The request was instantly complied with. On the next day, he assisted again at the deliberations of the two Assemblies, and obtained the necessary dispositions for absenting himself from the United Provinces. The States General, however, previously appointed a committee to examine the documents and representations laid before them by the Stadtholder. After the committee had made their report, the States General came to the following resolution.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF THE STATES GENERAL.

Sunday, Jan. 18.

WE have heard the Report of Messrs. De Grotenray, and other deputies for military affairs; we have also examined a letter from his Highness, dated from the Hague this day, and stating, "that, as from the situation of the Republic his Highness foresees the fate that awaits the country, in case the enemy penetrate further, and as he is unwilling to be an obstacle

to the making of peace, he has taken the resolution to retire for a time out of the country; he hopes that their High Mightinesses will not disapprove of this step, and he prays that the Supreme Being will bestow his blessings upon the provinces, and restore them to their former prosperity.

“His Highness protests that he has done every thing in his power for the good of his country. He expresses his regret that he has not been able to do more for the general good; and he asserts, that if circumstances permit him to be again useful to his country, their High Mightinesses shall always find him ready to exert his utmost endeavours. He concludes by informing the States General, that his two sons, who have received permission to resign their military commands, will leave the country with him.”

The States General having taken the above circumstances into their consideration, and having considered that the existing circumstances require immediate measures, and that the ordinary forms of discussion and deliberation cannot be followed, decree previously, that what shall be done and resolved upon, in the present posture of affairs, is not to be considered as a precedent; without any prejudice, therefore, to any ulterior deliberation, it is determined, that information shall be communicated to the commanders of regiments and corps in the service, as well as to all governors and commanders of towns and places occupied by the troops of the State; that the Prince of Orange and Nassau has absented himself for some time, and that the Princes of Orange, his sons, have been discharged from the command of the army. All colonels, or commanding officers, as well as governors and commanders, are therefore to address themselves provisionally to the Council of State of the United Low Countries on the subjects of those orders which they have hitherto received from the said princes. It is also decreed, that the private secretary of his Highness, Larrey, shall be written to, to send immediately to the council all letters addressed to his Highness on military affairs.

On the same day, Sunday the 18th of January, the Stadtholder, with his family, Lord St. Helens, &c. set off for Schevelling, from whence they embarked.

Extract from the Records of the Deliberations of the States General of Monday, January 19, 1795.

THE Counsellor Pensionary Vanden Spiegel has communicated to their High Mightinesses a letter which he received from the Stadtholder, written on board the pink Johanna Hogenraat,

genraat, off the road of Schevelling, dated January the 18th, with the note annexed thereto, worded as follows :

“ SIR,

“ I was informed, by Mr. D'Eughuyza, of the answer received from Paris. Since his departure, I discoursed with the officers of the marine, and the pilot of the pink : I subjoin you their replies ; by which you will see that it is impossible to land any where else but in England, and as there exists no armistice, it cannot be required of me, that I should be wandering on the seas, in expectation of the success of the deputies of the Assembly of the States of Holland, sent to the French general, who, in my opinion, will not prevent the arrival of the French at the Hague : I will make then one of the ports of England ; and as soon as I can possibly do it, I will go on board of one or other ship of the States, which I suppose are at Plymouth.

“ I hope, Sir, to write to you from thence, in order to inform you of the place I landed at, and the province I shall withdraw to. Excuse my bad writing, for I write this laying in the cabin.

I am, with esteem, Sir,

Your devoted Servant,

(Signed)

W. PRINCE OF ORANGE.”

“ P. S. I hope, if circumstances will permit, to return to one or other of the provinces, or even to the Hague, and to receive some intelligence concerning the success of the deputies sent this day.”

Questions put by the Prince of Orange, William the 5th, Stadtholder, Captain and Hereditary Admiral General of the United Provinces, to the under-written, on the 18th of January, 1795, in the evening.

Quest. I. **W**ILL it be possible at this moment to make one of the ports of the Republic ?

Ans. There is not the least possibility ; the wind is east, the passages are obstructed by the ice, and the pink not strong enough to be exposed in the icicles.

Quest. II. Is there any possibility of landing any where else, but in England ?

Ans. No ; the same impossibility exists for all other ports, on account of the ice : the Elbe, the Weser, as well as the Eastern and Western Ems, are so much incumbered with ice, that none of their ports can be entered.

Quest. III. Will it be prudent to remain here at anchor ; and by taking this resolution is there no danger to be foreseen ?

Answ. The weather is now favourable, but if the wind should shift about to the west, which is often the case at the turn of the tide, and if the weather grows tempestuous, there would most probably be some danger if it was resolved to go ashore again ; besides, we should be exposed to the attacks of the enemy, if they should come from the road side with armed vessels.

(Signed)

J. O. VAILLANT, ship's captain.

G. VAN HEIDEN, lieutenant of the navy.

(Lower)

The mark of JAN ROOS, pilot of the pink called Johanna Hogenraat.

On Tuesday, the 20th of January, the Stadtholder, &c. arrived at Harwich.

ARMY OF THE NORTH.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY.

Head Quarters at Leerdam, the 28th Nivose, (17th January, 1795) Third Year of the Republic.

THE Representatives of the French people require of the Dutch nation that it shall set itself free :—they do not wish it to submit to the conquerors ; they do not wish to compel the acceptance of assignats, but only to ally themselves with it as a free people : that Dordrecht, Haerlem, Leyden, and Amsterdam ; that all the province of Holland make in this manner the Revolution, and inform the Representatives of it by their Deputies at Bois le Duc.

The General of Division.

(Signed)

DAENDELS.

On the morning of the 18th, a French officer, escorted by a detachment of the troops of Byland, entered Amsterdam, and repaired to the house of the President Burgomaster. In the evening, several persons mounted in their hats the tri-colour cockade, making the air resound with Vive la Nation ! This continued during the night, but without any interruption to public repose. On the morning of the 19th a detachment of French hussars entered the city, and posted themselves before the Maison de Ville, where the tree of liberty was planted. Two tri-colour flags were hoisted on the tower, and the greater part of the citizens displayed the same colours. The com-
mand

mand of the city was confided to citizen Krayenboff, and the Revolutionary Committee of Amsterdam, which had existed a long time in secret, and which now openly avowed itself, published the following

PROCLAMATION.

“ BRAVE CITIZENS,

“ We G. Pruys, S. Wifeleus, J. J. A. Goges, J. Thoen, D. Von Laer, J. Ondoup, E. Vandenfluis, P. Duereult, J. Van Hassen, P. J. B. P. Vander Aa, forming your revolutionary committee, hail you with vows of health and fraternity.

“ By the mighty aid of the French Republic, and by your own energy, you have cast off the tyranny which oppressed you. You are once more in possession of your rights.

YOU ARE FREE, YOU ARE EQUAL!

“ Your tyrants have fled from their posts.

“ Fellow-citizens, you may follow with confidence and security your usual avocations. Your persons, your properties, shall be protected.

“ We propose to you to name as your provisional representatives the following burghers. Be assured that they will watch over and protect your rights, your interests, and your liberties.

“ The citizens whom we propose are—

“ N. Van Staphoerst, J. Van Bieterse, A. P. Leyden, G. Tittingh, J. Van Eys, W. Vander Vuurst, J. Teulset Junia, J. W. J. Van Dam, S. Bos, G. H. de Wilde, H. T. Kate, Karel d'Amoer, H. Van Castrop, R. I. Schimmelpenning, N. Breukelaar, G. Vander Zoo, D. Vanaken, J. L. Hendras, M. Van Maurick, J. Galdberg, J. Van Lang.

“ Chuse, fellow-citizens, these patriots as your representatives, that, in the name of the people of Amsterdam, they may forthwith enter upon the administration of your affairs.

“ We once more hail you, worthy fellow-citizens. By your own patriotism, with the aid and under the guidance of such representatives, order, tranquillity, and happiness, will reign in this city. The Frenchmen who are among us conduct themselves, indeed, like brethren. Every idea of plunder, of rapine, or of injustice of any kind, is unknown to them. Fraternity with them, as with us, is the **SOLE ORDER OF THE DAY.**

“ In the name of the revolutionary committee,

“ P. J. B. C. VANDER AA.”

Amsterdam, the 19th January, 1795, and
the 1st day of Dutch freedom,

The same committee, on the same day, dismissed the established magistrates of Amsterdam by the following speech of its president:

CITIZENS,

The revolutionary committee representing for the present the whole of the burghers of this city, appears in that quality before the magistrates of Amsterdam.

It declares that the long-desired moment is at last arrived when the Batavian citizens shall recover their inalienable rights, of which they have been deprived in a manner so outrageous. It is in this moment that the present government ought to terminate; and that the revolutionary committee, acting according to the known will of the good burghers, ought to be invested with the direction of public affairs, till another order of things and a new regency can be formed by the will of the people.

The operations of the committee, till this day, have not interrupted the public order; the individual security of persons; the change, almost imperceptible, from the state of oppression under which this city has groaned, to the full enjoyment of liberty; all, in a word, ought to convince you that the committee is alone actuated by the principles which animate every good citizen, zeal for the welfare of their countrymen.

The committee, speaking in the name, and by order of the commons of Amsterdam, declare to you that your respective functions of magistrates and of judges, and of all others whatever, are at an end, and that from this moment you return into the class of simple individuals.

The committee, consequently, declare you incapable to exercise the least act of authority, and render you responsible for any disobedience to this order of the sovereign people.

The committee lastly require of you to break up your sittings immediately, and to return home without any public character; and you shall enjoy for your persons and property that security which peaceable citizens have a right to expect. It is thus we will prove to all Europe, on an occasion which must be humiliating to the enemies of liberty, if they are susceptible of shame, the enormous difference between a revolution made in favour of despotism, to destroy Batavian freedom, and that which gives liberty to a generous people, who banish oppression for ever from the Batavian soil.

Mr. Charles Wouter Visscher, pensioner before the revolution of the year 1787, who had been imprisoned, and condemned to banishment for having presented a petition (see vol. ii. page 208) against the admission of English troops, and against the general ruin of the country by an inundation of sea water, was elected chief magistrate, under the title of mayor; his first measure was to fix up a proclamation

tion in French and Dutch, on the doors of all the places of worship, of every communion—it was short and energetic :—

“ Here they adore God ; Citizen, whoever you may be, do not disturb the worship.

(Signed)

“ C. W. VISSCHER, Mayor.”

In the province of Utrecht, the change of the administration was effected without the least disorder ; the regency, which used to be nominated by the Stadtholder, were displaced, and in its place a municipality of 38 was chosen by the burghers, and the orders of the noblesse and the clergy were suppressed. General Winter took possession of all the ships in the road of the Texel, as well as at Nuovo Dieppe.

At Leyden, on the night of the 18th, the burghers demanded of the magistrates the re-establishment of the militia guard of burghers, who were dissolved in 1787, when the Prussians entered that city.—The burghers had their arms restored, to watch over the public tranquillity, which was not disturbed a single moment. The night passed in the greatest tranquillity, and two deputies were sent to the French army to inform them of the new order of things.

The citizens of Haarlem assembled on the morning of the 19th of January, 1795, in great numbers, and announced to the persons who since 1788 held the reins of government in that place, that they had not the confidence of the people, and for that reason they were dismissed from their respective offices. In consequence of which was read in the town-house, with universal applause, and afterwards published, the following

PROCLAMATION.

“ Whereas the commissioners of the French Republic have entreated the people of the Low Countries to divest themselves of the yoke under which they have hitherto groaned, and this exhortation is now very strongly supported by a letter of General Daendels', written from Leerdam, on the 17th instant, in which the citizens of this city are summoned to declare themselves free ; some citizens of this town, who for some time past have taken upon themselves, at a juncture like the present, to take care of the welfare of all, have begun this revolution, and invite all their fellow-citizens to join them. Their mutual interest urges them to it, the circumstances require speed and unanimity ; the members of the present government must needs be hated by the French Republic, besides the citizens cannot confide in them ; it is for this reason we must declare them deprived of all employs and influence in government.

“ The first step the people of this town have to take is to form a regulated and armed power. All who cherish liberty and their native country are required to join their armed fellow citizens,

who stood first forward for the preservation of all ; and those who are unwilling to do so, are required to lay down their arms and deliver them at noon, and to give in their names, to the end that no stronger means of taking them from them may be required.

“ In the second place, we must take care of the provisional civil government. In order to settle this point, all the inhabitants are invited to assemble this afternoon in the great church, where plans will be proposed ; at the same time, all officers who are not bid to the contrary, are exhorted to stand to their posts, in order to preserve tranquillity and order ; and the armed power gives all possible assurance for the safety of persons and property.

“ Given by the assembled citizens of the city of Haarlem, on the 19th of January, 1795, and published on the same day.

(Signed)

“ W. VAN SYPESTEYN.”

At Rotterdam on the 21st, the burghers being assembled, sent deputies to the president burgo-master, submitting to him, whether he would convoke the members of the regency, in order that they might resign their posts to the burghers at large. This was done accordingly, and twelve electors were chosen to establish a new regency. These electors nominated 24 fit persons to compose the new council, of whom four were appointed to the charge, known by the name of burgo-masters, who are conservators of the police. These were Paul Hertog, Peter Paulus, Theodore van Zeller, and Daniel de Jough. They appointed all the other magistrates, and made an entire arrangement of all the offices before the French marched into the city ; their arrival created no disturbance whatever, and they were received with acclamations of joy. The next day the new regency published a proclamation, setting forth,

“ That having received on the part of the French General Moreau, a requisition to give notice of all the magazines, ships, and other property belonging to the English nation, then in that place, which requisition having been agreed to, they had decreed that the citizens and inhabitants should repair to the Hotel de Ville within 24 hours to make a declaration of all that came within their knowledge in regard to such property.”

By a second proclamation the same day, the inhabitants were forbid to sell wine, spirits, or other strong liquors, to the French troops, under the pain of exemplary punishment.

In the same way was the first movement of the revolution made in every other town of the United Provinces, and there was not a single instance of uproar, confusion, or intemperance, manifested any where.

Circular Letter from the States of Holland to all the Magistrates and Public Officers, dated the 19th of January, 1795.

THE states of Holland and West Friesland, &c. We having judged it proper to revoke the formula of prayer, renewed and augmented on the 19th of October, 1790, now write to you to give the necessary orders, that henceforth the ministers of religion pray in the public churches, for all those who are set over us, and also for the general repose and re-establishment of peace, with the omission of what relates to the armies of the state, in opposition to those of the French nation, prescribed by our resolution of the 19th of February, 1793, in public prayers. You will make this known to the Walloon and English churches which are in your city: relying upon the execution of this, we recommend you to the Divine protection.

Written at the Hague the 19th of January, 1795.

Proclamation of the Representatives of the French Nation to the People of Batavia.

Amsterdam, 1st of Pluviose (Jan. 20, 1795) in the third year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

The Representatives of the French Nation with the Armies of the North, the Sambre, and the Meuse, to the People of Batavia.

THE tyrants who have combined against the freedom of nations, declared war against us, and threatened to conquer and subjugate us.

The treacherous Stadtholder, having reduced your government under his power, entered into the base confederacy formed by the tyrants, to force a great people to submit to the yoke of slavery.

Your blood, your treasures, were lavished for this vile purpose; but the success of our arms has made manifest the justice of our cause, and our all-conquering armies have entered into your country.

Batavians! we knew you too well to imagine you could be accomplices of so abominable a conspiracy. Our enemies are also yours. The blood of the founders of the Republic of the United Netherlands still flows in your veins; and in the midst of the confusion of war we consider you as our friends and allies. It is under this name that we enter your country. We seek not to terrify but to inspire you with confidence. It is but a few years since a tyrannic conqueror prescribed you laws; we have abolished them, and restore you to freedom.

We come not to make you slaves; the French nation shall preserve to you your independence.

The armies of the Republic shall observe the strictest military discipline.

All crimes, and civil offences of citizens against citizens, shall be punished with the most rigid justice.

Personal safety shall be secured, and property protected.

The freedom of religious worship shall suffer no restraint.

The laws and customs of the country shall be, provisionally, maintained.

The people of Batavia, exercising that sovereignty which is their right, shall, alone, possess the power to alter or modify the form of their government.

GILLET, BELLEGARDE, J. B. LACOSTE,
JOUBERT, PORTIEZ DE L'OISE.

Proclamation of the Magistrates at the Hague.

THE court of Holland and the magistrates of the Hague wishing to preserve, as much as is in their power, the public repose, have resolved to require, and to counsel the citizens of the Hague to lay aside, in the present conjuncture, all signs and colours of orange, and to give the liberty (as the French have declared, that they would come here as friends) to wear the national cockade of France.

Done at the Hague,
21st January, 1795.

(Signed)

ADRIEN BODT,
P. J. D. PATYN.

Decree of the French Representatives in Holland, dated 21st Jan.

WISHING to maintain among the troops of the Republic that exact discipline which constitutes their strength and their glory, and to give to the generous the means of repressing the excesses which may be committed by individuals unworthy the name of Frenchmen, and of defending the sacred cause of liberty; wishing, further, to guarantee to the inhabitants of the United Provinces the tranquillity and security which they ought to enjoy with the victorious army of a nation both free and just, the representatives of the people, with the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, decree as follows:

- I. Any soldier or follower of the army who shall be guilty of pillage, to be punished with death.
- II. Any officer or sub-officer who, knowing of such practices, shall not take the necessary measures to bring the offender to justice shall be degraded.

III. The

- III. The generals of divisions, or those who command in their room, are authorised to name a commission, which shall judge in 24 hours of such offences committed on the territory occupied by the troops under their orders.
- IV. These commissions to be composed of nine military persons; three officers, two sub-officers, and four soldiers.
- V. The commission not to inflict the punishment of death, except by two-thirds of their number.
- VI. Each commission to take cognizance only of a single offence, and to be dissolved when the judgment is pronounced.
- VII. The present decree to be transmitted by the commander in chief to all his generals of division, to be given in orders, printed in French and Dutch, distributed to all the commanders of corps, and affixed in all places where it may be thought necessary.

For the Maintenance of Order amongst the Dutch Troops quartered in Amsterdam, the following Publication was issued :

THE representatives of the people of Amsterdam, at the request of the French commander in chief, prohibit the townsmen and inhabitants of the city from ill-treating any of those Dutch soldiers who are prisoners to the French, and consequently under the protection of the Republic, the commander in chief being determined to punish such outrages, as if committed against the French troops themselves.

The Dutch troops are also enjoined to keep themselves within the bounds of order and discipline, without offering any outrage to the citizens or inhabitants, as such offences would be severely punished by the French general.

Decreed and published, Jan. 22, 1795, in the first year of Batavian liberty.

By order of the undersigned provisional representatives,
G. BRENDER, A. BRANDIS.

About the same time General Pichegru published a proclamation bearing in substance,

That whereas it had reached his knowledge, that since the arrival of the French troops in this province, certain persons had thought proper to insult the Dutch military, disarming them on their own authority, and even molesting the officers in the execution of their commissions, the whole under pretence, to give thereby a proof of their attachment to the French nation; he declares, that he shall deem all such persons incendiaries, designing to plant prejudice where good intelligence ought to
C 2 subsist,

subsist, namely, between the brave troops of both nations ; and that they should be taken before competent judges, to be punished as disturbers of the public repose.

PROCLAMATION.

THE provisional representatives of the commons of Amsterdam informed that some of the citizens of this city seem to have an idea, that in virtue of the happy revolution, they will not be bound to pay the charges and imposts which have been raised heretofore, and that there will not be, as formerly, any inquiry into frauds ; the aforesaid representatives find themselves obliged to declare to the citizens, by these presents, that as no country can subsist without raising money, and that not having yet had opportunity to introduce imposts less burthensome, and less hard, in a form agreeable and legal, instead of those which have hitherto been raised, the citizens live in the state of obligation to pay the charges and imposts before levied, conformable to the laws and ordonnances which are still observed, on pain of punishment according to the statutes against defaulters, till it shall be otherwise ordained.

The provisional mayor, the provisional committee of superintendence, the provisional solicitor of the commons, and all officers of justice, are earnestly enjoined to watch rigorously all frauds, trespasses, and malversations, relative to the raising of the above said charges and imposts, declaring by these presents for facilitating the execution of them, that all the penalties which provide against frauds, trespasses, &c. shall be for the present exacted and paid, provisionally, to the profit of the bank of the city.

Decreed and published the 26th of January, 1795, the first year of Batavian liberty.

By order of the above said representatives.

G. BRENDER, A. BRANDIS, *Secretary.*

Proclamation of the Provisional Representatives of Amsterdam.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

CITIZENS,

IN the midst of the general joy at the happy revolution accomplished without the effusion of blood, we have been incessantly occupied about your interests. The abundance of business has obliged us to divide our operations, and we think ourselves bound to make known to you, that in order to co-operate with
the

the provisional government of this city, it was necessary to establish the committees and functions following, viz.

In the first place, a Mayor; for which we have named the citizen Carel Wouter Visscher.

2. A Revolutionary Committee.
3. A Committee of General Superintendence.
4. A Committee of Public Safety.
5. An Attorney for the Commons.
6. A Committee of Justice.
7. A Committee of Commerce and Marine.
8. A Committee of Finance.

The instructions hereafter given to these committees and functions will be regularly published.

We should further inform you, that all this is done but for a short space of time, to take care of your interests, which ought not to be a single instant lost sight of; all these dispositions therefore are only provisional.

We wish nothing more sincerely than speedily to put you on a regular plan of giving legally your respective suffrages for electing your own representatives, and establishing your own form of government in your city.

Decreed and published 26th January, 1795, first year of Batavian liberty.

By order of the aforesaid representatives,

G. BRENDER, A. BRANDIS, *Secretary.*

THE Revolution which put an end to the Stadtholder's government being established in most of the towns of Holland, there was held on the 24th at Doelen, an assembly of deputies from many of the towns, the object of which was to concert provisionally the means of settling the affairs of their country; they came to a resolution that the same deputies should meet the next day at the Hague, in the hall, where the States of Holland held their sittings.

On the 26th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, deputies from several towns in Holland assembled at the Gentleman's hotel, in the Hague, to deliberate in what manner to form the Dutch senate. General opinion carried that they should assemble at four o'clock, at the Haerlem hotel, and that Secretary Royer should be summoned thither, as the most legitimate actual minister of Holland, to communicate to him the design of the deputies to assemble again in the evening.

The deputies being there met, Secretary Royer was sent by the citizen P. Paulus to the pensionary counsellor of Holland, ordering him to put in order, for opening by seven o'clock, the hall of the assembly of Holland, since the members from the greater part of the principal towns were present, and considered themselves as convoked there.

there to assemble. That, however they could not see him, the said pensionary counsellor, nor any of the members of the self-termed equestrian order.

At length all the deputies, accompanied by their ushers, departed in a body, on foot, about half past seven in the evening from the Haerlem hotel to the hall of assembly; they entered without the smallest resistance, and having taken their usual seats, they opened their first sittings of convocation.

They chose for their president, P. Paulus; for secretaries, Spoors and De Lange Van Wyngaarden—all for the term of 15 days.

Speech of Citizen Pierre Paulus, President of the Assembly of the Provisional Representatives of the free People of Holland, at the Opening of its Sittings, on the 26th January, 1795.

“BEHOLD, citizens, at length the grand basis of your liberty founded, and the aristocratic edifice of your ancient government overthrown; this basis will doubtless prove durable, having been fixed by the express will, and under the supreme direction of the Almighty, whose all-powerful hand has been so manifest in the events which have lately happened to us.—During one of the most glorious campaigns of which the annals of the world speak, the French army had already approached our frontier, and had even set foot upon our territory, when the natural force of our country, its rivers, its waters of every kind, appeared to retard in some degree, and during a certain period, their progress; but experience has shewn, that nothing can finally resist the courage, the activity, and the indefatigable perseverance of the French nation, and that frontier towns, fortresses, and strong-holds of every kind, fall before their zeal and their inconceivable efforts: at a moment when it was least expected, and when the campaign was thought to be at an end, a frost, the most intense which has almost ever been known, transformed at once our rivers, our canals, and our inundations, into roads and bridges, and what was esteemed in former times the strength of our country, and the security of our government, became the means of accelerating the progress of the arms of a nation which has solemnly and publicly declared that they regard us not as enemies, but as brethren and allies. This striking event ought to lead us to contemplate with respectful admiration the adorable ways of the Almighty, who, when the prospect of the freedom of our country was otherwise distant and uncertain, thus saved the effusion of so much blood, and snatched so many cities and countries from destruction.

“Let us, our hearts filled with gratitude, render thanks to God for this wonderful interference of his providence; and since our liberty has so manifestly been founded by his will, let us keep his divine example before our eyes, and in all humility endeavour

deavour to make it the object of our imitation. Let justice, equity, and humanity be the beginning and end of all our actions and resolutions ; and laying aside all hatreds, all spirit of party, and of vengeance for former wrongs, let us remember that it was he who taught us to “ bless those that curse us.”

“ Then will a blessing attend our labours ; then, and then alone, union will spring up among us ; union, without which we have seen that this country cannot subsist, but with the aid of which we have a bright example in our annals, that *we are invincible*.

“ Then tranquillity and calm will reign in every breast, and the foundation being thus so happily laid, the edifice of our liberty will be gradually reared amid the influence of virtue, of reason, and of philosophy.

“ When the sovereignty of the people shall have been acknowledged, when the inalienable rights of man, without distinction of religious or political opinions, shall have been solemnly declared, we may expect that peace, liberty, and security, which have been so long banished from our land, will again take up their abode with us, and will form the source of our common felicity.

“ It is for this most desirable end, that I offer up my prayers to the Almighty, that he may grant us his divine blessing ; that he may afford to us all, and particularly to me whom this assembly has favoured with such a mark of its confidence, his paternal assistance, and that he may turn the efforts, which we are about to make, to the happiness of a people so long outraged, insulted, and oppressed.”

After verifying their Powers the Members resolved to design themselves the Assembly of Provisional Representatives of the Dutch People ; and that the Suffrages should be collected by the Head.

Their other Resolutions are stated in the following Proclamation at Amsterdam.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

THE provisional representatives of the people of Amsterdam have the satisfaction to inform their fellow-citizens, that they have received the happy news, that yesterday the national assembly of Holland was opened under the title of the provisional representatives of the Dutch people ; and that citizen Pierre Paulus, having been elected to the presidency, several decrees were passed, of which the substance is as follows :

1. The sovereignty of the Dutch people, and the declaration of the rights of man,

2. The

2. The abolition of the stadtholdership, and also of the officers of admiral and captain general of the United Provinces, together with all their appendages.

3. All the citizens and inhabitants of Holland are released from their oaths to the old constitution.

4. The college of the deputy council, and that of the chamber of accounts, are suppressed, and in their room are established a committee of public safety, a committee of military affairs, and a committee of finance.

5. The commission of the deputies to the assembly, calling itself the States General, is recalled.

6. The right of shooting, hunting, and fishing is restored to every one on his own property.

7. Steps shall be instantly taken to repair the effects of the inundations.

8. The taxes levied hitherto shall be provisionally continued; but measures shall be immediately taken to diminish them, and to put such as remain upon a more equal footing.

9. A courier shall be immediately dispatched to Paris, to order the commissioners of the assembly, calling itself the States-General, to desist from acting in the name of the people of Holland, and that they are hereby recalled.

10. A commission of the assembly of the provisional representatives of Holland shall immediately begin their sittings in the hall of the *ci-devant* States General, in order to advance the general interests of the people.

Citizens, your provisional representatives hasten to inform you of these glorious events; they felicitate you upon them, as they tend to establish your liberty, equality, and independence, upon the firmest and most durable basis.

Given the 27th of January, in the first year of Batavian liberty, in the name of the provisional representatives.

R. W. TADAMA, *Secretary.*

The provisory representatives of the Dutch people, at the Hague, further resolved in the same sitting, to name.—

Citizens Hahn, Lestevenon, and Loncq, to sit to-morrow in the assembly of the States General, and to assist provisorily on the part of Holland, as long as the confederation of the United Provinces shall subsist in its present form. They were charged to effectuate—That in the name of Their High Mightinesses, advice should be given of what has happened in this country, to the colonies in the East and West Indies, as well as to the consuls in the Mediterranean and Baltic, or elsewhere—to communicate the same to all ships and vessels anchoring there, and so to warn them against all surprise.

That

That the Commanders of our Navy receive orders to return with their vessels as soon as possible into the ports of this country, or, if they cannot do this, into the nearest ports of France. While the ships of war at present in the East and West Indies shall remain upon their stations for the defence of the colonies.

That, moreover, orders shall be given to the commanders of all ships of war, to obey no orders of the heretofore High Admiral.

To send as soon as may be a cartel ship to England, with a commissary, charged to order all our ships of war or traffic in our ports, to return.—To reclaim them in case of obstacle, and to make arrangements concerning packets.

Resolved to open a correspondence immediately with France, Brabant, Liege, and wherever there have been troubles.

And finally, to authorise the committee of public safety to require from Amsterdam or elsewhere, able men to make inquiries as well into the state of things of the first necessity and the state of the circulation and value of assignats; as relatively to the finances of the country, that several municipalities retain in the present moment. And a commission has been named to go to Hoorn and demand the money and the papers, or charters of the deputy council of North Holland.

Proclamation of the Provisional Representatives of the People of Amsterdam.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

THE provisional representatives of the people of Amsterdam, for avoiding all confusion, and on purpose to preserve to the burghers as much as possible, their affairs in full security, having judged it necessary, that no members of the old police or the judicial administration, their agents or officers, whether they yet possess functions, or are forbidden to exercise them any more, shall hereafter leave the city, or continue to live out of it, without the previous knowledge and consent of the general committee of superintendance; think proper to decree and ordain, and it is decreed and ordained by these presents, that no one of them shall hereafter leave the city without having first addressed the committee of superintendance, and obtained a card of permission, on shewing which, the passports at present in use shall be delivered by the committee appointed to issue them; on pain of being deemed suspected persons, and having their goods sequestered. It is further ordained, that all the said persons already residing without the city, shall return within a month from

the date hereof, on pain of being deemed as above, leaving notwithstanding, to these last, the power (if they think themselves absent on any lawful cause) to inform the committee of superintendence thereof, which is enabled to dispense with their return, if it thinks the exigence of the case requires it. It is further declared, that every person, of whatever description, convicted of having fraudulently required passports under false names will be punished according to the nature of the offence: the committee of general superintendence will sit from ten o'clock in the morning till one, to deliver the aforesaid cards of permission.

Decreed and published the 30th of January, 1795, first year of Batavian Liberty.

By order of the said Representatives.

(Signed)

G. BRENDER, A. BRANDIS, *Secretary.*

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

THE provisional representatives of the people of Amsterdam having taken into their consideration, that the commissions of many colleges and officers are on the point of expiring, and informed that several officers and persons employed in this city are embarrassed by their continuance in their places and employments, authorise and require by these presents, that all citizens, who have been established, or who have been engaged in any public employment or office in this city, such as all commissioners, as well those of the different chambers as others, all colleges, corporations, and in general, all officers and persons employed in this city, without distinction, who have not been expressly discharged from their posts, shall remain in their offices, employments, and functions, till it shall be otherwise ordered, and thus provisionally shall continue respectively to discharge the duties thereof, in the most advantageous manner for the citizens, without being permitted to excuse themselves, on any pretext, or for any reason whatever, to withdraw themselves from the commissions, offices, or employments with which they have been charged, under pain of being considered and treated as disaffected and evil-minded persons. The aforesaid representatives expect and exhort each of them to use his utmost efforts for discharging the duties of his station with all possible zeal and diligence, and to contribute all in his power to endeavour to promote good order in the administration of the affairs of this city.

Decreed, &c. 30th January, 1695.

(Signed)

G. BRENDER, A. BRANDIS, *Secretary.*

LIBERTY,

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

THE provisional representatives of the people of Amsterdam after taking the advice of the established committees of public safety, of justice, of commerce and navigation, and of finance, have taken into consideration that the first means requisite for re-establishing the finances of this city, so miserably neglected, ought to be the fixing of the principles of immutable justice and good faith, without which no public administration has a right to the credit and confidence of the citizens, have resolved to declare by these presents,

“ That all public loans, made for the wants and on account of this city, as well before as after the year 1787, are in full force and obligation, and that the bearers of obligations arising out of the said loans are considered as legal creditors, and consequently have a right to enjoy the full and entire benefits according to their tenor.”

The aforesaid representatives declare at the same time, that the present proclamation is alone published for satisfying the legal possessors of such obligations relative to their property, but they are not by this to be understood as approving the use which may have been made of the sums negotiated for this city.

Decreed and published, 1st February, 1795,

(Signed) G. BRENDER, A. BRANDIS, *Secretary.*

Proclamation from the States of Friezland.

THINKING it impossible to remain indifferent, with respect to the detrimental influence which might be caused by the circulating rumours, as if the approach of the French troops were to produce an entire revolution in the administration of government, we declare as follows:

That we are informed and assured, by authentic advices, that their High Mightinesses, as well as the other colleges, are still continuing their assemblies at the Hague, and that they are still executing their functions, notwithstanding the Hague and the greater part of the province of Holland are occupied by French troops.

We flatter ourselves, therefore, that union will be preserved, and that there will be no reason to apprehend any ill success in the negociation for peace, whilst on the contrary, there are solid hopes that a speedy end will be put to the bloody war.

We shall in future take such measures as will preserve the welfare of the inhabitants of this province, and shall watch that order be not disturbed.

Resolved in the council-house of Leuwarden, Jan. 28, 1795.

(Signed)

VAN HAERSMA.

The States of Friezland, in another Proclamation, ordered the following Prayer in all Churches.

THAT it may please the Almighty to put a speedy end to the bloody war which the Republic has unfortunately been drawn into, and that he may give his all-powerful blessing to the success of the negociation for peace, and to the zealous endeavours of the fathers of the country.

The Revolutionary Committee of the Province of Friezland early in February, 1795, declared, in the Name of the People, that the Members of the ci-devant States were removed from their Functions. This was notified to them by Citizen Borgrinck, in the following Speech:

NOBLE and mighty lords, lawful sovereign of the country, were the titles you arrogated, and which a people nominally free, but oppressed in fact, was obliged to give. We live, however, in days more enlightened and happy; the people feel their dignity, resume their inalienable rights, and resolve to be free; no man can be noble but by actions, mighty, but by the will of the people, who are themselves, and will be only sovereign.

In these places, the sweat and the blood of the laborious burghers, and the brave military, shall no more be uselessly wasted and expended for the most pernicious ends, at the pleasure of a wicked and ungrateful despot William V. Thanks to divine Providence, the sacred rights of man are respected, and (at least we hope so) will always be respected.

Citizens, considering that the chains with which the real and virtuous citizens of Friezland were bound and held in bondage by a foreign power, are scarcely broken; that you already perceive in the plainest manner to what degree you are deprived of the confidence of the nation, conformably to the will of the nation, and to our duty, we declare you removed from your posts as members of the assembly of the states, and from the commissions to the states deputies; and in consequence, that you are released from the oath taken on your entrance into these posts, but not from your responsibility; for you are very expressly required to remain in the country among your fellow-citizens.

Return, then, to that condition in the new respectable circle of citizens, and there enjoy not only the security of your persons and property, which belongs to all men, but learn also by experience, that the authors and promoters of the present revolution are not instigated and guided, as were those of the revolution of 1787, by motives of vengeance, private interest, ambition, and servile submission to the tyrant William V. who domineered over those whose servant he ought to have been, and pretended to be; no, but by virtue, honesty, and mildness, for maintaining the sacred rights of man.

The Representatives of the People of Holland published at the Hague on the 2d of February, 1795, Regulations with respect to Assignats, of which the following is the substance:

1. **A**LL shopkeepers and retailers are bound to take assignats from the French soldiers, for all articles of the first necessity at nine stivers per livre. They are to give in every day the list of the sums they have taken in assignats, and then they shall weekly have them exchanged for cash, or for receipts, which will have their circulation at par with specie.

2. No tradesman or shopkeeper is allowed to sell to a French soldier at one time, for more than the value of ten livres, unless the soldier deliver to him a written order from the commander in chief; the assignats and the order are thus to be presented to the municipality. The shopkeepers may sell to the officers for any sum in assignats, but the latter likewise must be provided with a written order from the commander. The representatives shall take particular care that the French soldiers shall dispose of no other assignats than those they receive for their pay. The soldiers are allowed to spend two livres at once in assignats in public houses.

3. We prohibit, that in no manner, except in purchasing articles of the first necessity, as above mentioned, the bringing assignats in general circulation, or to receive any thing for sold goods but specie; and to enter into no contract of sale with the inhabitants of the provinces, but for money in specie, under the penalty of being declared traitors to their country. At the same time, all exportation into foreign countries of gold and silver, in bullion or in coin, is prohibited under pain of death; of the latter prohibition are excepted all East-India merchants, or those who are accustomed to buy their merchandize in ready money, under the condition to give in an account to the municipality of the sum exported, for which they are to give a triple security, in order to answer for the importation of the goods purchased for those sums. From this prohibition are likewise excepted travellers, who are obliged to declare to the first municipality of the frontier where they arrive, that they have no more cash with them than is necessary for the expense of their journey.

The Provisional Representatives of the States General of Holland again met at the Hague on the 30th and 31st of January, and the Assembly did not refuse to admit provisionally Deputies from the Towns and Districts which had formerly no suffrage in the Assembly of the States. Among other things they passed,

1. **A** DECREE relative to the repeal of duties on cattle.

2. A decree relative to the military committee.

3. The

3. The deputies to the generality were ordered to give the necessary directions to the council of state, to present within a week to the states, an accurate state of the treasury of the generality, and of the union, as well as a precise account of the naval force * of the country, and of the ships which might be formed into a squadron

* *The following is said to be an accurate list of the Dutch navy.*

Belonging to the Admiralty of the Maese or Rotterdam.

	Guns.		Guns.
Prins Willen den Erston	74	Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina	36
De Staaton Generaal	74	Jafon	36
Admiral Cortenar	64	Ceres	36
Admiral Wassenar	64	Bellona	24
Prins Frederick	64	De Arend	24
Herculus	64	Scipio	24
Dortrecht	64	De Leeuw	16
Rotterdam	64	Kemphaan	16
Brakel	54	Wesp	16
Delft	54	Panther	16
Admiral Tromp	54	Brak	16
Centaurus	40	Sperwer	16
Pollux	40	Five smaller vessels of	12
Castor	40	Two ditto	6

Belonging to the Admiralty of Zeeland.

Zuid Beverland	64	Walcharen	24
Zeeland	64	Minerva	24
Goes	56	Meermin	24
Thoolen	40	Diana	10
Brunswyk	36	Flora	8
Wilhelmina	36	Two small vessels of	6

Belonging to the Admiralty of Amsterdam.

Jupiter	74	Meerman	36
Vryheid	74	Aliantie	36
Prins Mawrits	74	Argo	36
Neptunus	74	Erfprins Van Brunswyk	36
Haarlem	64	Venus	24
Cerberix	64	Waakzaamheid	24
Overyffel	64	Valk	24
Utrecht	64	Allarm	24
Gelderland	64	Dolphin	24
Leyden	64	Het Zeepard	24
Frederica Wilhelmina	64	Triton	24
Princess Louisa	54	Havick	18
Admiral Peit Hein	54	Komeet	18
Batavier	54	D'Echo	18
Hector	44	Mercurer	16
Media	40	Three small vessels of	12
Amazone	36	Four ditto	6
Zephier	36		

Belonging

squadron in the spring; of the ships ready now for sea, and of the ships which were ordered to sail for the purpose of convoying the vessels in which William V. sailed with his effects; whether these ships did sail, and if so, where they are now.

4. A decree relative to a requisition made by the French, for the purpose of ascertaining the property of the governments with which the French are at war.

5. A decree relative to advice received from the mayor of the disarming of the burghers of the Hague.

The Assembly of the States General on the first of February, was quite complete, having Deputies from all the places which had before the right of sending to the States of the Province.

On the third of February, the following public Instrument of the new Order of Things was solemnly published at the Hague, accompanied by the sound of Trumpets and the ringing of Bells.

Declaration of the Rights of Man and of a Citizen.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

THE provisional representatives of the people of Holland, believing that they owe to their fellow-citizens a solemn declaration of the principles upon which their proceedings and actions depend, to all those to whom these presents shall come, or who shall hear them read, health, they make known,

That we are perfectly convinced the power which has been confided to us, reposes only on the free choice of our fellow-citi-

Belonging to the Admiralty of North Holland.

	Guns.		Guns.
De 7 Provinciën	74	Bechermer	56
Noord Holland	64	Alkmaar	54
Westfriesland	64	Monnikendam	40
Hertsteller	64	Medenblik	36
Verwagting	64	Enkhuizen	24
Hoop	64	Expeditie	12
Pluto	64		

Belonging to the Admiralty of Vriesland.

Vriesland	74	Pallas	40
Groningen	74	Karlingen	36
Admiral de Vries	64	Enfgezindhei	36
Zevenwouden	64	Sirene	24
Westergoo	64	Snelheid	12
Oostergoo	64		

zens,

zens, and that it is from this choice alone we have received it; that no supreme power resides in us; but that the proper sovereignty rests in the people, and this in such a manner, that the people can confer the exercise of it on their representatives, but can never alienate it from themselves: that we are assured the evils which this day bear so heavily on this country and the other provinces, owe their origin principally to the perverse ideas which have been instilled into the people by artifice and violence: and therefore it is the duty of the representatives of the people, who desire to be faithful to their duty, to lay down certain and evident principles, and to fix them as the rule of their conduct; for though we thought the final settlement of these rights ought to be the first work of a national convocation of the representatives of the people named to decree and fix a form of government, we nevertheless owe to the confidence which our fellow-citizens have placed in us, to make a public and solemn recognition of the rights of man, and of a citizen, in declaring, as we recognise and declare by these presents,

That all men are born with equal rights, and that these natural rights cannot be taken from them.

That these rights are equality, liberty, safety, property, and resistance to oppression.

That liberty is the faculty which belongs to every man, to be able to do that which does not affect the rights of other men; therefore its natural limitation is found in this principle, "DO NOT TO ANOTHER THAT WHICH THOU WOULDST NOT WISH HIM TO DO UNTO THEE."

That therefore it is permitted to all and to each to make known to others, his thoughts and sentiments, be it by the way of the press, or by any other means.

That each man has the right to serve God in such manner as he pleases, without being in this respect any way restrained.

That safety consists in the certainty of not being troubled by another in the exercise of his rights, nor in the peaceable possession of property, legally acquired.

That each man has the right of suffrage in the Legislative Assembly, of the entire society, either personally or by representation, in the choice of which he has concurred.

That the end of all civil societies ought to be to assure to men the peaceable enjoyment of their natural rights.

That therefore the natural liberty of being able to do every thing, which does not hurt the rights of others, ought never to suffer any infringement, except when the end of civil society requires it.

That such bounds to natural liberty cannot be imposed, but by the People or their Representatives.

That

That consequently no person can be obliged to cede, or sacrifice any part of his particular property to the general commonwealth, unless this shall be expressly regulated by the will of the people, or their representatives, and according to a previous indemnity.

That the law is the free and solemn expression of the general will; that it is equal for all, either to punish or to reward.

That no person can be accused, arrested or put in prison, but in such case and according to such formalities as shall be previously fixed by the law itself.

That in case it shall be judged necessary to hold any person prisoner, no one ought to be treated more rigorously than is absolutely necessary for confining his person.

That all men being equal, all are eligible to all posts or employments, without any other motives of preference than those of virtue and of capacity.

That every one has the right to concur in requiring, from each functionary of public administration, an account and justification of his conduct.

That there never can be laid the smallest restriction on the right of each citizen, to represent, that which is his interest, to those in whom the public authority is entrusted.

That the Sovereignty resides in the entire people, and that therefore no portion of the people can arrogate it to themselves.

That the people have at all times a right to change their form of government, to correct it, or to choose another.

That such are the principles upon which we have believed it to be our duty to found our actions and our proceedings; and being desirous of applying them to the order of things, which had heretofore taken place, we forthwith discovered that the form of government, which was confirmed in 1787 by means of the invasion of the Prussian army, and consequently by force only, was in every respect contrary thereto.

That the persons who heretofore composed the assembly of the self-named States of Holland and West Friesland, were never elected by their fellow citizens to be representatives, and that therefore this government could not exist, as being absolutely contrary to the rights of man and of a citizen: that we also presently perceived that all hereditary dignities, such as that of Hereditary Stadtholder, Captain General, and Admiral of this Province, and of the Equestrian Order, as well as all Hereditary Nobility, are repugnant to the rights of man, and that they ought to be held and declared abolished, as they are declared to be abolished by these presents.

That we assure ourselves, by this declaration, all the extorted and illegitimate oaths on the soi-disant ancient constitution prescribed in 1787 and 1788, become in fact of no value, inasmuch

as such an oath ought to have been previously binding; but to tranquillise all and each, we declare besides in the name of the people Holland, as it is well and expressly declared by these presents, that all citizens who may have taken the above oath are hereby discharged therefrom.

That in the same manner the college (as the ci-devant deputy counsellors of the Southern and Northern Quarter were called,) the division of the economical administration in regard to finances, &c. and the chamber of accounts, are entirely incompatible with these principles, as they all resulted from the old defective form of government, in which there was no real representation whatever, and consequently we have judged it to be our duty to suppress and abolish them all; and we now suppress and abolish them accordingly by these presents, and establish and appoint a Committee of Public Safety, a Military Committee, a Committee of Finance, and a Committee of Accounts, the whole provisionally and only until definitive arrangements shall be made on these subjects by an assembly of representatives, chosen by all the people, who shall be convoked for that purpose as speedily as possible; that besides, we have not thought it fit to attach any other title to our present assembly than that of provisional representatives of the people of Holland, without adding to it the name of West Friesland, having judged that it would be better to comprehend the entire province of Holland under that denomination.

We will and ordain expressly the courts of justice in this province, as well as the regency of the cities and blessed places situated in it, that our present publication shall be made known to all the citizens of this province by the sounding of trumpets and ringing of bells, and such other solemn manner as shall be judged the most convenient in each city or place, and that it shall be posted up according to custom, and that each one shall conform himself to it precisely.

Done at the Hague under the small seal of the country, the 31st of January, 1795, the first year of Batavian liberty.

(Signed)

P. PAULUS, Vt.

C. J. DE LANGE VAN WINGAERDE.

In the Sitting of the 3d of February, the Morning Assembly at Amsterdam having been opened, the President read a Letter from one of their Deputies at the Hague, of which the following is an Extract:

AT the prayer of the inhabitants, it is decreed to oppose the regency.

The commission for the affairs of the East India company, which was composed of the citizens Van der Does, Van de Wall, Dedel

Dedel Salomoner, and Jan Van Stralen, has been replaced by other citizens.

On a missive from the French representatives to register the possessions of the Stadtholder ; it was decreed, that the deputies of the generality should make known to the French representatives, on the part of their High Mightinesses,

1. That many of the possessions alluded to were not in fact the property of the ci-devant Stadtholder, but he was only permitted to hold them for his own use.

2. That it would first be necessary to deduct his debts, which were enormous.

3. That he did not hold his possessions as Stadtholder, but as a private individual.

The Sitting of the Assembly at Amsterdam on Wednesday Morning, February 4, was commenced with a Notification concerning the State of the Bank of that City. The Citizens, Van Acker and Vander Zoo, who had been charged with the Commission relative thereto, produced their written Notice, with the Alterations.—It was then decreed, that the same should be Published with the Alterations, and it is as follows :

An Account of the Bank of Amsterdam, Published in a Gazette extraordinary on the 5th of February, 1795.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

THE provisional representatives of the people of Amsterdam deeming it of the last importance to the commerce of this city, that the public should be informed of the state of its bank, stiled the bank of exchange ; and that the credit of the said bank should not be impeached, or suffer any diminution by erroneous opinions, by artful insinuations, or by the first false impressions which rumours relating to it might occasion, have deemed it advisable, and have resolved to declare by this present writing, that according to the reports made on this subject by the committee of commerce and of marine, duly authorised by the provisional representatives to examine into the state of the said bank, it appeared, that if the information given by the clerks in the bank, in answer to the inquiries of the committee, and if the balance last struck are correct, which ultimately will be minutely examined, no deficiency whatever will exist in the said bank, and the debits and credits will precisely balance ; with this exception, that instead of specie, there have been received into the said bank from time to time, as securities for large sums advanced by

it within the last fifty years, a very considerable number of bonds: viz.

Seventy bonds of the India company of Amsterdam, guaranteed by the states of the province, each being for 100,000 florins banco, at three per cent. interest; besides a similar one of 50,000 florins banco, on which there will be due, according to the calculation of the said clerks, the sum of 249,000 florins banco for interest. On account of which bonds, the treasury of the said city is debited in the aforesaid balance, banco 6,273,000 florins.

Besides these, there are fifty bonds, each for 24,000 florins, on account of the provinces of Holland and West Friesland, belonging to the loan office of this city, on which, according to the information of the clerks, the bank has advanced agreeably to the aforesaid balance, the sum of 838,857 florins banco; on which there will be due for interest 30,000 florins.

In addition to which, the loan-office owes to the bank, conformable to the same information, the sum of 1,715,000 florins banco.

That further, if every thing shall appear as has been stated by the said clerks, and sterling being converted into stock, the treasury of this city will, in addition, owe to the bank, and for which it was made debtor at the closing of the accounts above alluded to, the sum of

F. 38,358 2 0

And what it owed at the actual closing of
the accounts

155,314 6 8

Making together banco F. 193,672 8 8

That there is also due from the city to the said bank 227,264 2 8, for which bonds were originally given; that the clerks' statement have been burned, but for which the city, notwithstanding, paid interest annually to the bank.

That it is nevertheless obvious, that the city is responsible for this sum as well as for the whole, as it ought to be considered with respect to it, not only as guarantee, but as actual debtor to the bank.

That moreover, among other things in the said bank, there has been found in substance all the specie for which accountable receipts have been given, agreeably to the list made out and delivered to the committee of commerce and marine, by the cashiers of the bank, and which can, in consequence, be at all times drawn out by the holders of the said receipts, in exchange for them, when it shall please them so to do.

The aforesaid provisional representatives have, therefore, not only taken the requisite and most efficacious measures, that henceforward there shall not be delivered from, or advanced by, the said bank, contrary to its original institution, any specie soever, by any authority, either as a loan, or in any other illegal man-

ner ; but also, that the said bonds, lodged in the said bank as securities as aforesaid, shall be liquidated as soon as possible ; and generally, that this city, as a debtor to the bank, shall, with all practicable dispatch, discharge in cash the balance of its account with the said bank ; which being done, the provisional representatives declare, that there can then exist no deficiency of any kind soever ; and that they will, without delay, take into their serious consideration, and will carry into immediate effect, the means to obtain this end.

The provisional representatives, nevertheless, declare, that this notification is only made to maintain duly the credit of the bank of this city, and to tranquillise the minds of foreigners and the commercial part of its inhabitants. But they desire by no means to be considered as approving or confirming the use that may have been made of the deposits in the bank, and much less of discharging, by any thing in this proclamation, those who may be responsible on that subject.

Given and published this 5th day of February, 1795, the first year of Batavian liberty.

By order of the aforesaid representatives,

G. BRENDER, A. BRANDIS, *Secretary.*

In the Afternoon Sitting of Wednesday the 4th of February, 1795, the President at Amsterdam read a Letter from the Deputies at the Hague, in Substance.

1. **T**HE deputies of the generality on the part of Holland reported, that, on the demand of Holland, the tax on the introduction of cattle was suppressed for three months.

2. Citizen Stirk Van Linschoten had taken his seat in the assembly of their High Mightinesses, as one of the deputies from the province of Utrecht.

3. The proposition of Holland to the generality, for obtaining as soon as possible a precise account of ships, &c. was adopted and converted into a resolution. A new missive from Paris was received from Brantzen, Repelear,* and Six, which being taken into consideration, it was resolved to insist vigorously with the generality for their recal.

4. The proposition respecting the registration of the state of the chest of the generality was concluded.

* These are the two commissioners sent by the old Dutch government to negotiate a peace with the French, at the time when the conquest of Holland appeared likely to be accomplished.

5. Deputies from the quarters of Nimeguen came to take their seats in the assembly of their High Mightinesses, but were not admitted, because their letters of credit were not provincial.

6. The assembly of Holland having deliberated on this subject, it was resolved to insist on their admission, and on the retiring of those who now actually sit, because in the present circumstances, the quarter of Zutphen being still occupied by foreign troops, it is impossible to have provincial letters of credit from Guelders.

7. General Pichegru required a list of all the troops of the state taken prisoners of war by the French.

8. It was resolved, that provisions to be delivered to the French troops shall be exempt from all duties.

9. The treasury of the ex-stadtholder was ordered to provide for the expenses of the French representatives, in default of which the said treasury will be taken possession of.

10. The equestrian order having been broken, the commissions on Bentink and Wassenaar Obdem, in the admiralties of Amsterdam and the Meuse will be withdrawn. The gardes-du-corps will not be paid by this province after the 11th of this month. The province will not pay William of Orange's marine adjutant any more than his own pension, or the pensions of his sons, or the young colonel.

11. Colonel Bentink gave notice of the disbanding of the armed inhabitants of the country called Landzenten. It was then resolved to allow the free importation of corn, and to refer to the committees of finance and provisions a proposition for giving a bounty for corn imported.

12. Bentink de Roon and Wassenaar Katwyn were dismissed from their employments, the first as chief justice of Putten, and the second as bailiff of the country of Voorn.

13. By order of the assembly, the deputies to the states demanded, that the deputies, who, on the part of this city, sit in the admiralties of Amsterdam, and the quarter of the North, shall be recalled, as has been done by the other cities and the equestrian order.

The following are the Minutes of the further Proceedings of the Provisionary Representatives.

1. **T**HE directors of the East India company shall present an account, to state their reasons why six homeward bound East India ships have been lying so long a period of time in the ports of England.

2. The council of the state shall, under no pretence whatsoever, transmit any specie, or other property, in payment, in pensions or otherwise, to the hereditary Stadtholder William V.
to

to his spouse, to his sons, to the consort of the hereditary Prince, his child the hereditary Prince of Brunswick, or any person of their suite. No payments shall be made as salaries to the person, belonging to their court as physicians, &c. &c.

3. The States General shall grant the dismissal to Admiral Kinsbergen, which he applied for ; but he is ordered not to quit the territories of the Republic.

4. As no exact account has yet been delivered of the number of troops of the province, every province, therefore, is ordered to give in a full list of the Dutch troops which are contained therein.

5. The French commissaries having been informed, that three officers arrived from England, had been arrested ; it is now found that these are the two Fagels and Van Reinstein.

6. The committee for the General Weal reported, that the treasurer of the hereditary Stadtholder had deposed, that all the ready money had been put in chests, and embarked in sloops to be transported to England, and that therefore he, unable to furnish any money, it was impossible for the council of the estates of the Stadtholder to furnish the necessary sums to the French representatives. The provisional representatives, therefore, passed a decree, that a loan should be raised for that purpose, which shall be paid from the estates of those who have been the cause of the expenses. That further, all the estates of the Stadtholder shall be put into a state of requisition, and that his papers and documents, and those of the council of the state, shall be sealed up and given into custody of the secretary of the representatives.

7. The citizen Jan Havart, a member of the East India company, shall immediately set out in a vessel with a flag of truce, for England, for the purpose of claiming our ships which are under embargo there.*

8. The masters of the sloops who had conveyed the Stadtholder to England, and are now returned to Holland, shall make their depositions

* The Dutch commissioners sent over to London, had orders from the States General to execute their mission in concert with Baron Nagel, ambassador to that court.—Baron Nagel told them he had sent his resignation to the States General, and consequently could not interfere in the affairs of the United Provinces.

The commissioners wrote to the British minister, Lord Grenville, that they were sent by the States General to treat of matters of great importance to the two countries. Lord Grenville, to avoid treating directly with a government which the English cabinet, perhaps, will not acknowledge, sent Mr. Burgess, his secretary, to learn the object of their mission. The commissioners said, they came to demand that the embargo on Dutch shipping might be taken off, and to propose the establishment of a regular communication between the two countries. Mr. Burgess assured them that

depositions of what occurred during their passage, what persons and goods they had on board, whether and by what convoy they had been protected, and that no sloop shall for the future go to sea without being previously searched.

Hague, Feb. 29. The presidial chamber of Amsterdam has communicated to the provisional representatives of the people of Holland, the answer of the directors of the East Indian company to the following question, "For what reason have the company's ships been detained so long in England?"

The directors, in their answer, declare, that having no power to give directions to the convoy under the command of Captain Oorthuis, it is impossible for them to assign any reason for their ships remaining so long in English ports, and they do not even know whether all or any of the said ships are still in English ports.

As the States General have hitherto come to no definitive resolution for laying an embargo on English ships in the ports of the Republic, and as this measure demands all possible dispatch, the deputies of Holland to the assembly of the States General have been charged to effect, that directions be immediately sent to the admiralties for issuing the necessary orders to the officers commanding the ships of the state to prevent the sailing of English ships from our ports, by force if necessary, and to call for the assistance of the French commanders.

It was resolved, after a long debate, that seals should be put upon the papers of M. Fagel, formerly register of the States General, and on those of his two clerks.

The board of admiralty sent in their report, concerning the the present state of the Dutch navy, wherein they give it as their opinion, that, owing to the ruined state of the finances, it would

that they should have an early answer. An answer it has been said was given, viz. that our ministers refused entering into any kind of discussion upon the release of the Dutch shipping, but were willing to treat for the establishment of a regular communication between the two countries.

The Dutch newspapers say, Lord Grenville gave in answer to these commissioners, "That the king his master is determined not to return the Dutch ships, which are retained in the ports of Great Britain, until the French have left Holland." The commissioners are to wait in London for further orders, or for new commissions. The province of Holland has proposed, that they be further instructed to insist, that England shall shew by what claim she detains our shipping, and in case of refusal, nevertheless, to take, for the present, an amicable leave of the British minister, and to return to Holland.

The number of Dutch vessels in the British ports, besides the men of war and East Indiamen, amount to 110 sail.

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be utterly impossible to equip a fleet for sea in the next spring, and that the debts of the navy-board amounted to 850,000 guilders.

On the 9th of February, General Pichegru proposed that the troops of the state might be provided with a cockade, in consequence of which, it was proposed, that the common tri-coloured Dutch flag, called the Geus, which the Dutch received from Henry III. king of France, should be declared the Batavian national flag; and the troops of the state distinguished by a cockade and sash of the same colour, in horizontal stripes, placed under each other.

A plan was given in to re-establish the ruined national credit, which was referred to the committee of finances. Citizen Paulus resigned his place as president of the assembly, but was, by universal acclamation, re-elected for the next fortnight.

On the 10th of February a letter was read from the representatives of the French people, concerning the proclamation relative to the circulation of assignats. It was resolved to modify it in some articles, and to enact that every one should be allowed to receive them in payment, if he thought proper. It was also resolved to erase two passages of the said proclamation, the latter of which concluded with these words—‘and shall even be punished with death.’

Reder, the messenger who was sent to Paris, to intimate to the Dutch commissioners, Brantzen and Repelaer, that they should no farther transact business in the name of the province of Holland, returned from Paris with the answer of the said commissioners, which was to the following purport:

That they did not entertain the least wish to excite confusion; but, as they had received their commission from their High Mightinesses, they thought themselves obliged to acquaint them with the desire of the province of Holland, but that, at the same time, they should always be animated by those sentiments of the highest respect, which they owed to one of the most distinguished provinces of the United Netherlands.

The representatives of the French people desired that some French citizens might be allowed to assist at the unsealing of the papers of the ex-pensioner, Van Spiegel, whom they considered as one of the greatest enemies of the French Republic.

Quarter-master General Bentinck informed the president, that his brother, who had accompanied the eldest son of William V. to England, wished to return. The president was authorised to answer—‘That an ordinance had been published against emigrations, but none against returns.’

It was resolved to send an American ship to the East Indies, with the news of the revolution which had taken place, and to

convey the same information to Aleppo, Constantinople, and Geneva.

The change in the government was afterwards more formally and solemnly decreed by the assembly, as appears by the following extract from the register of the resolutions of their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces.

Monday, February 16.

AFTER a preliminary deliberation, it is found good and intended to resolve by these presents, that a commission of the assembly of their High Mightinesses shall be appointed to make known to the representatives of the French people at the Hague the resolution this day entered into with respect to recognising the supreme power of the people of the Low Countries, the declaration of the rights of men and citizens, and the abolition of the stadtholderate, as well as of the dignities of captain and admiral-general in all their relations, and the discharge from the oath on the *foi-disant* constitution, by delivering to them a declaratory act in which the points aforesaid are detailed; to constitute this commission, the Citizens Van Haerfolt, Lestevenon, Forsten, Van Citters, Stirk, Van Lierschoten, Scuylenberg, Van Pallande, and the register quarries are required and charged with the further requisition, to make known on this occasion to the representatives aforesaid the ardent desire of their High Mightinesses, and of the people who love the rights and liberties of the United Provinces, to form a solid confirmation between the two nations, as two republics equal and independent, and to conclude an alliance upon conditions reasonable and equally advantageous on both sides, in order that in this manner may be laid the foundation so much-wished for of the strictest fraternity between two nations yet mentioned in the history of the human race, of which fraternity the certain consequences may be very well calculated and foreseen, as being extremely salutary both for the French and Dutch people, and for the advancement and consummation of a general peace in Europe.

The register Quarles being required to communicate to the representatives of the French people, that the commission aforesaid will take place on Wednesday next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Compared with the original.

(A true copy) J. G. H. HAHN.
H. QUARLES.

The

The following is the new Form of Prayer used in the Assembly of Holland.

BENEVOLENT Father of all creatures! since the confidence which our fellow-citizens have reposed in us, has assembled us here, for the re-establishment of the eternal rights of man, which cannot be infringed without a presumptuous offence against thy will, we humbly entreat that thou wouldst so enlighten our understanding, that, faithful to our duty, and contemning every selfish and private interest, we may take such measures as shall in the most effectual manner promote and secure the general happiness of the people. Amen.*

Proclamation of the French Commissioners at the Hague, issued on the 27th of January, 1795.

EGALITE,
LIBERTE,
UNITE, INDIVISIBILITE,
FRATERNITE.

Hague, the 7th Pluvoise, the 3d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

THE representatives of the people belonging to the armies of the North, of the Sambre, and of the Meuse, taking into their consideration the wants of the army of the Republic, and the necessity of supplying it with the objects of subsistence, supplies of provision and cloathing, of which it has occasion in the countries where it is established; wishing to avoid the means of particular requisitions, and the intervention of subaltern agents, they think it most agreeable to address themselves to the States General, and formally invite them to supply them in the space of one month with the following quantities, viz.

200,000 Quintals of wheat, avoirdupoise weight.

5 Millions of rations of hay.

* The letter of the French representatives in Holland read in the convention on the 16th of February, and inserted in the correspondence, gives a further description of the revolution in the United Provinces.

200,000 Rations of straw.
 5 Millions bushels of corn.
 150,000 Pair of shoes.
 20,000 Pair of boots.
 20,000 Coats and waistcoats.
 40,000 Pair of breeches
 150,000 Pair of pantaloons.
 200,000 Shirts.
 50,000 Hats

To be delivered further, within two months, 12,000 oxen.

These different objects are to be delivered at Thiel, Nimeguen, and Bois le Duc, at three different times.

The representatives of the people anxiously expect, that the States General will comply with the above request, and do every thing in their power to prevent their fellow citizens from being troubled with the forms of a requisition, always perplexing to the inhabitants; and that they will use every exertion to complete their contingent. They hope that the slow form of ordinary administration, and the doubts of the competence of their authority, which may put some stoppage to this operation, will be carefully set aside. They have a right to flatter themselves that all the citizens of the United States, and all the constituted authorities, will use the same zeal to second their views and amicable intentions. Every necessary measure shall be taken to settle for the payment of the above articles.

(Signed)

N. HAUSSMAN, JOBER, ALGUIER,
 GILLET, ROBERSOR, J. B. LACOSTE.

In consequence of the preceding the States General issued the following Proclamation, signed at the Hague, on the 27th of Jan. 1795.

THE States General of the United Provinces, to all who shall see or hear these presents greeting—give to know that the representatives of the French nation now in this country, have intimated to us, that it is necessary that speedy provision should be made of several articles appertaining to the subsistence and cloathing of the French troops, namely the following,

200,000 Quintals of corn.
 5 Millions of rations of hay, at 15lb. each.
 5 Millions measures of oats, at 10lb. each, heavy weight.
 200,000 Rations of straw, at 10lb. each.
 150,000 Pairs of shoes.
 20,000 Pairs of boots.
 20,000 Cloth coats and waistcoats.
 40,000 Pairs of stocking breeches.

150,000 Pairs

150,000 Pairs of troupers, of coarse linen.

200,000 Shirts.

50,000 Hats.

All which are to be delivered at Nimeguen, Thiel, and Bois le Duc, within the space of a month, in three instalments—and besides,

12,000 Oxen, within two months.

The above-mentioned representatives have also added, that instead of following the practice introduced in other countries which their troops have entered, namely, that the requisitions of similar articles have made, published, and carried into execution by themselves, they have chosen to treat this Republic in another manner, and thereby prove the inclination of the French nation, to consider it in the light of an approaching ally; and, of consequence, have begged of us to effectuate the delivery of the above-mentioned necessaries in the specified quantities, and at the appointed times and places, adding, at the same time, that the payment shall be regulated according to arrangements which shall afterwards be made with the government.

Convinced of the necessity of taking the most effectual measures for complying with the said requisitions, we have judged that the best and least burthenfome method of accomplishing this object, will be for the government to contract for the articles in question, and for the respective provinces to furnish the necessary funds.

We doubt not that the inhabitants will be convinced of the absolute necessity of enabling their provincial sovereigns to furnish these necessary funds without the smallest delay; but we think it nevertheless necessary to hold up to all, conjunctly and severally, the distress to which they must expose themselves, if they manifest the least unwillingness or even procrastination; for we are intimately persuaded of the serious intention of the above-mentioned representatives of the French nation that these requisitions shall be complied with, at the appointed time, and must therefore warn all, in the most impressive manner, that they will have themselves to blame if measures of force and violence must be employed to obtain what we wish to see accomplished with the greatest possible order and regularity.

With this view it will be necessary that those persons who have any provision of the required articles, should not refuse to allow the same to be judicially valued at a reasonable price, to sell and deliver them to the persons entrusted with the execution of this work, and manifest every possible readiness to co-operate for the proper conveyance of the goods to the appointed places: and that in order not only to prevent the consequences with which non-compliance with the requisition of the above-mentioned representatives will necessarily be attended, but also on
pain

pain of being rigorously punished for disobedience or unwillingness, according to the exigency of the case.

And that no person may pretend ignorance, we call upon and desire the lords, the states, their deputies in the respective provinces, and all justiciaries, and officers of the same, to publish immediately, affix, and make known this our proclamation in all places where it may be necessary, and is usual to post up such publications.

Resolved and concluded in the assembly of their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, at the Hague, the 27th of January, 1795.

(Signed)

G. L. ROUSE.

Undersigned by reason of the absence of the greffier.

B. P. VAN LELYVELD.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

*Proclamation at the Hague, 11th Pluviose, 30th January, 1795,
the Third Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.*

THE representatives of the French people, with the armies of the North, the Sambre, and the Meuse, decree as follows:—

Article I. All goods, both moveable and immoveable, ships, merchandise, claims, and property of any kind whatever, belonging to governments at war with the French Republic, or of French emigrants; likewise those of priests, monks, members of churches, or spiritual corporations, having emigrated from the conquered provinces between the Rhine and the sea; also all goods whatever given in trust by members of churches and corporations, are seized and confiscated for the benefit of the French Republic.

Art. II. All such persons as are debtors, concealers, or detainers of what is mentioned in the above article, are to give inventories of the same to the magistrates of their circuits, within eight days after the publication of the present.

All such as neglect to conform themselves to it are to pay a fine of double the value of the article of which they have not given in any account as above stated.

The fourth part of the fine, and likewise one fourth of the value of the goods not declared, shall belong to the discoverers and informers.

Art. III. An agent-general shall be appointed for all the United provinces, who is to collect all the above inventories, and dispose of the things mentioned therein, according to the instructions he shall receive from the representatives of the people.

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The magistrates are to deliver to him all the declarations made to them.

Art. IV. It is forbidden to accept of any notes or bills of exchange, or to make any negotiations or loans for or on account of governments at war with the French Republic, upon pain of confiscation of the whole value of such objects.

The transgressors of this shall be considered and dealt with as enemies of the French Republic.

Art. V. It is forbidden to all civil and military agents of the French Republic, to seize upon any treasure belonging to towns, communes, or to the government of the United Netherlands, upon pain of arrest.

Art. VI. What has been decreed by these presents shall be addressed to the States General, desiring them to send it to the respective states of the United provinces, in order to be printed in both languages, and to be sent to, and posted up, without delay, in all the towns, communes, and ports of the United Provinces.

Signed upon the original.

NS. HAUSSMANN,
JOUBERT, and
ROBERJOT.

Conformable to the original.
(Signed)

NS. HAUSSMANN.

No Capitulations of any Towns have hitherto been inserted in this Work (excepting those which have been published in the London Gazette,) as they are all much the same in substance. The following Capitulation however not only contains uncommon Articles, but also derives peculiar Importance from the Murmurs it excited in Paris, as may be seen by Carnot's Report on the 18th of February, and therefore it deserves a Place.

*Capitulation of the Province of Zealand.**

ARTICLES of capitulation, proposed by the deputies of the province of Zealand to the general of division, Michaud, commanding the French troops in Dutch Flanders, with the answer of the general of division, Michaud, commanding the

* See the summons of the French general, Michaud, to the Dutch general, commanding in the island of Walcheren, inserted in the correspondence, and dated the 27th of January, 1795.

troops of the French Republic in Dutch Flanders, returned to the articles of capitulation proposed by the deputies of the province of Zealand.

Article I. Perfect liberty of public worship, and the actual exercise thereof, shall be granted.—Answer, Granted with regard to every religious worship, agreeable to the proclamation of the national representatives of the French people to the people of Batavia.

Art. II. The present form of government shall be preserved.—Ans. Answered already in the same proclamation.

Art. III. Perfect freedom and safety for all public functionaries and private persons, burghers, and inhabitants, each individual, be who he will, and may his political opinion have been ever so different, shall not be molested, nor suffered to be molested; further, perfect safety and free disposal of all property, goods, and possessions of corporate bodies, communities, or private persons; and in this article shall be included the persons and property of the Scotch court at Veere.—Ans. Granted agreeable to the same proclamation, importing safety of persons and property, and all acts of violence or contests between citizens and citizens who shall transgress in this instance, shall be punished in the severest manner.

Art. IV. That all persons who may have emigrated from Dutch Flanders and Brabant, and who may be in this province, shall be at liberty to return to their former abode, and that all their property, which may have been alienated or sequestered on that account, be restored to them; and that those persons who came hither from the Austrian Netherlands be also included in this article. Meanwhile it is expected that some favour will be shewn to the French emigrants who are in this province, and that they will be permitted to make their retreat in safety.—Ans. Granted, provided they are in such cases for which provision has been made in the resolutions of the representatives of the people, which resolutions grant a safe return to all persons who left their places of abode at the approach of the army of the French Republic, provided they can prove that their return has been impossible to be effected before, or that they have been in some strong-hold, or besieged town. But the French emigrants cannot be included in this article, because, for or with them the French Republic never can or will enter into any kind of negotiation.

Art. V. That no French troops shall be garrisoned in this province, for which it is offered that the troops of the state who are here, shall take oath never to bear arms against the troops of the French Republic; but as it can be represented how inconvenient it would be to quarter those troops, and the dearth which

too great a number of them may occasion in the provisions, it shall be stipulated, that if any troops are to be quartered upon the burghers and the inhabitants, the regulation and appointment of quarters shall be fixed by the magistrates of the town, and places, and not by the officers of those troops.—Ans. The troops in the service of the United Provinces, after having taken oath never to serve against the French Republic, shall keep their arms, and may do duty within the towns, to preserve good order and tranquillity.

In the island of Walcheren provision shall be made to bring no greater number of troops than shall be absolutely necessary, and who shall consist at present of one battalion and an half, making altogether between 6 and 700 men, who shall not be augmented but in case of the most urgent necessity.

The preparing of caserns and quarters shall be left to the care of the magistrates; and in every town or cantonment, as many troops as possible shall be quartered together. The officers alone shall have separate accommodation.

The crews of the ships of war in the service of the Republic of the United Provinces shall take the same oath as the army to the French Republic; and the ships which are in port shall have a sufficient number of French troops on board, according to the number regulated in general on board all Dutch men of war.

Art. VI. That no assignats of the Republic shall be put in circulation, and that neither persons nor property shall be put in requisition for the service of the French Republic.—Ans. The assignats shall not be put into circulation by compulsive means, and they shall have currency in the same manner as has happened in the other provinces, now in possession of the French troops.

As to the remainder of the above article, provision has been made by the answer annexed to the third article, which guarantees safety of persons and property.

Art. VII. That as some islands, towns, places, and fortresses of this province, may already have surrendered to the troops of the French Republic, perhaps even on unfavourable conditions, those conditions shall be considered as null, and of no effect, and they shall be treated as before required by this capitulation, which is to be universal for the whole province of Zealand.—Ans. Granted.

Art. VIII. That, lastly, should there be any obscure or equivocal article in this capitulation, the same shall be adjusted and interpreted in favour of this province and its inhabitants.—Ans. If there be any obscurity in any of the articles of this present capitulation, the same shall be interpreted in favour of the pro-

vince of Zeeland, for whose welfare, and that of the inhabitants, the undersigning deputies declare to capitulate.

Done at Breskens, February 3, 1795.

(Signed)

HUYSEN DE KATTENDYKE.

J. H. SCHORER.

A. VAN DOORN.

Done at head-quarters at Breskens, on the 10th of Pluviose, (Feb. 4.) in the third year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

The general of division;

(Signed

MICHAUD.

Accepted in consequence of the resolution of the states of Zeeland of this day, Middleburgh, Feb. 4, 1795.

(Signed)

HUYSEN DE KATTENDYKE.

J. H. SCHORER.

A. VAN DOORN.

Proclamation of the Provisional Representatives of the People in Amsterdam.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

CITIZENS,

WHEN, on the 19th of January last, you established us your provisional representatives, at the instance of the revolutionary committee, and when you called us to the town-house to take on us the provisional government of this city, we resolved that no difficulty whatever should deter us from accepting that awful trust in a moment so important.

The apprehension of the terrible consequences which might be drawn on by anarchy were of but short duration; for of the lively sense we entertained of the disorder, confusion, and despair which would infallibly result from it, we drew so strong and melancholy a picture, that all opposition, even the most well-founded, vanished before it. The just fear of our faculties being perhaps unequal to a task so difficult; the sacrifice of our occupations, of our repose, and of our domestic enjoyments; all these gave way to this single decisive consideration, that your interests, and your security, required an immediate administration: and that if we desired to withdraw from that with which you charged us provisionally, we really would render ourselves responsible for all the horrors that anarchy might bring upon us.

Citizens, such have been our motives, such have been our views. It is in them we confide, in the purity of our intentions,

tions, in a cause the most sacred, the most just, the most sublime of all causes, that of liberty; it is in these we trust, and above all in the assistance of the Almighty, whom we adore without superstition, and in the respectful hope of his approbation, we have courageously undertaken the arduous task which you have imposed on us.

Our first work, citizens, has been to declare solemnly, and with a lively emotion, that the sacred principles of justice and of equity should be the sole guide of our actions: that no base motive of vengeance, that no consideration different from those principles should influence our conduct; and that the preservation of order in a city so populous, that the security of persons and of property against all attack, under whatever pretext or colour, should be with us the order of the day during our provisional administration.

How flattering and consolatory must it be to us, dear citizens! to have been able to accomplish this great object of our appointment! How happy is it for you, and all of us, that the sublime cause of liberty has not been sullied by any irregularity! How honourable for humanity, that at the dawn of liberty this town has been the theatre of the most pure sentiments of joy and fraternity, and not of those of animosity, of hatred, and of vengeance! What sweet emotions does not the true patriot and the friend of humanity feel in being able to say, in a city so populous as Amsterdam, We have, in the moment of the restoration of liberty, seen tears of joys flow, but not one drop of the blood of our fellow-citizens! What an admirable example for all our Batavian brethren in the other cities of the Republic!—The Batavians shew themselves generous in the midst of their victories: they forget, they despise the injuries that have been done to them; they cordially hold out the hand of fraternity to all those who have erred: they seek not vengeance nor pillage, but liberty: they are generous in respect to the past, but they will punish the more severely the future offences against the cause of freedom.

Such, citizens, are our principles: you have shewn by your steady and tranquil conduct that they are also your's: it is to them that you owe the quiet of this city; and the great end of our provisional administration is fulfilled.

It is time then, citizens, as we think, to terminate our administration; and cordially thanking you all for the confidence you have testified in us, we return into the class of our fellow-citizens, and remit into their hands the powers you have given us: let ambitious tyrants, let cowards in posts, into which they have intruded themselves, endeavour to support their usurped authority by a thousand secret plots; the true patriot knows no post more noble, nor no place more elevated, than the state of a

citizen, and he remits with satisfaction his powers into the bosom of those from whom he received them.

But though every thing goes on with order at present, previous to resigning our administration there must be made, in a regular manner, and in a proper place for that object, an appeal to all the citizens and inhabitants of this city, on purpose that they may choose for their supreme administration, a proper number of representatives who may be able to replace us, under the name of a municipality, or under any other name whatever; and who chosen by your voice, freely given, to be the representatives of the people of Amsterdam, may take care of your interests, and constitute all the subdivisions of the administrations of this city, and its different branches, in such manner as the nature of things shall require. In the mean time, the different committees shall remain in their functions till the assembly which will replace us shall have made in that respect the proper arrangements.

For these reasons, and to the end that the appeal to the citizens, and the manner of voting for the election of new representatives may be conducted in a manner, the least subject to corruption, to confusion, or to illicit influence, we have thought it our duty, as your provisional representatives, and for accomplishing this desirable end, to make use of the understanding of all the patriots, and to summon them by the love they have for their country to send us, in the space of fifteen days after this publication, detailed plans on the manner of calling the citizens together, and of taking their suffrages; subjoining to them that which relates to the age and the other qualifications required for exercising the right of voting; the number of members, of which the assembly of the representatives of this city ought to be composed; and the name most becoming for it to bear, on purpose that the provisional representatives, after mature deliberation, and after taking the advice of the different committees on the plan best calculated for attaining the end we have proposed to you, and after having agreed on one, may put it in execution.

Proclaimed and published at Amsterdam, February 3d, 1795, the first year of Batavian liberty.

By order of the provisional representatives of Amsterdam.

R. W. TADAMA, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

CITIZENS,

THE assembly of provisional representatives of the commune of Amsterdam having received, from time to time, and on the part of different citizens, demands, tending to the embracing of measures which would put into a state of arrest in general the former members of the now-abolished government, and other suspected persons; the assembly has not only been constantly of opinion that it ought not to embrace such measures, but it also thinks itself obliged to explain to all its compatriots in general, and to the inhabitants of Amsterdam in particular, whom it represents, what is its manner of thinking on a subject of this importance, and what are the principles on which its opinion is founded.

We shall set out, citizens, with declaring, that we neither could nor would, for a single moment, suppose that the repeated instances of a part of our fellow-citizens to make us take rigorous measures, could proceed from any motive of hatred or revenge. The Dutch, from the very moment when they first broke their chains, gave to astonished Europe, too grand an example of generosity and humanity, to let us believe that they would sully that glory in the moments of tranquillity, by avenging themselves on a set of humbled despots, deprived of all strength. He deserves not to triumph who basely abuses his victory. He alone can promise himself the constant and agreeable fruits of victory, who makes his vanquished foes blush by his justice and generosity, and convinces them that they are the persons who have chosen the worst side of the cause to defend. Citizens, generosity and justice carry with them irresistible force. Nothing can save the cause of our country but a constant adherence to these virtues. The exercise of revenge may afford a transitory pleasure in the moments of passion and delirium, but its consequences are commonly sad and fatal, while the exercise of equity and of generosity leaves nothing but agreeable sensations.

Such, citizens are our sentiments; such ought to be your's. Real guardians of freedom and equality, you are capable of perceiving their value and their force; and woe betide the country if this doctrine shall not become the universal doctrine of the nation.

Since then, citizens, we cannot differ on these principles, it will be easy to convince the virtuous patriot, that the system which we have adopted in our assembly, is in effect the only one that agrees with the real interests of the country.

Let

Let us begin by presenting to your view the great end that every honest man, and above all, every citizen entrusted with any public authority, ought to propose to himself. This end ought to be, to settle this revolution upon the most immoveable foundations, to the end that all the inhabitants of the land may feel the permanent benefits of the social life under the administration founded on the principles of freedom and equality. See here, citizens, the great end that a good man ought perpetually to have before his eyes; and he, who has other views, whether he be placed in the senate, whether he labour in another sphere, or whether he be in a private situation, (the most enviable, doubtless, of all situations) plays, under the mask of patriotism, the part of an hypocrite, and a deceiver of the people.

But how to attain this end? No method more likely than to shew on the one hand, grandeur and generosity with respect to the past; on the other, to be severe and inexorable to all attempts against freedom and the supremacy of the people. Citizens, philosophers of all nations and ages have invariably judged, that when civil dissensions are over, the conquering party has always been guilty of injustice, when it has thought worthy of punishment actions which the chiefs of the conquered party have done to maintain their cause, and has, in consequence of these principles, set on foot a general persecution. Actions, which are at all times criminal; actions, which are morally bad, independently on all political relations, and by consequence always punishable, are then the only ones that can, according to the principles of justice, be taken into consideration. These are also the only actions which a righteous judge, whose judgment ought not to be directed by any influence of political passions, will esteem criminal and worthy of punishment; and not those actions which we at present most justly consider as highly pernicious, but which have been committed under the eyes, and with the plenary approbation of the preceding government.

If we reject these principles, there is no longer security for any human action; and let it not be dissembled, that he who preaches a contrary doctrine, proclaims in effect the right of the strongest, and consequently the favourite right of tyrants.

Let none imagine, citizens, that the true interest of the nation can, either in this point of view, or in any other, differ from the rules of justice. Never do the true interests of a nation exact the slightest deviation from the rules of justice and good faith, under whatsoever pretext. Our country will support itself or be crushed, as it shall adopt or reject these truths. The system of terror, already quite banished from the French Republic, cannot be tolerated a single instant in that spot of the earth where we live; it would sink us in ruin for ever. Our political constitution, our local situation, our commercial relations, are all circumstances

circumstances too delicate to support repeated scenes of violence and political shocks.

Cast your eyes, citizens, upon the state of the finances of your country, of your city. Will it not require all the zeal, all the elasticity of a commercial nation, to fill your exhausted coffers? But are this zeal and this elasticity compatible with a system of terror? Doubtless not: in bringing to perfection this revolution, one sort of terror only ought to be tolerated: terror to those who have the hardness and malice to undertake any thing against the revolution. The most severe penalties against such men will be so much the more equitable, as our conduct with respect to the past shall be noble and generous.

It is a great mistake, citizens, to compare the circumstances of France in the course of her revolution, with our's. It was not in France a spirit of revenge for the crimes committed under the old government which occasioned these repeated scenes of terror; but the violent opposition to the revolution itself which occasioned the necessity of a proportionable vigilance to crush all conspiracies. But what opposition, citizens, have we to expect? if a wise and just administration completes this revolution, is not the doctrine of freedom and equality so amiable in itself, so deeply graven in our nature, that it will soon penetrate all hearts with irresistible energy? Will not all who have been misled by court artifices return from their error? Let us shew by facts, that a democratical government, well ordered, is not only possible, but that it is the sole form of government that accords with the dignity of man; and soon will this order of things be established by universal consent upon the surest foundations. Let us prove the falsehood of all the rumours that have been spread among the multitude, whether they proceed (O shame!) from the chair, or from the bosom of the councils, and soon will the multitude itself despise its seducers. Slander painted the doctrine of freedom and equality, as the immediate source of confusion, and the grave of religion. But, citizens, where will slander now hide her head, when every citizen is protected in his person, in his property; and when the gates of the temples are open to every one, that he may adore our common Father in the manner to which he is prompted by the feelings of his heart?

These are the lively effects of a wise and philosophic policy, which can and ought happily to accomplish this revolution. All the political dissensions, all the revolutions that have taken place in this state since its origin, vanish before so interesting a revolution as the present. They were only disputes between party and party; trials of skill for the most part between knaves and knaves; in which the people had no part to play but the part of the dupe. To-day it is the cause of the people itself in which we labour, in which you all ought to labour. To-day it is not a
faction,

faction, but the nation herself, who is victorious. We must direct our views, not to the welfare of a few despots, but to the happiness of the whole nation.

Let us then always, citizens, consider our revolution under this important regard. Let us endeavour to give it such a direction that it shall be in vain to seek to foment new political dissensions; let the example of our deposed despots be to us a lesson to avoid the base as well as the impolitic faults they have committed. Have their senseless persecutions made the prisons of this country cry for vengeance, and the complaints of the Dutch become fugitives in all parts of the world, call forth curses upon their administration? Let us make it our glory to convince Europe, that it is the Dutch nation, and not a faction, that now triumphs; that it is the cause of freedom and equality, not the spirit of revenge and destruction; in short, that sound policy now reigns on one side to make a cordial offer of the right hand of fellowship to her stray brethren, and not to drive them to despair; on the other, to hold high the sword of punishment, in order to strike the first traitor that henceforth shall presume to oppose the freedom and supremacy of the people. For though the first part of this alternative be the true end of the real friend of humanity, the other other ought no less to fix the attention of the severe republican, that those who lie in ambush against freedom, may see even from afar, that their actions are carefully watched, and that the nation which so generously pardons, is ready to inflict exemplary punishment on criminals the moment her freedom is attacked.

Such, citizens, are the motives of the conduct we have pursued; such is the rule of our actions. We believe that a firm adherence to this system is the only method of completing the revolution, and of fixing the universal national happiness on the soil of Batavia.

Decreed the 11th of February, 1795, the first year of Dutch liberty.

Published the 13th of February following.

By order of the above-mentioned representatives.

G. BRENDER, A. BRANDIS, *Secretary.*

From the London Gazette, February 8.

At the Court of St. James's, February 6th, 1795, present, the King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS it has been represented to his Majesty, at this board, that, in consequence of the progress of the French arms in the United Provinces, the payment of bills of exchange, drawn or negotiated in the said Provinces, may be deemed unlawful

lawful, by virtue of the provisions contained in an act, passed in the last session of parliament, intituled, “ An act for preventing money or effects, in the hands of his Majesty’s subjects, belonging to or disposible by persons resident in France, being applied to the use of the persons exercising the powers of government in France, and for preserving the property thereof for the benefit of the individual owners thereof;” and in an act passed in the same session, intituled, “ An act for more effectually preserving money or effects, in the hands of his Majesty’s subjects, belonging to or disposible by persons resident in France, for the benefit of the individual owners thereof,” unless his Majesty shall license the payment of such bills, in pursuance of the powers given by the said several acts: his Majesty, taking the same into his royal consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That it shall be lawful for any person, residing or being in Great Britain, to pay any bill, drawn or indorsed in any part of the said United Provinces, and sent from the said Provinces on or before the 16th day of January last; provided such bill shall have been made payable at no greater distance of time than three months from the date thereof, or three months from sight hereof; provided also, that all and every person and persons, who shall take the benefit of such licence hereby granted, shall so take the same, upon condition, that in case of any proceedings, criminal or civil, under the provisions of the said act of parliament, or either of them, for any thing alledged to have been done contrary thereto, any question shall arise, whether the thing so done was authorised by the licence hereby given; the proof of such thing was done, under the particular circumstances, and according to the special terms and conditions required by this order, shall lie on the persons claiming the benefit of such licence.

W. FAWKENER.

Additional Instruction to the Commanders of our Ships of War and Privateers, that have or may have Letters of Marque against France, given at our Court of St. James’s, the 9th Day of February, 1795, in the Thirty-fifth Year of our Reign.

GEORGE R.

1. **T**HAT they shall bring into the ports of this kingdom all Dutch vessels, bound to or from any ports of Holland, in order that they, together with their cargoes, being Dutch property, may be detained provisionally; and that speedy restitution shall be made of all such cargoes, or parts of cargoes (or the value thereof) found on board the same, as shall appear to

belong to proprietors, being the subjects of allied or neutral powers.

2. That they shall bring into the ports of this kingdom all ships, to whatever country they may belong, which shall be found laden with naval or military stores, and bound to any port in Holland, in order that the said cargoes may be detained provisionally; a full indemnification being given by our government to the owners and masters of all such vessels belonging to the subjects of the allied or neutral powers, as may be brought in, in consequence hereof, and likewise to the proprietors of such cargoes, being subjects of allied or neutral powers.

By his Majesty's command,

PORTLAND.

Order of the Representatives of the People with the French armies in Holland.

Hague, Feb. 18.

THE relations of commerce between Holland, France, and the conquered countries, occupied by the armies of the Republic, are entirely re-established, conformably to the laws respecting importations and exportations, which are, however, to be made by the interior only, and not by sea, until otherwise ordered, all orders to the contrary are revoked.

This order shall be printed, published, and posted up.

(Signed)

D. V. RAMEL.

ALQUIER.

C. COCHRAN.

The following is the Speech delivered in the middle of February, 1795, by the Deputation appointed by the Provisional Representatives of the People of Holland, to propose to the Representatives of the French People an Alliance between the two Republics.

“CITIZEN representatives of the French people, the provisional representatives of the people of Holland, consisting not only of deputies from all the towns which formerly had a right to vote in the ci-devant states of the province of Holland, but of deputies from several other considerable towns and villages, have thought it their duty to seize the first moment of their complete existence, to lay before you by a solemn deputation, the faithful expression of their homage and their wishes. It is to your presence so much desired, and the benevolence of the French nation towards this people, that we are indebted for the happiness of having been able to break our chains and restore the blessings of liberty. It is to establish this liberty on solid foundations, that we devote all our efforts;

efforts; and we come to offer you the first fruits of it, by presenting to you the decrees of our assembly, adopted since we were constituted. We profit of this moment to discharge the duty so much the more willingly, that our hopes of seeing the other provinces, our confederates, soon become as free as ourselves, are daily accomplishing, and that the happy moment appears, when the majority of the States General may accelerate the consummation of our ardent desire, to ally ourselves in the closest manner possible with the French nation. May this, the desire of all the Batavian nation, be soon accomplished for the common happiness of the two nations, their mutual interest, and the complete annihilation of the fatal projects of their common enemies. Be pleased, citizen representatives, to extend to us the hand of fraternity, and confirm the generous and edifying declaration you made in the face of the world, in the manifesto published on your entrance into this province. It is by this means alone that our connexion can be useful to France, and fatal to our coalesced enemies; particularly to those who, since the commencement of our political existence, have been the implacable enemies of this Republic, of its liberty, its commerce, and its real independence, but of whom it will be very possible to crush all the machinations, and defeat all the intrigues, as soon as we have formed an alliance, by which we can concert with you the most prompt and efficacious measures, to serve as a basis in the direction of the next campaign by land and sea, the object and the consequences of which campaign may be, to restore peace to Europe for ever. We request you, citizen representatives, to transmit these sentiments of the people of Holland to the national convention of France, and to add that we will never cease to shew ourselves, as far as in us lies, worthy of the liberty which the valour and the indefatigable efforts of the French armies, joined to our own advances towards liberty, have restored among the Batavians, and of the alliance which the grand people you represent may contract with us."

To which the French representative, Alquier, replied:

"Citizens, provisional representatives of the people of Holland, the representatives of the French people receive with sensibility, in the name of their nation, the assurance of your attachment, and your wishes for the alliance which you desire to see established between France and the United Provinces. We will hail with pleasure the day, when, after a frank and durable union contracted between the two governments, we can unite our arms against our common enemy. We may expect every thing both for the happiness of the two nations, and for the peace of the world, from our combined efforts against the proud and perfidious policy which we can convict of every crime, and which aspires at domineering over all nations. You will always find France

as faithful to her allies as terrible to her enemies. We will transmit the expression of your sentiments to the national convention ; and we congratulate you personally on witnessing a revolution which you direct with so much wisdom, and of which the happy effects will acquire you the gratitude of your fellow-citizens, the esteem of every freeman, and the admiration of all Europe."

The Letters from Amsterdam, dated 26th February, 1795, brought advice, that the Revolutionary Committee of that City had published the following Proclamation.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

THE revolutionary committee at Amsterdam, which has never ceased to discharge the same functions since the happy revolution just effected, thinks itself bound not to discontinue them till the revolution shall be entirely completed. But the few members who compose the committee not being equal to the accumulation of business, the committee applied to the committees established in other cities, and proposed to unite the labours of all, and to form by deputies, a single committee of revolution. This committee actually assembled, feeling the necessity of putting the last hand with all possible diligence to the work already commenced in all the cities, towns, and hamlets, and knowing by experience that the people, especially those of the country, consider what is already done as sufficient, although it ought only to be looked upon but as the first stone of a grand edifice, exhorts all the inhabitants of this Republic, to be upon their guard against false insinuations, and to watch over the progress of the revolution in order that neither now nor afterwards the appearance of aristocracy may be suffered on a territory actually free. The committee exhorts all the citizens, and all the true friends of their country, to arm themselves as quickly as possible, to choose provisionally officers in whom they can confide, and to prepare to defend their lives and their properties against every foreign enemy, and every pretended friend who may seek only to plunder them. The first duty of every free citizen is to arm for the common interest. Suffer not yourselves to be imposed upon by fair words, false promises, and still less by force. Crush the tyrant who would oppose your efforts. Be generous towards those among you who may have been seduced through ignorance. To be generous and to forget offences are the distinctive marks of a people worthy to be free. The committee declares also that it will not interfere in any manner in the government of

of the city, or of the people. To forward the revolution in places where the public good requires it is the most sacred and honourable duty of every citizen. The committee will confine itself solely to aiding with its councils all those who desire to be free ; and to this end it invites them to apply to it. Friends and defenders of true liberty, we hold out to you the hand of fraternity, and we offer you our succour whenever you shall desire it. We declare to you also, that we will not desist while there shall remain in our free country the least trace of oppression and tyranny, or of tyrants and oppressors. Let death and extermination strike them all, and with them every voluntary slave.

Signed by order of the committee,

VAN DER A. A.

Several of the Dutch Mercantile and Banking Houses, soon after the Change had taken place, sent circular Letters to their Correspondents in foreign Mercantile Towns, wherein they give Accounts of the Revolution, and state, amongst other Things,

THE representatives of the French people, at present in this place, have solemnly declared us a free and independent nation, with promise of perfect security of persons and property, together with perfect liberty of the exercise of religion. The French troops who entered this place, and those of all other places, are observing the strictest discipline, without giving the least disturbance or trouble. The extraordinary severe season, and the other circumstances under which we labour, have given a total interruption to all transactions of commerce ; but we flatter ourselves that every thing will again be set in motion in the beginning of next spring, as our representatives will take every possible measure for that purpose. Please to communicate this to the other mercantile houses of your town ; for it might, perhaps, be necessary for their tranquillity.

The following is the Substance of the Oath which the Members of the Committees of Justice, of Municipalities, Ministers, Preachers, Professors, &c. in Holland, are at present obliged to take.

I DECLARE to acknowledge and to respect the inalienable rights of man and citizen, in the same manner as solemnly declared in the publication of the 31st of January, 1795, by the provisional representatives of the Dutch people ; and I swear to observe these rights as much as possible in my public functions. I swear
also

also obedience and fidelity to the people of Holland, in whose hands I acknowledge that the power and the sovereignty of the Republic alone rests, and that I shall always conduct myself as it behoves a true and faithful citizen to act. Upon all this I take the most solemn oath, &c.

*Summary Report on the State of Finance of the United Provinces,
made in the middle of March, 1795.*

1. **T**HAT since the year 1787 to the beginning of the present revolution, besides the usual annual revenue, the people have been forced to furnish the sum of eighty millions of guilders; an account of the expenditure of which will be communicated to the public in a particular report.

2. That this treasure has but little contributed to the restoration of the state of the finances of the republic, and it is indispensably necessary to establish measures for a new contribution, for fear of the whole of the national treasury being entirely exhausted.

3. That, notwithstanding, this distress of the national treasury ought to have induced the former government to think on a peace, yet that government thought on nothing but on continuing the war; and not till every resource had been exhausted did they begin to offer peace to the French Republic, and this with an intention to sacrifice innumerable treasures in order to continue the former ministers in their place.

4. That such a conduct has involved the country, and has burthened it with immense debts; the annual interest of which amounts to twelve millions, without mentioning the guarantees furnished from time to time by the province of Holland to the East India company, which together amounts to upwards of seventy millions of guilders.

5. The province of Holland has advanced to several towns and colonies belonging to the East and West India companies upwards of thirty millions, of which, in the present times, even the interest will not be paid.

6. That only four millions of guilders were found in the treasuries of the country at the end of January last.

7. That the province of Holland had yet to receive the arrears from last year, amounting to 3,400,000 guilders.

8. That all this was by far insufficient to supply the present urgencies of the times and circumstances.

9. That the province of Holland was yet in want of upwards of two millions, for the pay and other expenses of the militia, as also for other objects respecting the navy.

10. That

10. That several millions were necessary for the repair of the different ruined fortresses, for the supplying of the magazines, for providing with fresh ammunition, to furnish the French army with the necessary provision.

11. The annual public revenue of the province of Holland amounted to three millions less than the common expenses.

12. That extraordinary measures ought to be taken to take from that province the burthen of debts with which it has been overloaded by the former government, lest the resources of the country should come to a state of utter ruin. "That, therefore, it was necessary for the representatives to lay taxes and contributions on the people, as much as the interest of the country required."

The Provisionary Representatives of the Batavian People decreed, in the middle of March, 1795,

1. **T**HAT all the inhabitants of towns and villages have a right to elect their municipal officers and other governors.

2. That the names of those citizens who shall be elected to be the criminal judges, or to be the judges over the dykes, shall be submitted to the confirmation or rejection of the assembly of provisional representatives.

3. That those persons who were in bought offices, for which they are obliged to pay an annual rent, shall continue in those offices, and pay those annual rents, in order that in general nobody shall be wronged with respect to property, without adequate indemnifications. The distinction between the voting and not voting towns has been abolished; deputies from small towns, and even from villages, will be admitted in the assembly of the Batavian representatives. In general, all the measures taken at present are only to be valid until a Batavian national convention shall be established.

On the 2d Ventose, 18th February, 1795, Carnot said in the National Convention of France,

CITIZENS,

I COME to fulfill, in the name of the committee of public safety, the obligation you have imposed on it of making a report on our situation in the United Provinces.

Some members of this assembly have thought that the committee of public safety and the representatives of the people, with the
armies

armies in Holland, have withheld from an expedition so brilliant, all the advantages which it seemed to promise; that our political situation there was insecure and that in short the measures taken in that country were such, that the conquerors appeared in some degree to receive laws from the vanquished.

It is by reading some papers to you that you will be able to judge, and to reduce these fears to their proper value: we do not dissemble that there may be inconveniencies attending the publication of many of the details to which these papers refer; but it is our duty to prevent suspicions from being further propagated, which some persons wish to countenance, and it is a duty still more sacred for us to obey your instructions.

I will trace the series of events which have brought us to the situation in which we now are in Holland; I will examine if that situation is so little advantageous as may be thought; and I will lay before you the means which have appeared to your committee the most proper for re-placing us in the true position in which we ought to be with respect to the United Provinces.

Holland and England are natural rivals; the true policy of Holland would have been to attach herself, from the beginning, to France, because from her she would find support; gratitude also made it a duty, since from this nation she had received powerful assistance in establishing her independence and defending her possessions; yet in all times we have seen the contrary of this. Holland threw herself into the arms of England, which brought it insensibly to depend on her alone for protection; and in return for this confidence England has made it one of her provinces: such have been the policy of these islanders, such have been the measures prepared by them, that should Holland at any time be conquered by the French, or escape their conquest, England alone would profit by either; in the last case by consolidating its domination in the United Provinces through her auxiliary forces, sent under the pretext of defence; in the first, by the destruction of those same Provinces, at the moment when her troops should find themselves obliged to evacuate them, and by the seizure of their colonial possessions.

England still supports the same plan in regard to Portugal, and she will always follow it wherever she is able to apply her deceitful and Machiavelian politics.

There existed, however, in Holland a mass of patriots who did not cease to lament the oppression of their country, and who never lost hopes of giving her freedom. In 1787 they made a generous effort for shaking off the yoke of the Stadtholder; they relied on the protection of France, the government of which, dastardly and deceitful, had promised assistance, which it never gave. The Prussian troops marched into Holland, seconded by the States General, who opened the gates of all the fortresses to

them; these troops arrived without any obstacle at Amsterdam, the Stadtholder was re-established, the patriots were more than ever oppressed, they were disarmed, excluded from all employments, pursued, and many among them, to avoid persecution, took refuge in France; they continued here to cherish the hope of one day returning free men to their homes.

This hope gained strength by our revolution, and still more by the declaration of war between France and the government of the Stadtholder; it almost totally vanished at the retreat of Dumourier, and all the energy of republicans, electrified by the spirit of glory, conducted by faithful and able generals, and seconded in some degree even by the elements themselves, were found requisite to realize it.

When our progress in Holland began to give uneasiness to the stadtholderians, and above all, when our troops arrived on the banks of the Waal, the opposite party laboured to organize themselves; some courageous men presented an energetic address* to the magistrates of Amsterdam; but these magistrates, overawed by the English, and encouraged by the difficulties which yet separated us from that capital, difficulties which had formerly humbled the pride of Louis the XIV. used the petitioners with the most unjust violence, imprisoned them, and continued to exclaim in the most outrageous manner against the French nation.

They at the same time put in motion the spring of a perfidious policy; they endeavoured to palsify the courage of our defenders; they affected to circulate a report, that peace was about to be concluded, that there already existed a suspension of arms; but the effect was contrary to the expectations of the malevolent; we redoubled our vigilance in our armies, we surprised the enemy, and on the same day we captured Grave, Heusden, and the isle of Bommel, and completely defeated them under the walls of Breda.

It was then that the stadtholderians, beginning to tremble, dispatched negociators to Paris in hopes of averting the blow which threatened them; but so far from relaxing our efforts, we instantly sent to our colleagues with the armies of the North, the Sambre, and the Meuse, inviting them to push their operations with more vigour than ever. A few days after we again wrote to them in these terms.

Here (*says the Moniteur*) he read a letter from the committee of public safety to the representatives of the people with the army of the North, pressing them to pass the Waal and the Leck.†

These

* See Vol. ii. p. 208.

† A mutilated translation of this report has already appeared in all the English newspapers, which in this part says, that the committee directed the representatives to send against Holland an army of 40,000, and to publish

These orders were suddenly executed, with a success which is the usual consequence of courage and activity; the army passed over the ice on the Waal, and seized on Utrecht. The inundations were frozen, the English had taken flight by Over-Yssell; no further obstacle could stop the march of our triumphant armies; insurrections broke forth in all parts; Amsterdam opened her gates, and our colleagues, entered that city on the 2d Pluviose, at the head of the French columns. "The advantages of this brilliant conquest," said they to us in announcing this expedition, "are immense for the Republic; it gives us treasures, magazines, docks, vessels; and above all, it gives us, in the political and commercial affairs of Europe, a preponderance of which it is impossible to calculate the effects or the consequences; but victory itself would become a fatal gift, if, dazzled by so much glory, the French Republic pretended to dispose despotically of the destiny of that people; or if yielding to the captious propositions that dexterous negociators will not fail to make to us, for preserving a form of government which despotism created a few years ago, we make any compromise, with the stadtholderians, the natural enemies, both of France and the liberty of the Batavians."

These principles are conformable to those we manifested to them ourselves; to those that you consecrated by your decree of the 1st of February, 1793, containing a declaration of war against the Stadtholder personally. We ought to distinguish the mass of the Batavian people, who wish only for liberty, from the stadtholderian party, which can only wish for despotism. We ought to regard the people as our ally, and the government as our enemy; but it was this government which possessed all, which had in its hands all the strong places, arsenals, marine and public establishments. All these are of right the conqueror's, and the property of individuals alone has remained sacred to us.

Our colleagues, actuated by a sentiment of extensive generosity, not only announced in their proclamation this religious respect for the property of individuals, and declared that they came as friends and allies of the Batavian people, to combat with them the Stadtholder's party; but they joined to that proclamation a phrase which has been wrongly interpreted: "The Batavian people, said they, "exercising their sovereignty, shall alone be capable "of changing or modifying the form of their government."

It is indeed among our principles not to intermeddle in the governments of other nations; but are the English a part of the Batavian people? Have we entered into Holland, amidst perils

publish them as consisting of 80,000; but no such circumstance is mentioned in the *Moniteur*, of the 23d February, 1795, from which this report is now translated.

without number, to consolidate a government which has fought to overturn ours? Are we to increase the weight of the yoke of the real people of Batavia, or to deliver them from the tyranny of the Stadtholder? These questions undoubtedly explain sufficiently the thoughts of our colleagues; it is neither to the declared enemies of the French Republic that they have given the respectable name of the Batavian people, nor to some intriguers who call themselves patriots, in hopes of being able to expel their particular enemies, and to domineer in their place.

Nothing, then, binds us in this respect but the natural rights of every individual and of every people, to remain at liberty when they attack not the liberty of others, and such ought to be that of the Batavian people freed from their oppressors.

This spirit of justice, which constitutes the true dignity of a great nation, produced conquests to our colleagues, which two years' war, and the sacrifice of many thousands of our defenders, would scarce have been able to accomplish. Bergen-op-zoon, which in 1747 cost us 10,000 men; Gertruydenberg, which stopped Louis the XIV. in the midst of his victories; Williamstadt, which terminated our own success in 1793; Gorcum, which is the key of the great inundations; Flushing, one of the three places which Charles V. advised Philip the II. to preserve with care; Middleburgh, which sustained a siege of a year; the three provinces beyond the Rhine, Friesland, Over-Yssel, and Groningen; even the two fleets of the Texel and Zealand are all surrendered without any resistance. Who knows on the contrary the part they would have taken, if instead of fraternity, we had been preceded by terror? Who can say that the vessels would not have sailed with the first fair wind, at least, in part, to the ports of England? Who can say that many of the most formidable fortresses which have opened their gates to us, would not have made an obstinate resistance? Do not press us to condemn measures, of which experience will shew, perhaps very soon, the wisdom.

The capitulation of Zealand does not appear, indeed, to bear the stamp of the national character; but in the first place, this capitulation, when it reached us, had not been cloathed with the approbation of our colleagues, and we are ignorant whether it has been so since; but we must further appreciate the difficulties, the delays, and the losses which would have followed the attack by force of arms, of that strong unhealthy country; we must also consider its importance, and the necessity of our instantly occupying it. That artificial territory is composed of islands which form the mouths of three rivers, and which render it master of their navigation; it is defended by many strong places, and can be easily succoured. It would require a maritime force and long in preparations to attack it with any certainty of

success; and if the enemy were obstinate in defending themselves in those islands which were the cradle of the liberty of the Batavians, the place where they took refuge when they conceived the project of withdrawing themselves from Spanish tyranny; if, I say, the enemy fearing a new oppression, were determined to defend itself to the last extremity, this expedition would certainly not have been accomplished in the course of this campaign without a great effusion of blood.

We still wait, citizens, for further information, and it is after a general treaty, and a definitive system shall have been adopted respecting the seven United Provinces, that we will re-establish, relatively to each of them, the true relations which they ought to preserve with us, and these shall always be such as they ought to be. This is sufficient to enable you to appreciate the conduct of our colleagues in Holland; they stand in need of much confidence, and we ought not to forget that it is to their courage, to their indefatigable labours, the army owes that energy and that discipline which has secured victory and spared blood.

As to the measures of the committee of public safety, they can be judged by its correspondence; it will suffice that I read you some of its letters to our colleagues, to make known the spirit which always directs it. *(Here he read several letters which proved the solicitude of the committee respecting Holland, as well as the activity and steadiness of its measures.)*

Besides these letters, and many others dictated in the same spirit, we have given verbal instructions to our colleagues Cochon and Ramel; and when Richard went out of the committee, we, in virtue of the authority received from you, sent him, as having participated in all our deliberations, and knowing perfectly well all the views of the committee, to the army which he long superintended with so much success.

As to the remainder, citizens, our situation in Holland is not such as malevolence has wished to persuade you, and it will not be easy to prove that circumstances would have permitted us to pursue a much better course. We do not see that violent means, that the spilling of much blood, could have given us more speedily possession of all the fortresses of the seven provinces: nor do we see that the provisions of the country escaped us, that any vessel has fled on our arrival, or that the English have preserved any influence. We see on the contrary, that the revolution has taken place without convulsion, that the authorities have regenerated themselves, that the agents of the Stadtholder have either been arrested or have fled, that severe measures are taken by our colleagues for the circulation of assignats, that the trunk of the coalition is broken, that the blockade of France is destroyed, that we have acquired the navigation of three great rivers, that a vast province is ravished from the patrimony of the English, that
their

their principal communications with the continent are cut off, that an important marine is at our disposal ; that the ports which harboured their cruisers are those in which armaments shall hereafter be prepared for attacking themselves in their own homes, and for ruining their commerce in the North. But notwithstanding, citizens, we must not abuse these acquisitions ; the Batavians and ourselves must equally benefit by their revolution ; —let not our advantages be transient. The provisional measures that your committee has thought it its duty to take, are ; first—(*Here Carnot was interrupted, by an observation that it might be dangerous to publish the measures of government.*)

Carnot then proposed that the convention should confirm the choice made by the committee of the representative of the people, Richard, sent to Holland, and announced that he had already reached the place of his mission. The assembly confirmed the choice accordingly.

FRENCH FINANCES.

The two following Reports, the most important lately made on this subject, are here inserted, because the State of the French Finances has been deemed of great Moment is the eventual Success of the present War.

Report from the Committee of Finance on the revolutionary Taxes, presented to the National Convention on the 6th Frimaire, (26th November, 1794, by Cambon.

REVOLUTIONARY taxes have been imposed by the representatives of the people in mission ; by the administrative bodies ; by the municipalities ; by the sections, and even by the commissaries. They have all been collected by agents appointed for that purpose, and the produce of them, with a few exceptions, has been converted to private uses, and not to the public benefit. These taxes were meant to defray the expenses of arming, equipping, and paying the citizens who rose in a mass, for the defence of liberty and equality : of the succour or indemnity granted to the poor parents, wives, and children of the brave defenders of the Republic ; of the assistance the nation affords to indigence and misfortune ; of the salaries of certain persons who held particular situations. In short, for defraying all extraordinary expenses.

These measures were necessary, perhaps indispensable, at a time when indemnities had been promised to the defenders of the country, and their families ; but when the mode of their payment had not been decreed, they were necessary at a time when the
assistance

assistance, which the country owes to indigent persons, had not been determined or defined by law ; when the national will had not exacted personal service from all the citizens, without distinction, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five ; when the egotists and selfish persons, losing sight of their dearest interest, and deaf to the voice of the country, refused their personal service to defend the frontiers and their property, and endeavoured even to resist a measure which had no other object than to call in a part of the assignats in circulation ; when the Republic was betrayed on all sides ; when all the armies were disorganised, and it was found to be necessary to raise fresh forces, to check and repel the enemies, whom treason had introduced into some of the frontier garrisons and seaports, and to destroy that rebellion, which existed with an alarming aspect, in several places ; when stockjobbers and malcontents monopolised and exported provisions and merchandise ; increased the price of all articles to an alarming extent ; depreciated assignats, in order to deprive us of a resource so necessary to the revolution ; and endeavoured to render it impossible for us to furnish the armies with ammunition, provisions, arms, and other necessaries, which were wanted on all sides, which were not in our magazines, and which the monopolisers, who had them in their own warehouses, refused to sell under a price four times greater than their real value.

These measures, I say, were necessary, at a time, when France in a state of blockade, her frontiers, and coasts, defenceless, was menaced at all points ; when famine was the order of the day, and when it was necessary to put every thing in a formidable situation of defence ; at a time, when payments in specie had multiplied so rapidly, that the public treasury was on the point of being exhausted ; when the government, without authority, was either despised or attacked by all the administrative bodies, and so checked with all its operations, that, in the interior, its correspondents, its agents, its arms, treasures, and military convoys, were intercepted, and employed against the national authority ; in short, when the laws were without energy, and the country was involved in the most imminent danger.

The revolutionary taxes, necessary at such a crisis, would endanger liberty, if their existence were prolonged. It is therefore the duty of legislators to put an end to them when the dangers which gave rise to them are past.

Traitors have profited of the revolutionary taxes, and increased their fortune ; they have thrown off the feathered hat and embroidered coat, to put on the bonnet rouge, to commit a thousand vexations, and to render odious the dress and habit of a sans culotte, the name of which they have vainly endeavoured to dishonour and degrade.

Happily

Happily events have taken such a favourable turn as to enable us to produce the desired effect. The coalesced enemies have been forced to fly from our ports and our garrisons. The land of liberty is no more sullied by their presence, and in spite of all the efforts of the coalition, the Rhine forms the permanent limit of the territories of the French Republic.

Let us, therefore, not lose a moment in regulating, and even suppressing, measures which circumstances rendered necessary; and let us punish those who have abused them.

We most heartily reprobate the atrocities that have been committed since the commencement of the revolution; but now that probity and justice are become the order of the day, we ought not, and must not, denounce *en masse* the citizens who were charged with the arduous task of enforcing the revolutionary laws. Let us guard against falling into an opposite extreme; let us guard against the influence of passion and prejudice; and above all, against the commission of acts of injustice. The patriots, who, in the hour of danger and dismay, distinguished themselves for temperance and justice, ought to be distinguished from those who adopted an opposite mode of conduct. If we confound the good with the bad, every individual who contributed to the revolution might be implicated, and under pretence of peculation might be punished. The disaffected and malignant might even endanger the democratic system which the people of France have accepted and sworn to maintain. They would, perhaps, contend, that men of moderate fortunes were not eligible to public offices. In order to carry this preliminary point, they would pretend to be attached to the intermediate class; if they succeeded, elated with victory, they would next proceed to denounce the men who had been assisting to them, and, under pretence of public plunder, they would seize upon the reins of government, and reduce the people to slavery. Happily for the country such attempts could not be successful, but it behoves us, to expose the means that might be used for the subjugation of the people, by miscreants who circulate reports, vilifying the republican government, and stating, that it encourages intriguers and robbers. Let us convince the people that probity and justice are not words to which no meaning is attached; and that if the national revenues have suffered by peculations, the law will take cognizance of the offence, and no subterfuge nor political influences shall screen the offenders from exemplary punishment. Let us call to their recollection, that under the ancient despotism a profligate courtier might set the decision of judges at defiance, and so far from suffering the punishment due to his crimes, might exult in his enormities, and no man dared to call his conduct in question.

In order to counteract the disguise of malicious persons who are disposed to adduce charges against every individual charged with

with the administration of the revolutionary laws, we must be furnished with a list of all that had any concern, directly or indirectly, in the disposal of national property. Let us adopt the most effectual method for detecting the various dilapidations that have been practised. Let us summon the public functionaries to produce vouchers of their disbursements, that those who have conducted themselves honestly may be rewarded, and that those who have embezzled the public money may be brought to justice. You have already been employed in examining the produce, and reducing the revolutionary taxes. I shall proceed to point out the different decrees which authorised and regulated those taxes, and you will the more readily discover the mode of conduct you ought to adopt.

On the 9th of May, 1793, you decreed the sections of Paris to adopt the most effectual method of procuring their stipulated number of troops for the war in La Vendée. In conformity to this law, the sections of Paris entered into various engagements, which obliged them to resort to revolutionary taxes in order to fulfil those engagements. Their example was followed by several districts, municipalities, and departments.

On the 13th of August, 1793, you sanctioned the resolution of the deputies of the people, Chabot and Bo, who imposed a military tax on all suspected persons. Almost every representative of the people on mission, in the departments, imposed taxes of different kinds, and levied them in different ways.

On the 5th of September, 1793, you granted an indemnity of three livres per diem, to those members of the committee of public safety, who should afterwards be appointed to serve on the revolutionary committees. The expenses of this service was to have been defrayed exclusively by a tax upon the rich.

The decree of the 14th Frimaire, in the second year of the Republic, enjoins, that no tax shall be levied without the express authority of a decree of the convention.

Your committee of finance apprised you on the 16th Frimaire that the collection and application of the revolutionary taxes were unknown to government, that it was of course impossible to regulate them, and to detect the abuses and frauds practised in collecting them. We told you that not a single livre arising from those taxes was paid into the national treasury.

We expressed our suspicions that men, under the mask of patriotism, had the superintendence of them, and that they applied the produce to their own use. We suggested to you, that the taxes imposed by the incompetent authorities, or by the revolutionary committees, should be paid into the national treasury. You availed yourself of this suggestion, and decreed accordingly.

The 18th Frimaire you rescinded the resolutions of the representatives of the people and of the committees for levying
taxes

taxes upon the people, or putting gold and silver in requisition ; but the next day, at the instance of the committee of public safety, you repealed that decree.

On the 15th Nivose following you commanded the revolutionary committees, and every authority which had imposed and collected, or caused to be collected, military, revolutionary, or any other taxes, to give in their accounts. This law was not carried into force, because it did not prescribe either the mode of giving an account, nor specify the individuals called upon, nor the persons authorised to take cognizance of those accounts ; on the other hand, the law of the 16th Frimaire was attempted to be evaded by putting a forced construction upon it, and in the interim no payments were made at the treasury.

On the 30th Germinal your committee submitted certain propositions, for expediting the liquidation of those accounts, and the payment of taxes legally imposed. Upon this suggestion you directed the commissioners to call in and deposit the produce of the revolutionary taxes in the national treasury, and to ascertain the sums that would have been paid off, had those taxes been duly paid and judiciously applied.

The resolution of the committee of public safety, of the 17th Prairial, inserted in the bulletin of the convention on the 28th of the same month, extended those provisions to all the extraordinary receipts to which the pressure of circumstances had given birth ; your committee required that an account should be given not only of the revolutionary taxes, but likewise of loans, seizures, and confiscations of gold and silver coin, the difference of exchange between specie and assignats, voluntary contributions, &c. and lastly, your committee defined the mode of giving account of the money taken from the churches.

The citizens who collected or received in trust any of the effects above-mentioned, were directed to give in an account prior to the 1st Fructidor to the agent in their respective districts.

The municipal officers of the communes in which collections were made, were charged to make a return to the national agent with vouchers of their receipts and commission.

The national agent was to cause to be printed and stuck up in all the communes of the district, the proper documents relative to the said accounts, according to a plan sent to him from the national treasury.

The publicity of these accounts, the circumstantial detail contained in them, and the severe penalties constantly before the eyes of those who may have been tempted to retain money or effects, were to supply the defect of the authentic means to ascertain the receipt of them.

The reclamations which might arise, after the publication of the account on forgeries, missions, or other improper uses, were

to be sent to the national agent of the district, who was to verify the facts, and transmit the result to the commissaries of the national treasury.

The directory were to give their advice and observations on the receipt of the said accounts, and on the allowance of the expenditure.

The whole was to be transmitted by the national agent to the commissaries of the national treasury before the 1st of Vendémiaire, and he was to pay the balance without delay into the treasury of the receiver of the district.

The commissaries of the national treasury were ordered to correspond with the national agents and directories of the district relative to the execution of the law of the 30th of Germinal, and of this arret, which developed the principles and provisions of that law.

On the 18th of last Fructidor, you decreed that the defenders of the country, serving under the standard of the Republic in consequence of the enrollment made by the communes or sections, should be assimilated, together with their families, to those who enjoyed the succour and indemnity provided by the law of the 13th of Prairial in the 2d year of the Republic.

The communes or sections, which had promised more advantageous terms, were obliged to provide funds by the same means as had been hitherto employed conformably to the decree of the 9th May, 1793.

In short, in the third year, on the 19th Vendémiaire, you sent to your committee of finance the proposition made to you to remit to the persons liable to pay them, the revolutionary taxes imposed in the several departments.

Such is the legislation which circumstances obliged you to adopt without foundation or principles, which it is of the utmost importance to regulate, in order to prevent that fluctuation in opinions, and diversity in operations, which are so contrary to the order which you wish to establish.

Before I state to you the views and objects of your committee, I will present you with an account of the manner in which these various laws have been executed.

The commissaries of the national treasury first corresponded with all the administrators of the district, and afterwards with the national agents, in order to obtain from them the most ample explanation on the subject of revolutionary taxes, voluntary gifts, seizures, loans, &c. They sent them the form of keeping accounts, in order to enable them to direct the communes with respect to the form of such accounts as they might have to deliver.

The first consequences of this correspondence were contained in a general statement sent by the committees of the treasury to
your

committee of finances. All the districts from which answers were received, previously to the drawing up of this statement, were divided into three classes.

The first comprises the districts, which returned for answer, that they had neither revolutionary taxes, nor civic gifts. They amounted to 203.

The second contains the districts, which had collected only civic gifts. Twenty-six only are contained in this class.

The third comprehends such districts, as had both revolutionary taxes and civic gifts. The number of these districts was 133.

Thus 363 districts alone had transmitted positive replies when the general statement was drawn up; the remaining 189 had either not yet replied, or had returned only unsatisfactory replies. To all these frequent orders were transmitted to press the execution of the law.

It must not be concealed that the application and verification of any account will be found to be extremely difficult, when we consider that in general no forms have been fulfilled for the establishment of the revolutionary taxes, and that the collection of these taxes has been intrusted to a large number of agents. For instance, in the district of Montbrison, no register of the collection of taxes has been kept.

In the district of Azebrank, several sums have been raised, and effects collected, by individuals calling themselves members of a revolutionary army; several of these sums and effects have been restored to individuals. Thirty thousand livres have been paid into the treasury of the paymaster of the army by Beauvisin, who was at the head of this pretended revolutionary army.

In the district of Vervins, the taxes have been raised in a very vexatious manner from the citizens, who were imprisoned, and afterwards, for a certain sum of money released.

In the district of Villefranche, in Aveyron, the administrators had announced that the receipt amounted to 138,025 livres, while the receiver of the district, in his account, stated the receipt to be only 41,219 livres. This difference was occasioned by these depredations, for which the deputy Bo ordered two members of the committee of vigilance to be carried before the revolutionary tribunal.

Public report says, that the collection of the taxes has been executed in a very irregular manner; and that the same form, and the same means have been used in several places as in the districts of Azebrank and Veroins. It is even said, that collections have been made by persons who refused to deliver an account of the money which they had collected.

It is, therefore, with the greatest difficulty that the traces of what has passed can be developed, and this difficulty is disco-

verable in the first details given by the different administrative bodies. These incomplete documents must be considered, their incorrectness must be pointed out, and new researches must be made in order to ascertain the exact amount of the collections.

The publicity which the national agents have been ordered to give to the accounts transmitted to them, may produce useful declarations from persons paying the taxes, who might not otherwise be sufficiently informed on the subject; and if some persons have given unfaithful accounts of the money collected, we may hope to arrive, by these means, at the knowledge of their crimes.

Your committee thinks that it would be proper to convert into a law the provisions of the arret of the committee of public safety, of the 27th Prairial, on the second year of the Republic, in order to stamp them with greater authenticity and authority. Your committee proposes to you to suppress the penalty of death which was to be inflicted on public defaulters, conformably to the law of the 22d Prairial. We have thought it our duty to avoid every provision contained in that sanguinary law, and to have recourse to the penal code, decreed by the constituent Assembly, that system of legislation being more analagous to the principles of justice which you have adopted.

We also propose to you to order the commissaries of the national treasury to print, when the different documents shall have been collected from the districts, and at the latest by the 1st of next Germinal, a summary statement of the receipt and expenditure of the revolutionary taxes, and to distribute it among the members of the convention, in order that each may examine, and adopt the necessary means for ascertaining whether the account agrees with the information which he may have received: the commissioners of the national treasury will thus be enabled to make fresh researches useful to the public interest.

The commissioners of the national treasury will also denounce to the committee of finance the national agents who shall not have sent their accounts from this period to the first of next Germinal, in order that the committee, in concert with the committee of legislation, may attach to those negligent functionaries the provisions of the law of the 14th Frimaire past, in the second year of the Republic.

The committee of finance has not thought proper to propose to you now the printing of the general statement which has been transmitted by the commissaries of the national treasury, on account of its being incomplete; but they think that this statement should be deposited in their office, and they invite all the members of the convention to examine it, and furnish all the information which they may possess on this important subject.

The chapter on the expenditure is not less replete with difficulties than the chapter in the revenue; the greater part of the
articles

articles are presented *en masse*, they must therefore be examined in order to find out whether they contain any abuses or not.

A large part of the objects of expenditure relates to sums remitted to the commissaries or their delegates for the purpose of being applied to particular purposes. I shall cite on this head the account of the district of Bourges which is drawn up methodically, and which has been printed. In this account we find that in one article of expenditure of 1,400,000l. more than 1,200,000l. have been remitted to intermediate persons for several expenses of public utility.

From those intermediate agents who are very numerous, we must obtain the authentic documents of the expenditure, in order that we may ascertain whether the sums received have been faithfully applied. This is a new branch proceeding from the first account.

In several districts the produce of the taxes has been employed in military expeditions. The directors observe, that these expenses having been made in great haste, the documents relative to them are not very authentic, but they are recognized as legal and regular.

From the district of Reole, a receipt for 20,660 livres has been received, and by the documents accompanying the receipt it appears that the expense exceeded the receipt 691 livres, 3 sols.— This excess originated in an indemnity granted to the committee of vigilance, and in the money paid for taking care of arrested persons.

The directory has sent word that they have lost the particular account of the expenditure; thus it will be difficult to ascertain its authenticity; and all our researches, and vigilance, would be of no avail, if we admitted of similar excuses.

Private information states that an extraordinary sum of 500,000 livres at least was levied.

Almost all the articles of expenditure relate to military expeditions; to the expenses of patriotic missions; to indemnities granted to the members of revolutionary committees; to the relief of poor persons, and patriots; to public repairs; to the buildings for popular societies, &c.

There are other articles of expense, which, at the first view, seem to have needlessly exhausted a part of the sacrifices exacted from the citizens; such, for example, are the repairs of temples, an expense totally useless; sums paid to the managers of public places. This last object of expense, which might perhaps have been avoided, ought not to be considered with too much severity, when we consider that it was publicly ordered. It would be unjust now to direct those who ordered these public exhibitions to defray the expense of them; and on the other side the treasurer, who paid it, did only his duty. Besides, you have frequently

frequently authorised representations for the people. Public spectacles directed with pure intentions, are powerful means of developing and inculcating the principles of liberty and equality. Under this view, all encouragements must be considered as an expense useful to the revolution. But these expenses ought neither to be rash nor frequent.

In examining the expenses incurred, all the regularity of which the subject is susceptible ought not to be required, it is only of importance to know whether the application of the funds has been made with fidelity. No care or trouble ought to be spared in order to throw light upon the different parts of this subject; but it bears no similitude to any other, much labour is necessary for the purposes of accomplishing the views of the convention.

The national treasury has yet received only a few accounts drawn up in the mode prescribed by the arret of the 27th Prairial. It should seem as if some reproaches ought to be attached to the national agents; but it must be acknowledged that they have great difficulties to overcome in order to procure the necessary information. We ought to avail ourselves of every opportunity for rendering a public testimony of approbation to those who, having overcome all obstacles, have obeyed the orders transmitted to them. It is in this view that we mention the districts of Provins, Morvins, and Borges, which have already sent in their accounts—accounts which contain the most interesting details.

The general statement, sent to your committee of finance by the commissaries of the treasury, affords only the result of intelligence obtained by an active correspondence; but they contain this certain information, that the execution of your decrees, on this head, has not been neglected.

By this statement it appears, that at the time in which it was drawn up, the known receipts produced, in consequence of the revolutionary taxes, and civic gifts, amounted to the sum of 31,465,287 livres, 15 sous, 4 deniers. This total is undoubtedly much inferior to the actual receipts, for it will be remembered that 189 districts, notwithstanding the repeated orders transmitted to them, have either sent no replies, or only unsatisfactory replies. I shall mention such of the principal committees as are in arrears.

Paris, in which it is not to be doubted that taxes, contributions, and collections, to a very considerable amount, have been imposed and received in almost all the sections. The national agent, however, of the department charged with the execution of the arret of the 27th Prairial for the commune of Paris, has not yet sent an account of the revolutionary taxes, nor of the silver and gold of the churches.

The commissioners of the treasury have, nevertheless, written to him frequently for the purpose of pressing the restoration of the

the accounts required by the law ; and of knowing from him the causes that have hitherto prevented his labours from being successful. We must seek for the causes, in the resistance of which the municipality, and some of its agents in the sections, have constantly made to the restoration of the necessary account. Now, however, that this resistance no longer exists, we may hope that good citizens will hasten to obey the law, by pointing out the persons who have, on several occasions, carried away silver from the churches, and those who have received loans, contributions, and collections. The national agent, furnished with this information, will zealously execute the orders with which he is charged.

The national agent of the district of Bourdeaux has not sent any answers to the letters that have been sent to him, and yet it is certain, that, in that commune, revolutionary taxes and loans have been imposed ; that gold and silver effects have been seized ; that an exchange of assignats into specie has been established ; that private persons have been amerced in heavy fines ; (Reba was condemned to pay a fine of 1,200,000 livres, Pechotte 500,000, and Martin 300,000) and that citizens have been forced to furnish contributions under the penalty of imprisonment. It is to be hoped that the produce will be known, as well as the application of these sums ; the nation will then know that the decorations of all the churches in this large commune have been left to the disposal of actors—an excellent measure for bringing fanaticism into play.

Of the 133 districts, which returned for answer that revolutionary taxes had been imposed, there are 34 which have replied, that there were only forced loans ; and, availing themselves of the term “ forced loans,” have sent no account. Others have replied that there were taxes, but have not stated the amount ; many have referred to former letters for an explanation ; and there are some who have replied, that they were not accountable to the treasury. I shall cite the district of Basas, which has stated neither the amount nor the application of the taxes, and which has neglected to pay the balance into the treasury of the district, on account of the particular application ordered by the representatives of the people.

There are several districts which have sent an account of the sums which they say have been received ; but it appears that the whole amount is not comprised in the account. The district of Thoulouse mentions, that 150,000 livres were collected in the city of Thoulouse alone, but neither the payment nor application of the collection were stated. The account has been promised for a long time.

It appears that accounts are expected from other communes, in order that a general statement may be formed, which has been retarded by the want of intelligent co-operators in the constituted authorities,

authorities. The administration of the district promises to make fresh efforts for the purpose of accelerating this account.

The district of Beaugency has stated, that the sum of 50,000 livres alone has been paid into the hands of the receiver of the district, but the national agent has received the necessary instruments, which will enable us to know whether this sum of 50,000 livres is the remainder or the whole of the produce of the taxes. And here the necessity of receiving such local intelligence as the deputies may possess is obvious, for Barailon assures us, that the revolutionary taxes raised in the district of Beaugency amounted to 500,000 livres. Thus 45,000 livres are not accounted for, which confirms the observation made by the national agent of Orleans, who says, that the receivers of the revenue, after having terrified the people, gave themselves up to scandalous orgies, and are now building palaces.

We have reason to suppose, that there have been mistakes or neglect in the 203 districts which have replied, that there were no revolutionary taxes in those districts; for it appears, that, in certain communes, taxes or loans have been established for repairs, fortifications, or armaments, and that gold and silver effects have been confiscated. I shall cite, as an example, the district of Marseilles, in which we know, that there was a loan of four millions, and yet the national agent has replied, in obedience to an arret of the committee of public safety, that there were no taxes. We suppose it to be his opinion, that the arret did not require an account of the loans, and this opinion may have influenced several districts; but time and perseverance will enable us to discover all the errors or inaccuracies that may have been committed.

The expenses of all kinds which have been defrayed by the produce of the revolutionary taxes or civic gifts, of which the proper documents have been received, amount, according to a statement made by the commissaries of the treasury, to the sum of 9,807,625 livres, 14 sous.

Thus, the balance ascertained (the greater part of which has been paid into the treasury,) amounts to 20,166,330 livres, eleven sous, four deniers.

Your decrees have thus produced the advantage of having snatched 20 millions from the hands of defaulters.

It is chiefly this object which your committee wishes to attain; and for the attainment of it, they constantly direct the commissaries of the treasury to pay into the public treasury the produce of all the extraordinary receipts; the national authority has often been found necessary to support the commissaries, though in several places the laws have not ever yet been executed.

The district of Belesme announced the receipt of 16,300 livres. The revolutionary committee kept the sum in order to assure themselves

themselves beforehand of their salary for the year. Your committees disapproved of this precaution, and ordered the commissaries of the treasury to require that the sum so deducted should be refunded. It was not till after the most pressing demands from the treasury, that the national agent paid this sum into the hands of the receiver of the district.

In the district of Moulins, the receipt amounted to 608,586 livres, 6 sous, 9 deniers; the charge upon it to 149,415 livres, 2 sous, 9 deniers; of the remaining sum of 459,171 livres, 4 sous, only 737 livres, 11 sous, 3 deniers, have been paid into the hands of the receiver of the district, on account of their being destined to defray the expenses of the war. The remaining balance has been retained by the director, on account of acts of benevolence ordered by the representative of the people. The treasury, authorised by the committee of finance, has written to the director to inform him of the nature and destination of this levy, and has required him to pay provisionally into the hands of the receiver of the district, the balance of 458,235 livres, 12 sous, 9 deniers.

The district of Mont Serrasin has also neglected to pay the sum of 15,000 livres, under the pretence that the representative of the people on mission had ordered this sum to repair the loss occasioned by the burning of the public square.

It is only by an active correspondence that the committee has been enabled to obtain the payment of 7,554,202 livres, 18 sous, the balance remaining of the wars and taxes imposed at Rouen, and of 4,794,851 livres, 14 sous, 9 deniers, of the loans and taxes imposed at Strasbourg.

It is not our intention to detail to you all the difficulties which we have overcome, but to mention the difficulties which still exist, and upon which it is necessary that you should pronounce an opinion.

In several districts a distinction has been made between revolutionary taxes and voluntary or civic gifts; and this distinction has been urged to justify the delay or refusal to pay into the treasury of the district in the public treasury what are called voluntary gifts, under the pretence that these gifts were destined for particular purposes.

Few are ignorant in what manner these voluntary gifts have been obtained. A demand of revolutionary gifts was made in the popular societies by revolutionary committees, sometimes even by the revolutionary army, and it cannot be dissembled that the greater part of these gifts were the effects of fear and force. And the characters of fear and force are discoverable in the form of several of the documents annexed to the receipt of sums that were received. Your committee, therefore, considers the distinction
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made between revolutionary taxes and civic gifts, as a mere pretence for averting your attention from the funds produced by them.

It is therefore deemed necessary that you should prevent all equivocation by pronouncing, in a positive manner, that all sums, extraordinarily collected by administrators, municipalities, revolutionary committees, sections, popular societies, revolutionary armies and associations, and by all agents, under whatever denomination, and for whatever cause, they may have been collected, shall be paid without delay into the treasuries of the district, and from thence into the public treasury, in order that you may direct in what manner such sums shall be applied.

These measures are so much the more important, inasmuch as in defraying expenses really necessary, you will prevent these which have not the public utility for their object; and in this class you will undoubtedly place the expense of building a temple to the Supreme Being, to reason, and to philosophy; for, without perceiving it, the citizens have already begun to re-establish a sect, the ministers of which would have required salaries as large as those which the revolution with such difficulty suppressed.

It is unnecessary to represent to you the danger of suffering large sums to remain in the possession, and at the disposal, of private persons. All collections, of whatever sort they may be, belong to the republic; they should, therefore, be placed in one common reservoir, and you alone should have the direction of it.

Vain is the apprehension that we seek to centralize every thing in a single city; the public treasure is organized in such a manner, that all the receipts are made, and all expenses are defrayed, in all the chief places of the districts: the receivers represent the national treasury in all its attributes; and thus the finances are executed in all parts of the Republic. You will judge that it is necessary to put an end to the extraordinary collections, which circumstances have justified; but which could not be continued without violating those principles of justice, which animate and direct you. The contributions exacted from the citizens ought to be formally authorized by the law, as you decided on the 14th of Frimaire; they ought also to be equitably divided, for every thing that tends to despotism ought to be banished from a republican government. We propose, therefore, that you should, from this day, suppress all contributions, except those levied by virtue of decrees; and that the recovery of sums not paid, as well as the performances of promises to pay, shall not be attempted. The decrees hitherto passed, have prohibited the levying of contributions without legal authority; but they suffered the effect of such revolutionary taxes, as had been established anterior to those decrees, to remain. The decree of the 10th of Frimaire, which tended to abolish all these taxes, having been simply repealed without any other being substituted in its place, it seems, as if the

the revolutionary taxes, established before the law of the 14th of Frimaire, were still to be collected. Our propositions may render some communes unable to fulfill those engagements, which they have entered into with the citizens who enlisted voluntarily, and who had demanded a pay, which should enable them to assist their families during their absence. But the state of affairs is changed since those engagements were contracted.

At that epoch the citizens, who flew to the defence of their country, left their families in indigence ; it was just therefore that those families should be provided for ; but you have since decreed that public succour should be given to the indigent families of the defenders of the country. This succour is distributed in the same proportion in all parts of the republic ; it supercedes, therefore, the necessity of those private distributions which possess this great inconvenience that they placed a marked inequality between the pay of the citizens of the different nations of the same commune. On the 18th of last Fructidor you decreed that the defenders of the country, who served in consequence of the emoluments made by the communes or sections, should be assimilated to those who enjoyed the succours or indemnities granted by the law of the 13th Prairial ; but concerning anterior engagements you imposed on them, the obligation of continuing the paying the overplus which they had promised, and you authorised them to raise a fund by the same means which they had hitherto used, conformably to the decree of the 9th of May, 1793. This disposition maintains the establishment and collection of taxes called revolutionary, since the produce of them was to be applied to the payment of the sums promised by the sections or communes to the defenders of the country and their families. Several of the sections of Paris have represented to you that the execution of that disposition of the law was attended with the greatest difficulties ; that there were few rich persons ; that consequently it was impossible to levy the large sums, which, in a moment of danger, they had promised ; they told you that these engagements were to cease after the war in La Vendée, which it was then thought would be terminated in two or three months ; they observed to you, that as the wants of the country had extracted a longer service, the nation ought to relieve them from their engagements by granting succours or indemnities to all defenders of the country and their families. On the other hand, the fathers, mothers, wives and children, of the defenders of the country, have expressed a desire, to relinquish the produce of these engagements ; but that the wants of their families did not permit them to make such a sacrifice ; that being deprived of their husband, father, or child, they experienced wants which could only be supplied by the sums which they had hoped to receive in execution of the said engagements. Your committee of finance, influenced by the principles

of equality, would have been glad to have proposed to you the extinction of that inequality which subsists in the succours or indemnification granted to the defenders of the country: but, convinced that it would be unjust to render null engagements contracted by virtue of the law, they have thought that you ought to maintain the execution of the decree of the 18th of Fructidor, excepting, however, engagements contracted towards citizens between the age of 18 and 25, who, by the first requisition owe their service to the country. But we should risk the commission of an act of injustice, if we annulled obligations which have been entered into for the purpose of releasing certain citizens from personal service who have made pecuniary sacrifices. Your committee has, nevertheless, thought that in maintaining the provisions of the decree of the 18th Fructidor, you ought to repeal the revolutionary taxes, and the taxes upon the rich; and to decree that the funds which shall be necessary to pay the overplus of the engagements contracted by the sections or communes, shall be raised by means of a supplementary list, and by additional sums on the land tax; by these means you will remove the arbitrary nature of extraordinary taxes.

With respect to the question referred to your committee, whether the produce of the revolutionary taxes ought not to be repaid to the citizens, they have been unanimously of opinion that such a measure would be very difficult in execution, and would be productive of fresh abuses.—Revolutions render great sacrifices necessary, all the citizens from 18 to 25 years of age have been called to the frontiers; they exposed their lives and employed their youth in the common defence; pecuniary sacrifices cannot be compared to those exacted from the defenders of the country; and peace, equality, liberty, and the common good, will soon dispel the remembrance of present evils. In suppressing the revolutionary taxes, and those upon the rich; in requiring an account of their produce you will have to pronounce upon the numerous demands which have been made upon you, for the payment of the indemnities promised by law to the members of the ancient revolutionary committees. Several directories of districts have written to you to consult you upon the mode of conduct which they ought to adopt; the members of these committees demand their payment of these indemnities, and solicit the imposition of a tax upon the rich.

Your committee of finances are well convinced of the importance of this demand; they do not forget, that the members of the ancient committees have been accused of having converted to their own use the money, effects, and merchandize, either of the republic or of the citizens. It is absolutely necessary that those who are guilty should be severely punished; but the convention should not weaken the energy or execution of the laws. Indemnities

ilities have been decreed, and must be paid, to all those who are intitled. I, perhaps, dwell too long upon a measure, which cannot be attended with any difficulty; you will watch over the execution of the laws, but you will at the same time examine what members of the ancient committees have a right to indemnities; and you will require, previously to payment, full proof that they owe nothing to the republic. To enable you to form your opinion with respect to the payment of indemnities, I will recall to your recollection the different laws which established the revolutionary committees, and granted indemnities to the members composing them.

The law of the 21st March, 1793, established a revolutionary committee in each commune or section.

The law of the 30th of the same month gave them the appellation of committees of vigilance.

These committees, nevertheless, took the title of revolutionary committees.

The law of the 26th of May, 1793, prohibited them from taking this denomination, and from exceeding the powers delegated to them by the law of the 30th of March.

The revolution of the 31st of May, rendered extraordinary measures necessary; in order to execute them the representatives of the people in mission established, in the departments, committees of public safety. The constituted authorities followed this example.

The law of the 4th of June, 1793, legalised provisionally the committees of public safety, for the purpose of watching over the public tranquillity, and directed the committee of public safety of the convention, to present a mode of organising them.

The law of the 5th of September, 1793, granted three livres a day to the members of the committees, and directed that this indemnity should be defrayed by a tax upon the rich.

The law of the 13th of September, 1793, directed that all the laws relative to the general safety, the execution of which was intrusted to the revolutionary committees, should be sent to them throughout the whole extent of the Republic.

The law of the 10th of September, 1793, provided, that all certificates of civism should be inspected by the committees of vigilance and public safety, established in the different towns of the Republic.

A decree of the 25th of September, 1793, changed the name of these committees, from committees of public safety to committees of vigilance; since that period, these committees have taken the name of committees of vigilance and revolutionary committees, and almost all the authorities charged with the execution of the laws, relative to revolutionary government, have added these epithets to the title which the law gave them.

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The law of the 14th Frimaire intrusted to the municipalities and revolutionary committees the application of the revolutionary laws, and the measures of general and public safety, with directions to give accounts every ten days.

The different committees have all claimed the indemnity of three livres a day ; almost all the members of the antient committees write regularly once a month to the committee of finance to claim the payment of sums which they say are due to them ; those, who have paid into the hands of the receivers of the district the produce of the taxes upon the rich, seem to regret the performance of this act of duty.

If all the members of the committees of inspection, about to have been established in every commune or section, in pursuance of the law of the 21st of March, 1793, had a right to three livres a day, promised by the law of the 5th of September, 1793, the nation would have been burthened, by this measure alone, with an additional expense of 591 millions Per annum.

This example affords me an opportunity of observing to the convention, how cautious it ought to be in deciding upon motions of order respecting the extraordinary expenses which give occasion to exorbitant dilapidations. Fortunately the men, ignorant of political calculation, had assumed a principle, that liberty ought to be established by the lavish expenditure of the public wealth ; and these who, with robust forms, courted a popularity with which they hoped to enslave us, have been overthrown and punished. But before their death, they had obtained the payment of 40 sous for the indigent citizens who had assisted the assemblies of the sections of Paris. By this measure they thought themselves capable of forming a party. We ought also to attribute to them the enormous sums which the revolutionary army, the indemnity of the revolutionary committees, &c. &c. have cost. Their partisans, their friends, their continuators, dared to speak of dilapidation, and charge it on those whom they accused of parsimony and a mercantile spirit, because they endeavoured to oppose their prodigality.

It would be absurd to pretend, that twelve persons, forming a committee of inspection, in a commune in which there were often but twelve persons, could have a right to an indemnity of three livres a day to superintend themselves only.

Such a system requires no refutation ; — happily we have avoided it.

But this pretension in some degree exists ; and we must compare the different laws which have been passed relative to the revolutionary committees, we must examine if it be well founded.

The law of the 21st of March, 1793, allows no indemnity to the members of the committees instituted to receive the declarations of foreigners.

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The law of the 5th of September allows an indemnity of three livres a day to the members of the committee of public safety. But these arrangements are not applicable to the committees which have been maintained provisionally by the law of the 4th of June, 1793.

If any doubt remains upon this opinion, its solution may be found in the decree of the 20th of September, 1793, which has delegated certain powers of the committees of inspection and public safety throughout the various towns of the Republic.

But to remove all doubts, we propose to you to enact, that the indemnity of three livres a day, allowed by the law of the 5th of September, 1793, shall be paid to the members of the ancient committees of public safety only, confirmed by the law of the 4th of June, 1793; to those of the committees which have been established in the principal towns of the districts, or in the commune whose population amounts to 8,000 individuals or upwards; and to those of the committees which have been established by a decree of the representatives of the people who allowed them this indemnity.

This indemnity shall be paid by the receivers of the districts, (on the order of the directory), for the particular days which the members of the forementioned committees shall certify to have been employed in the public service, provided they also certify, that they rendered the accounts exacted by the decree which we now propose to you; that they are entirely free of pecuniary obligations to the Republic; that they have presented all the documents relative to their administration; and that they have not received from the Republic, directly or indirectly, any other salary, indemnity, or succour.

We beg leave to propose to you the suppression of this expenditure, which ought not to have been promised. The functions of the revolutionary committees ought to be united to those of the municipalities; but perhaps your respect for the engagements contracted by your decrees rejects a proposition of this nature.

The law which your committee of finance charges me to propose to you tends to intimidate dilapidators or robbers; it will also quiet the minds of the patriots. I am well aware, that if it be executed with the spirit of party-prejudice, it will very much gratify hatred and vengeance. It is a two-edged sword. Committed to the direction of upright and honourable men, it will support the revolution, and accelerate the reign of justice. Committed to the direction of intriguers, of the factious, of dilapidators, it may increase their party; because thus they will find the means of protecting those who are desirous of following their banners, by promising to them impunity for the robberies and dilapidations of which they may have been guilty; because thus
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they will strike terror into the minds of those who are innocent of such crimes, but who possess not a sufficiency of courage to brave persecutions and transitory misfortunes. But be this, however, as it may, the convention will always remain the same; its vigilance will discover all intrigues, and its wisdom punish the intriguers.

The law of the 17th of September against suspected characters, and several other laws founded in rectitude, having been exercised with injustice, have consequently given birth to many circumstances highly detrimental to the Republic and to the revolution, and have enforced a grand national act. This example ought to invigorate our operations; it ought also to prove, to those who wish to abuse the law which we now propose to you, or to those who wish to convert it into an instrument of their passion, that their crimes will not pass unpunished.

The best institutions sometimes present to the hands of bad men the most dangerous instruments; but such an idea ought not to check our pursuit and punishment of robbers. The French nation calls aloud for probity and justice. It will second our laudable efforts. Let us, therefore, fulfill our duty in removing from public functions, the factious, intriguers, and dilapidators.

Your committee of finance thinks of nothing but its duties; it has neglected nothing to fulfill them. It will never calculate the number of enemies which its painful functions may draw upon it when reforming abuse and resisting plunder. The leeches who suck the blood of the public may be expected to complain; but the man who has nothing to reproach himself with will defeat their evil machinations by the publicity of his conduct, the minute investigation of which he will not cease to challenge; and will bruise and destroy the vipers, who, by their venomous hissing, attempt to sully his fair reputation.

I am now come to the project of the decree which I am charged to propose to you.

It was afterwards adopted in these terms:

The national convention, after having heard the report of the committee of finance, decrees—

Article I. All the agents who, in virtue of an order, mandate, or deliberation issued, either from the representatives of the people, or from the administrations, municipalities, sections, civil or revolutionary committees, military or revolutionary associations, popular societies, or any authority, body, or association whatever, have received either for themselves or in trust, since the commencement of the revolution, certain sums, effects, or merchandise, arising from the extraordinary collections which have been established, without any authority, directly or specially, from the law, and which are known under the names of taxes, contributions, loans, seizures, depots, confiscations, condemnations, subscriptions

scriptions, voluntary or forced gifts, collections, offerings, spoils of churches, and under every denomination, shall present a statement to the national agent of the district, from this time to the 1st Pluviose (January 20th) unless they have already done so.

Art. II. These accounts shall be divided according to the nature of the objects. They shall indicate the authorities which have ordered the receipts, the commissaries or agents who have made the subdivision, the individuals who have received, and the persons taxed or who have bestowed these sums, as well as the amount of the sums, and the designation of effects and merchandise.

All sums under 50 livres shall be collected in a mass.

Art. III. The accompts respecting the spoils of the churches shall mention the authority which decided on the donations or their removal; the citizens who displaced the effects of the church, and have been entrusted with the removal; and those in whose hands they remain.

Art. IV. The accomptants shall furnish to the national agent the minutes and other documents which may serve to authenticate the income and expenditure; they shall also notify in what national coffers the sums alluded to have been deposited, the object of the expenses, the authorities which have ordained or sanctioned them, and the particular individuals to whom the payments have been made.

Art. V. The national agent shall submit to the directory the accompts and documents which he shall have received; the directory shall make its observations upon the receipt of the said accompts; it shall examine all the documents of the expenses which it shall consider as legitimate; and shall assign its reasons for rejecting those which may appear to it improper.

Art. VI. The national agent shall order to be printed and affixed upon the public places of the various communes, the amount of the said accompts, adopting the forms which have been transmitted to him by the national treasury, founded upon the testimony of the director of the district; he shall also send it to the national treasury, and shall use all the necessary diligence that this transmission be made before the 1st Ventose next (January 20th).

Art. VII. The national agent shall deposit, without delay, the remains of the said accompts in cash, assignats, or effects in gold or silver, to the coffer of the Receiver of the district, who shall transmit them to Paris to the treasury or to the mint.

As to the other effects, they shall be remitted to the agents of the registry of the domains, who shall sell them in the same manner as the other national effects, or who shall cause them to

be remitted into the military magazines, if they can answer the exigencies of the Republic.

Art. VIII. The documents of the expenditure seen by the directory of the district shall be rendered to the authorised agents, who shall transmit them as their accompt to the receivers of the district, and afterwards sent to the national treasury.

Art. IX. The municipal officers of the commune in which any receipts or collections are made, as mentioned in article I. and at Paris the commissaries named *ad hoc* for each section, shall adopt every expedient to ascertain the amount of the said contributions; they shall attest and arrange the necessary documents, from this time to the 1st of Pluviose, and address the whole to the directory of the district; these documents shall afterwards serve as a check or controul on the accompts which shall be submitted to the national agent.

Art. X. All citizens are invited to furnish to the municipal officers, and at Paris to the commissaries who shall be named by the sections, all papers which relate to the said receipts or contributions; they shall also thence form duplicates and address them to the directory of the district, and to the committee of finance.

Art. XI. The individuals who shall be convicted of having concealed effects of the nature now described, without mentioning the particulars, and without rendering an accompt, from the time specified to the 1st Pluviose, of the effects, merchandise, &c. arising from the extraordinary receipts, shall be prosecuted and punished with the rigour recommended in the 6th article, section 6th of the penal code.

Art. XII. All remonstrances which may be made respecting frauds, omissions, or breaches of trust, shall be addressed to the national agent of the district, who shall verify the facts, and transmit the result to the commissioners of the treasury.

Art. XIII. The mode hitherto adopted of recovering certain sums unaccounted for, or of subscriptions, or of monies arising from taxes, contributions, or loans, exacted without the authority of the law, shall cease; and those who attempt to enforce it, after this declaration, shall be prosecuted as traitors.

Art. XIV. By a supplementary clause it shall be declared, that the communes or sections entrusted with the contribution, be empowered to pay, pursuant to the decree of the 28th Fructidor, the surplus or excess of the succours or indemnities which they have promised to the defenders of the country, who, being more than twenty-five years of age, are now fighting under the banners of the Republic, in virtue of a voluntary engagement contracted with the said communes or sections. The engagements which have been contracted with citizens who had attained the

the age of the first requisition, are annulled, reckoning from the law which put them in requisition.

Art. XV. The members of the antient committees of public safety, confirmed by the law of the 4th of June, 1793; those of the committees which have been established in the chief places or districts, the population of whose communes amounts to 8,000 and upwards; those of the committees which have been established by a particular decree of the representatives of the people with the authority to receive an indemnity, are the only persons who have a right to three livres a day, granted by the law of the 5th of September, 1793.

If the indemnity promised by the representatives of the people be fixed or changed to a different rate, it shall be paid conformable to their decree.

Art. XVI. Those indemnities shall be paid by the collectors of the district, (upon the orders of the directories) for the particular time which those who have a right to it, shall prove having been employed in the public service since the 5th of September, 1793; it being also understood, that the persons alluded to have rendered fair and proper accounts of their official duty agreeable to the first article; that in official capacities they are entirely exonerated from any debt towards the Republic; that they have surrendered to the proper officers all the papers and documents of their administration, and have not accepted, directly or indirectly, from the Republic any monies, indemnities, or succours.

Art. XVII. The commissioners of the treasury shall correspond with the national agents, and the directories of the district respecting the means of enforcing this decree; they shall give information to the committee of finance of those who immediately conformed to it, and of those who have been dilatory, the first Germinal next, in order that this committee, re-united with that of legislation, may inflict on the national agents who shall be guilty of delay the penalties pronounced by the laws against negligent officers of the Republic.

Art. XVIII. The commissioners of the treasury shall cause to be presented, on the 1st Germinal next, a general statement of the collections, disbursements, and donations, which are known to them; and they shall also cause copies of the statement to be distributed among the members of the convention.

Art. XIX. The general statement of the collections, disbursements, and donations, ascertained to the present period, and arranged and investigated by the commissioners of the treasury shall remain in the possession of the secretary of the committee of finance, in order that all the members of the convention may have an opportunity of examining it. They are also invited to furnish the said committee all the information which they may have upon this important part of the revenue.

Art. XX. The national agents shall render an account to the committee of finance of the obstacles and difficulties which they may have met with in the execution of the present decree.

The committee of finance shall decide, by a decree, upon the various remonstrances to which it may have given encouragement.

CAMBON'S REPORT, *from the Committee of Finance, on the most speedy and effectual mode of extinguishing ASSIGNATS, presented to the National Convention on the 3d Pluviose (22d January 1795.)*

CITIZENS! the arms of the Republic are victorious; the brave defenders of equality have put to flight the satellites of the coalesced despots. The thrones of several tyrants totter: all Europe is panting for such a peace as France shall be pleased to dictate. Yet a few efforts and we shall obtain the object we have proposed. We must second the devotion of our brethren in arms, by conducting our operations with that system and prudence which will ensure their success.—The magnanimous efforts which the French nation has made, could not have been displayed and executed if we had not possessed the means of defraying the expenses inseparable from the execution of such great designs. Thanks are due to the constituent assembly for making provision for the exigencies of the Republic by the fabrication of assignats. This territorial money has rendered great services to the revolution—by putting in circulation, the value of the national domains; by furnishing us with the means of equipping, supplying, and maintaining armies amounting to 1,200,000 men; of creating fleets, of opening the earth, to extract from it saltpetre; of fabricating arms; in fine, of procuring employment to all citizens; indemnity to the families of the defenders of their country, and succour to the indigent. The same substitute for specie will, doubtless, furnish the means of reviving commerce, of promoting the arts, of cutting canals, of draining marshes, and of raising monuments, worthy of the French Republic.

In the short period, from the introduction of assignats to the beginning of the year 1793, the territorial riches of France had increased in a most satisfactory manner. Every where new buildings were erected; land was cleared and improved; manufactures and commerce were in the greatest activity. The law of the *maximum*, the revolutionary government, and the number of men taken from the anvil and the plough to defend their country, have suspended these happy effects. But on the restoration of peace, the national character for industry will derive elasticity and fresh vigour from the pressure of war. An opinion too generally

nerally circulated and too generally believed imputes the scarcity and high price of provisions and articles of trade, wholly to the immense number of assignats in circulation. It is pretended that the productions of France do not exceed *two milliards* (2,000,000,000 livres) while we have *six milliards* in assignats in circulation. According to this hypothesis, it has been laid down as a maxim, that “on the *extinction* of assignats depends the happiness of the people.” The enemies of liberty and equality whose only object is to deprive us of the means of prosecuting the war, have circulated this report for the purpose of depreciating our territorial money. It becomes, therefore, a necessary part of our duty to remove the opinion that our misfortunes all originate in the extensive circulation of assignats.

We are ready to admit, that the enormous emission of assignats has contributed not a little to enhance the price of necessaries of life, but the principal cause of this rise ought rather to be ascribed to the number of effective men who have quitted their peaceful pursuits, and are now employed in the armies. This has occasioned a chasm in husbandry and agriculture, and the inconvenience is increased by an insufficiency of cattle and implements. The extraordinary consumption of provisions in time of war is another cause of the mischief complained of. Who would not readily admit, that the price of manual labour is insufficient at a time when one fifth of our effective population is employed in the public service! no man will be hardy enough to deny, that the manufacturing of cloth, of shoes, fabricating of arms, breeding horses, cultivating the ground, &c. are not worth double the sum, on account of the expenses incurred by the armies. If it were necessary to prove, that France is not the only country where the scarcity of provisions is felt, we should not mention *Spain*, *Piedmont* or *Germany*; but we could prove, that the price of grain, meat, and horses has increased in an alarming degree, even in the countries that have remained in a state of neutrality, where paper currency is unknown, and where trade is carried on in hard cash.—The consumption of the productions of the earth is at the present time so enormous in Europe that it cannot be continued on the same footing ten years longer, without incurring the hazard of utterly exhausting this quarter of the globe. It is notorious that Europe is obliged to import necessaries from the other quarters of the globe, and at this moment a considerable portion of the produce of the lands recently cleared and cultivated in North-America, is imported for the consumption of Europe. Thus the discovery of the new world, which, at first, added to the number of slaves, now contributes not a little to the defence of our liberties, and will, perhaps, ere long, furnish the inhabitants of the old world with the means, as it has already set them an example,

ample, of the restoration of their rights. But even the articles imported from thence to France are, unavoidably, at a very high price, on account of the dearness of the freightage.

All good citizens ought, therefore, to be convinced, that the hardships they experience, proceed from the machinations of foreign tyrants, provoked originally by the emigrants. They ought to consider these disasters as a prelude to the final triumph of liberty and equality. The true patriot bears them with resignation from his abhorrence of tyranny; he contrasts them with the fatigue and hardships which the gallant soldiers endure, without a murmur, in the defence of the Republic.

In vain do the enemies of the public good attempt to alarm and intimidate us on the state of our finances: never had any country so much reason to boast of the variety of its resources; never had any country such a powerful confederacy to oppose, and never did France, itself, in any former period of her history, carry on a war on an extensive scale, at so small an expense as she does in the present conflict.*

The coalesced powers did imagine, that they could accomplish the conquest France, by obliging us to incur expenses beyond our ability to defray, but our territorial money has hitherto answered every emergency, and will still continue to do so. It is guaranteed by a real value, which nobody can deprive it of as long as the Republic shall exist. Thus, the mortgage being *real* property, a further emission will not affect the mortgagees, because the value of the mortgage will always be proportionate to the money issued on such security.

We may, perhaps, be expected to give an account of the state and value of the national domains. Our answer to such a requisition would be, that citizen *Johannot*,† in his report from the

* (NOTE from the *Moniteur* of 8th February, 1795.) The various sums disbursed since the 1st of July, 1790, amount to a total of 9,500,000,000 livres of which 1,000,000,000 livres, have been applied to the liquidation of the ancient national debt. The actual expenditure will then be 8,500,000,000 livres. The ordinary expenses of the monarchy in time of peace amounted to 700,000,000 livres, per annum, comprehending tythes. Thus the monarchy would have spent, in four years and a half, 3,150,000,000 livres, in crowns, exclusive of extraordinaries or incidental expenses. The revolution and the consequent war have incurred expenses to the amount of 5,350,000,000 livres, exclusive of the ordinaries. By the American war a debt of 1,500,000,000 livres, in crowns, was contracted. Let any one calculate the difference of exchange on 9,500,000,000 livres, which have been paid in assignats, and let him, above all, compare the exertions which this conflict, and the revolution have called forth, with the exertions used by the French in the American war, and he will then be enabled to form a tolerably accurate estimate of the real expenses incurred by the revolution.

† See vol. 11. page 235.

five consolidated committees on this subject, stated, that if they were sold at forty years purchase, their value would be *fifteen milliards*. This estimate has evidently a reference to the state of the sale, which varies according to circumstances. The lands, for instance, which, in 1789, were sold at thirty years purchase, were disposed of, even while the law of the *maximum* was in force, at fifty, sixty and seventy years purchase. Now that this obnoxious law is repealed, the value of lands ought to increase in a degree proportionate to the facility you have given the landholders to dispose of the produce of their estates.

In conformity to the principle we have laid down, we ought not to dwell upon the mass of assignats in circulation, since they all will ultimately obtain their value. The united states of America, who were the first to proclaim and vindicate the rights of man, at the crisis of their revolution, issued paper currency to a great extent. Its only security was tracts of uncultivated land in regions almost destitute of inhabitants. This territorial money enabled them, however, to accomplish their emancipation, and to establish a new system of government. This done, happiness and prosperity succeeded and amply requited their virtuous exertions in the cause of liberty. Our territorial money and their bills payable to bearer, ought not to be put in competition. Our assignats are orders for payment on fertile lands in the finest and most populous country in the world: a better security cannot possibly be procured if we succeed in consolidating our republican government. France in triumphing over all her enemies will have attained the zenith of her glory, and her future happiness and prosperity will be the natural effects of peace.

Your anxiety, however, for the happiness and prosperity of the nation, even in time of war, requires, at the hands of your committee of finance, a plan for the extinction of a considerable part of the assignats now in circulation. That course of justice which you desire at all times to pursue, points out to you the necessity of adopting some mode which would not trench on private property.

Your committee, in considering this subject, have been led into a train of profound reflections upon the most interesting and delicate relations of the social order. At a period, when the exigencies of the republic require a daily emission of a certain number of assignats, it may, perhaps, appear absurd to speak of withdrawing any from circulation. It is, on this account, a difficult matter to devise just and equitable means of reducing the accumulating mass. You have imposed that duty on your committee, and sure I am, that nothing on our part has been omitted in order to the due performance of it.

The mode which first strikes the mind, is decreeing, that cer-
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tain classes of assignats shall be no longer current, * but such a measure must destroy all confidence in future emissions. You would thereby be the means of depreciating your territorial money, and you might perhaps be precluded from the possibility of prosecuting the war. This method must of course be rejected.

We might have had recourse to an extraordinary impost, the produce of which would be applied to the diminution of assignats in circulation. It would not be disputed that even consistently with the rigid principles of justice, when our common defence renders extraordinary expenses necessary, society has a right to exact from men in affluent circumstances a sacrifice of a small part of their property for the exigencies of the state. That impost would, under the present circumstances, be easily paid in consequence of the abundance of paper money, and the high price of provisions, and every species of manufacture.

Circumstances did not permit us to avail ourselves of a resource so just. The law of the *maximum* having produced so much mischief to agriculture and commerce, it would have been dangerous (especially at a time when you are busied in ameliorating these two essential branches of political œconomy) to exact from merchants and farmers new sacrifices, which might perhaps deprive them of those resources which they possess, and which may be necessary for promoting your laudable endeavours for the general good.

In August, 1793, when you were employed in reducing the number of assignats, you did not resort to an extraordinary impost, but you contrived to withdraw *one milliard* from the *three milliards, six hundred millions* then in circulation. This you did by creating a forced loan, with a view of establishing, two years subsequent to the termination of the war, an exchange of assignats for national lands which were then to be put up to sale, without any allowance, by way of interest. But in order to compensate the hardship that would arise from this contract, you opened a voluntary loan, allowing five per cent. interest, with the benefit of redemption. By this means citizens might have avoided the forced loan, and had an opportunity of promoting your views without any other sacrifice than that of laying out part of their capital to a very considerable advantage. This decree was accompanied with a success which you expected. The rate of exchange improved, the subscribers were contented and affluent, from four to five millions in assignats were daily

* The expression of the original is, *demonetization forcée*, one of the new technical expressions introduced in France, and which seems both from the etymology and the context to be capable of no other sense than is here given it.

extinguished by the produce of this extraordinary contribution, and the success of the project was so great, that we did entertain hopes that it would discard from our legislation the odious and detestable law of the *maximum*.

Unfortunately intriguers and deluded men provoked that law which has since been called the *palladium* of our liberties and the security of the people. From the moment of its promulgation, the produce of the voluntary loan diminished; and the forced loan which pressed particularly hard on the commercial profits of the year had no further basis. At the same time revolutionary taxes were imposed, the revolutionary army spread terror to the remotest quarter of the nation, and at last, by internal troubles, every thing appeared to unite to destroy the produce of the voluntary and forced loans, which ought to have been one milliard, and which amounts only to between one hundred and eighty and two hundred millions.

The measure which you adopted in 1793 would now be insufficient, because the mass of assignats in circulation, which was then three milliards six hundred millions, is now six milliards five hundred millions. It would, besides, be of no use, because the commercial profits on which it peculiarly bears were destroyed in the second year by the law of the maximum. It is thus that the ill effects of a desertion of principle survive the pernicious measure which produced them.

Your committee of finance finding itself limited, by a series of circumstances in the choice of measures to be taken for withdrawing the assignats from circulation, has thought it necessary to present to you a re-union of free and voluntary means, combined in such a manner as to aid each other, and to serve as a security against the failure of any one of them.

I proceed to lay before you the scheme which the committee submits to your judgment.

1. Your committee proposes a lottery for the extinction of FOUR MILLIARDS [4,000,000,000 liv.] in assignats.

This scheme is founded on a scheme or principles so different from all preceding institutions of the kind, as not to admit of a *single blank*. Every adventurer will have the chance of various prizes, besides the certainty of getting back in a bill, payable to bearer, the amount of the subscription, or price of the ticket previously purchased with assignats. The nation, in this case, will make a considerable sacrifice; but in order to induce the holders of assignats to exchange them for bills, (which, ceasing to be current, will abridge the circulation of paper) some advantages must be held out.

2. Your committee are of opinion, that you ought to oblige the purchasers of the national domains to discharge their engagements, and to pay in advance the amount of their instalments.

This may be done by accepting in part of payment the inscriptions of the *great book* respecting the consolidated debt, and by granting a premium to such as choose to pay the whole in assignats. On the sales that have already taken place, a capital of 1,600,000,000 livres still remains due. This measure, on a moderate estimate, will withdraw from circulation, in the course of the present year, 800,000,000 in assignats.

3. Your committee have drawn up the *formula* of a decree to expedite the sale of the moveable property of the emigrants, and of the condemned or transported persons. These effects stowed up in the different hotels, &c. of Paris, subject the nation to a considerable expense for keepers, warehouse-room, &c. Some are of a perishable nature, and the whole in a state of decay. They will withdraw about 200,000,000 in assignats.

4. Your committee propose, that you should limit to a fourth part of the purchase, the first payment for such national lands as may in future be exposed to sale, and that this limitation should not apply to subsequent instalments. This precaution will obviate the abuses which have already occurred. Intriguers become purchasers at any price, and, when proprietors, they sell in detail, trees and other materials. By the second payment the nation is obliged to re-sell the lands, and to support all the loss which these injuries to the property have occasioned.

5. The decree which you have passed, authorising an amicable adjustment of disputes respecting the commercial affairs of persons transported and condemned, and emigrants, will withdraw this year from circulation 100,000,000 in assignats.

6. Your committees of legislation and finance have proposed to you the terms on which you ought to treat with the relatives of emigrants, with respect to that part of their property, which, belonging by right of succession to emigrants, devolves on the nation. This measure, by expediting the payment of debts already due to the nation, will withdraw about 500,000,000 in assignats. The aggregate of these different estimates will, if they have the success which we hope from them, amount to about Six MILLIARDS.

Nothing has been neglected on our part that can expedite the execution of the means which we have devised. All the reports and *formula* of decrees relative to this complicated system of finance are prepared and ready to be laid before you.

The sole object of our investigation was to satisfy that solicitude which you have repeatedly manifested for the extinction of assignats. It will be for you to inquire whether it is expedient to take measures for withdrawing the number proposed.

Your committee is of opinion that we must by no means sacrifice every thing to the exigencies of the moment. We have endeavoured so to adapt the means to future security, that in gradually

dually withdrawing a great mass of assignats, the returns shall suffer no interruption nor diminution from farther emissions, should the urgency of public affairs oblige you to resort to that expedient. The mode which the committee have suggested, must necessarily rest on public confidence. Its success, in like manner, must depend on the establishment of a republican government, which shall be just and vigorous towards all, and which shall effectually protect the personal property of all citizens.

[Here follows the Plan of the Lottery, which it is unnecessary to insert.]

PROCLAMATION in GAUDALOUPE.

LIBERTY, LAW, EQUALITY.

VICTOR HUGUE, delegated commissary of the National Convention to the Windward Islands.

Whereas the crimes committed by the British officers, as well in the capture as in the defence of the conquered islands, exhibited a character of so consummate and odious villany, as not to be paralleled in history.

And whereas the rights of humanity, of war, and of nations, have been violated by Charles Grey, general; John Jarvis, admiral; Thomas Dundas, major-general and governor of Guadaloupe; Charles Gordon, a general officer; and other subaltern officers who imitated them,

And whereas also the robberies, murders, assassinations, and other crimes committed by them, ought to be transmitted to posterity, it is resolved that the body of Thomas Dundas, interred in Guadaloupe, 3d June, (Slave stile) shall be taken up, and given a prey to the birds of the air; that upon the same spot there shall be erected, at the expense of the Republic, a monument, bearing on one side this decree; and on the other, the following inscription: "This ground, restored to liberty by the bravery of republicans, was polluted by the body of Thomas Dundas, major-general and governor of Guadaloupe, for the * * George the Third.—In recollecting his crimes, the public indignation caused him to be taken up, and has ordered this monument to be erected to hand them down to posterity."

Given at the port of Liberty, (20th Frimaire) December 11, 1794, in the third year of the French Republic, one and indivisible,

VICTOR HUGUE,
VIEL, Secretary.

*Proclamation by General Vaughan.**Martinico, Jan. 20, 1795.*

HIS Excellency Sir Charles Grey, having found it necessary to order all the inhabitants of this colony, living in the towns as well as the country, to take up arms in defence of their property, against the common enemy, and some individuals belonging to the parish of Mouaillage having presented to us a petition, praying to be relieved from all military service, contrary to the obligations imposed on them by the oath of allegiance they had taken, sentiments of compassion led us to look with indulgence on their prayer, and, in the place of military service, to substitute a contribution of 5000*l.* current money of the islands, to be applied to the discharging of the rent of such houses as are occupied by his Britannic Majesty's troops.

But the said individuals, little sensible of the value of so particular an indulgence, having since convinced us, as well by the terms of a deliberation which indicates nothing less than an open revolt, as by sundry other proceedings, tending to disorganise the militia established in the other parts of the island, and to excite rebellion and commotions, that the motives assigned in their petition were nothing else than a specious pretence to decline all concurrence and co-operation for the public welfare and safety of the colony, and to spurn at the authority of government; informed also of the indecent expressions of joy which several of them have dared to make use of, on learning the arrival of a reinforcement at Guadaloupe, we are in justice and in duty bound to declare them by these presents, unworthy to enjoy the mild and beneficial dispositions contained in our proclamation of the 11th instant. We therefore do herewith ordain as follows:

Article I. All those who have signed the aforesaid petition and deliberation, as well as other individuals belonging to the above parish, able to carry arms, who, conformably to the orders of Sir Charles Grey, did not present themselves to be enlisted in the militia, cannot any more be admitted to take the oath, and carry arms in defence of the colony; but shall be obliged to quit this island before the first day of next February.

II. None of them shall, however, be allowed to withdraw, without having given sufficient security for the fulfilment of all their lawful engagements, which security is to be received by the procurator of the king.

III. All such individuals, as in pursuance of this proclamation quit the island, shall be allowed to empower any person they choose to administer their property and transact their business in the colony.

IV.

IV. Whoever does not quit this island within the term prescribed by these presents, shall be taken into custody, and transported at his own expense.

V. All those individuals, whom for the safety of the colony it shall be necessary to remove from the island, cannot remain there, under pain of being prosecuted and dealt with as spies, unless his Majesty shall be pleased to dispense otherwise in their favour.

Declaration of the Commissioners delegated by the National Convention of France, to the Windward Islands, to all the Neutral Nations trading with the said Islands.

EIGHT hundred republicans and two French frigates have conquered the island of Guadaloupe. Eight thousand chosen troops, six line of battle ships, and twelve frigates must yield to that courage, virtue, and love of liberty, that animate a republican breast.

With so inconsiderable a force, but entirely devoted to the triumph of liberty and equality, we have overcome all obstacles, and finally driven from this fertile and now free country, the remainder of the English pilfering horde. The vile satellites of George, those infamous promoters and supporters of all kinds of robbery, ashamed of their defeats, and unable to resist a generous enemy, endeavour to satisfy their insatiate avidity by plundering, under frivolous pretexts, neutral vessels. Nay, they exhaust all the resources of craft and perfidy in order to rob them with impunity, and they are treading in the footsteps of Charles Gordon, commander of St. Lucie. John Vaughan of glorious memory in St. Eustatia, and Benjamin Caldwell, pretend to colour this their plunder by an insignificant proclamation, which declares the island of Gaudaloupe to be in a state of blockade, as if it was possible to block up such an extensive coast.

What a moment do they chuse for such an extravagant proclamation? Have not our sloops of war and other armed vessels, within these few months, taken, sunk, and burnt eighty-eight of their vessels?—which may be easily proved by the sentences passed in the court of commerce of this island, and the registers and other papers belonging to said vessels. Are we not ready to attack their own colonies, and there convince them of the impossibility of such a blockade?

But rob they must; that is the great principle of the English military service. In such a corrupt government no preferment can be obtained but for money, and money must be had, no matter by what means; if they cannot get it from their enemies, they
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are base enough to turn pirates and ransack neutral vessels which are not able to defend themselves.

From this sketch of the sordid intentions of the English, the dignity and independence of neutral powers require that they should be upon their guard, and provide against the perfidious vexation which this pretended blockade prepares to their trade.

We do, therefore, on our side declare, that we shall never deviate from the principles of equity and benevolence, which have directed all our operations during and after the retaking of this island, and that all neutral vessels shall here be well received and protected, as far as lies in our power. We assure them, that the English rodomontades inspire us only with perfect contempt, and that our enemies shall soon have reason to repent of their rashness and insolence.

This our present declaration shall be officially sent to the respective governments of the islands of St. Bartholomew, St. Croix, and St. Thomas; and further, to the Congress and Legislatures of the different States of America, through the means of the French Minister at Philadelphia.

Port of Liberty, the 3d day of Ventose (21st February, stile of slaves) in the 3d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) VICTOR HUGUE, GOYRAUD, LEBAS.

Declaration of the Commissioners delegated by the National Convention of France, to the Commanders in Chief of the British forces, Vaughan, Caldwell, Thomson, Stewart, and Lindsay.

TIME, and the defeat of the English forces at Guadaloupe, had weakened the remembrance of the heinous crimes by which the vile satellites of George had sullied the Windward Islands.

It might reasonably have been expected, that the sudden recal of the infamous Grey and Jervis, should have put their successors upon their guard against such cruelties, and induced them to observe a conduct entirely the reverse—but we have been mistaken.

They prove to be as barbarous as those above-mentioned cannibals: they have lately ordered to be put to death some soldiers of the Republic, their prisoners in St. Lucia. Cruelties like these call forcibly upon us to avenge our brothers, and make use of reprisals. In consequence of which, we do hereby give solemn notice to the commanders in chief of the British forces in the Windward Islands, that from and after the date of this our official declaration, the assassination of such and every individual republican, of whatever colour he is, and in whatever island it may happen

happen, shall be expiated by the death of two English officers, our prisoners. The guillotine shall at the first notice thereof perform this act of justice.

We do further declare, that any Frenchman, who at the moment of the landing of an army of the Republic commanded by one of us, or by any of our substitutes, shall not join against our common enemy, is outlawed, and his property forfeited to the Republic.

All those Frenchmen are declared traitors to their country, who have accepted of any employment under the English government, the law having declared against them; those who emigrated before the capture of the colonies, as well as against the wretches who delivered them up, and who are in the same predicament with those who sold Toulon and the island of Corsica, where the puny faith of the English shone in its full lustre; and this law, which inflicts the pain of death, shall here continue in full force.

We do further signify to all commanders and agents of the British Government, that citizen Marinier, commander at St. Lucia, is an officer in the French service; and that citizens Massades, lieutenant in the navy, and Lombard, are our delegates in that island, and invested with our power.

We have ordered this our present declaration to be sent by a flag of truce to the above-mentioned commissioners of the British forces, and to be translated into English, and distributed in all the colonies.

Port of Liberty, 3d day of Ventose, (the 21st of February, stile of slaves) in the third year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) VICTOR HUGUE, GOYRAUD, LEBAS.

*On the 29th of December, 1794, the National Convention of France, repealed the Decrees * of 7th Prairial and 24th Thermidor,*

THAT no more English, Hanoverian, or Spanish prisoners shall be made.

* See Vol. ii. p. 104.

On the 21st of January, 1795, the Representatives of the French People published the following Address to the Army of the North, on the Anniversary of the Death of the King of France.

Soldiers of the French Republic!

TO-DAY is the festival of republicans ; it was on this day, that for the example of all people, and the terror of kings, Capet expiated his crimes on the scaffold : in taking this vigorous resolution, the Convention were not ignorant of the danger : Holland, England, Spain, disposed themselves to join the coalition of Prussia, armed against France, and seconded by counter-revolutionists in the interior ; but strong in its own energy, and in the confidence of the French people, the Convention was certain of punishing them for their audacity : they counted also, soldiers, upon your courage, your hatred of tyranny, your hope of liberty : they conceived great hopes—you have realised them all : strong places have been no obstacle to your burning ardour ; the conquered hordes of the enemy have been annihilated ; their ammunition, their artillery, have fallen into your power : you have turned to the profits of liberty the rigour of the season consecrated by nature to repose. It is with the most lively satisfaction, that the representatives of the people bear solemn witness this day to your constancy ; they rejoice to felicitate you on the theatre of your glory. May your victory be heard from this point in all the parts of the globe, to make known to all people their rights : these ports, these ships, have been conquered at the expense of your sweat, and of your blood : hear the grateful accents of the acknowledgment of your brothers delivered from their oppressors ! Soldiers, complete your triumphs, by giving an example of respect for property, and of submission to the laws : you have broken down your enemies in arms, confounded also their calumnies, by continuing to show yourselves worthy of the cause you defend—nations will proclaim you as their deliverers—to punish tyrants is your glory ! your recompense shall be the blessings of your contemporaries and of posterity.

In conformity to the decree of the National Assembly, there will be a festival in the armies for the anniversary of the death of the tyrant.

(Signed)

GILLET, LA COSTE, JOUBERT,
BELLEGARDE, PORTIER (de l'Oise).

The Council of State in the Regency of Neufchatel, a Prussian Principality in Switzerland, by the following Proclamation, ordered the expulsion of all French Emigrants from that Country.

THE council of state having lately taken into consideration the case of French emigrants, hitherto tolerated in this country from sentiments of humanity, and perceiving with some inquietude the increasing scarcity of provisions, and that the conduct of some among the emigrants is very censurable and directly in defiance of our public orders, by keeping up upon the frontiers of France secret intelligence, and by committing acts of violence, which tend to disturb the present tranquillity of the state and good neighbourhood.

The council having given attention to the duty it owes to the Helvetic association of this sovereignty, from which results its present happy neutrality, it is judged indispensable for the good of the state, which ought to be the first object of our solicitude, to order the general expulsion of the above-named emigrants before the 1st of April next.

In pursuance of which, the proper officers are directed in the first instance, to make out immediately a new list of French emigrants who reside in their respective jurisdictions, particularizing the age, sex, and vocation of each, and likewise the name of the person at whose house they live, and to send this list with as much dispatch as possible to the council of state. In the second place, they are directed to have this edict publicly read at the conclusion of divine service next Sunday, in each place of public worship, in order that such emigrants may prepare themselves to obey it, and that those at whose houses they reside may not hereafter pretend ignorance ; and if any emigrants shall be found in this country after the period fixed, they shall be expelled by an escort, as dangerous and suspicious people. The council also apprises those who harbour emigrants, that if any such person shall be found under their protection, after the time fixed for their departure, every person giving that protection will be regarded as connivers in the disobedience to this edict, and will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law, as enemies to the public welfare.

Finally, the council declares, that if such emigrants before their departure dare to commit any act of violence on the territory of France, they shall be apprehended and given up to the French.

Given in council held under our presidency in the castle of Neufchatel, the 27th of January, 1795.

(Signed)

MARVAL.

Speech of Boissy D'Anglas, on the policy of the French Republic, with respect to Foreign Nations, adopted by the Convention, as a Declaration of the Principles of the French People, January 30, 1795.

IN a former discourse I recapitulated the principles of justice and candour upon which the government of France now rests. I shewed in what manner that government, at once republican and revolutionary, had laid among us the foundation of a real public credit, and created, in the face of all Europe, a power in some sort new.

I shewed in what manner the French people, starting from the sleep of slavery, had resumed their place among nations, from the number of which it was attempted to blot them out, had begun to repair their immense losses, and had prepared all the seeds of their future prosperity.

I am now going to take a view of the external situation of this vast empire—of the relations of France with other nations, and of their interests with respect to her. I will tell you how the happiness of the world must necessarily result from the establishment of the liberty of France, and the peace of the universe, from the peace you are going to negotiate with your neighbours.

I will advertise the greater part of those who make war upon us, of the dangers to which they expose themselves by declaring against us; which dangers are of such a nature, that success itself, if success were possible, would serve only to render them more imminent. I will repel the atrocious calumnies of those orators in the pay of tyrants, who, having no longer any hope of enslaving us by arms, would still excite against us as many enemies as there are governments in Europe, and deprive us of that national credit which accrues to a great nation, from its respect for other nations and its public morality.

It is time that the formulas of an ancient and ill-advised policy give place to the frank and sincere expressions of freemen; it is time that truth, in the tribune of the legislator, resume that influence which she ought never to have lost. The language I shall hold, will form a remarkable contrast to the insidious words with which the fittings of another *soi-disant* representative assembly resound at this moment; an assembly, which, in its counterfeit debates, its quixotic rodomontades, and fawning addresses, denies your successes, dissembles your victories, outrages your principles, and dares still to threaten a liberty which three years of fruitless attack ought at length to compel the world to respect.

When the most exasperate passions are every where forging arms to divide us, to destroy or enslave us, animated by the most noble passions, enflamed by the love of liberty and our country, we must oppose imperturbable justice to their violent fury, and republican constancy to their rash impetuosity.

Almost

Almost all the thrones of the earth have put themselves in motion to fall upon us; their ministers have leagued together; their armies have conglomerated; their thunders have flashed to destroy our infant liberty. But their ravaging cohorts, overthrown by our patriot battalions, have been dissipated like those thick clouds which seem to announce a tempest, and which a salutary wind disperses and annihilates.

While we had to combat only the hatred of coalesced kings, and the fury of their soldiers, the burning valour of the French, their inexhaustible courage, the constant sacrifices of all the citizens, sufficed to prove to the universe, how worthy we are of liberty, and how chimerical the hope of those who would wrest it from us. But now, citizens, that our triumphs have carried dismay into the bosom of the countries which pretended to give chains to France, we have another kind of attack to sustain, and other efforts to repulse. They cannot conquer the French—they endeavour to calumniate them.

All the nations of the world admire our courage; they all lament seeing their blood and their treasures exhausted to tear from us our liberty. Attempts are made to destroy us in their opinion, and to impute to us alone the innumerable calamities which this long and terrible war has poured out upon them.—Neither the fury of the coalesced kings, nor the efforts of their soldiers have we any cause to dread, but we will always respect the opinion of the people of other states, whatever may be their government, their force, their weakness, their good or ill-fortune.

We will not seek, as we have been often charged with doing, to trouble their internal organization, and to make them adopt our laws; but we will not suffer our principles to be poisoned in their eyes, their esteem to be taken from us, and the ambitious authors of a ruinous war, to charge us with the melancholy fruits of their own vanity, crimes, and ambition.

For three years, humanity has groaned and suffered—for three years, Europe has been inundated with blood, and the people weighed down with taxes. This insensate desire to partition or enslave France is evidently the cause or the pretext of all these evils; and, when a part of our enemies, discouraged by our success, or enlightened by experience, seem willing to let the earth respire—when the people, indignant at the calamities with which they are overwhelmed, seem every where commanding their governments to put an end to the horrors of war, some cruel and crafty politicians would persuade them, that we alone are insensible to these cries of suffering humanity; that we alone thirst for their blood; that no peace with us can be safe or honourable; that the continuation of the war is advantageous to them; and, finally, this absurd contradiction, that, on the one hand, our

pride and our ambition are too formidable for us to be treated with, and, on the other, that our efforts have too much exhausted us not to afford hopes of certain success, by continuing the contest.

We ought, citizens, out of respect to humanity, to expose these contradictions, reply to these calumnies, hold up the light to every eye, and unmask those Machiavelian governments which, sporting with the blood of men and the fortune of the people, aim at rearing a colossal greatness on the ruin of the principal powers of Europe.

We ought to convince all virtuous men that we detest war without fearing it; that we are always ready to put a stop to its horrors, when a peace shall be offered to us consistent with our dignity, and capable of guaranteeing our safety. We ought, at the same time, to advertise the people of all nations that, ready to negotiate with frankness, we will not suffer our arms to be paralyzed, or our triumphs to be suspended by negotiations, false or futile.

Our armies who brave the seasons, master the elements, and turn to their advantage all the obstacles which nature and art seem to oppose to them; our armies who, rushing over the frozen inundations of Holland, have completed the conquest of it in less time than was formerly necessary to make the tour, will charge themselves with demonstrating to our enemies that, far from being exhausted by three years of war, we have only augmented our resources, and added to the experience of our generals, to the discipline of our soldiers, to that republican ardour which has never ceased to inflame their souls. But we ought, above all, to prove to the universe that the ambition of the English government, the interested policy of the House of Austria, and the pride of Russia, are the sole causes of the misfortunes of the world.

Powers of Europe! open your eyes, contemplate your true dangers; distinguish at last your true enemies; consider with affright the abyss into which they are dragging you, by sometimes making France a bugbear to terrify, and sometimes representing it as a prey easy to be divided. Suffering people, deluded monarchs, envied Republics, follow with me the courts of Vienna, of Petersburg, and, above all, of London, through the dark labyrinth of their crafty policy! the torch of evidence will conduct you, and you will then see what are the projects you ought to fear, the enemies you ought to combat, the friends you ought to embrace.

The politics of the cabinet of Vienna have been long unveiled. Constant in their ambitious projects, princes have succeeded one another on that throne for several ages, preserving always the same spirit, pursuing incessantly the same system.

The

The object is always invariable ; but the means of accomplishing it continually changing. The house of Austria, for its aggrandizement, has, by turns, employed treaties, ruptures, marriages, intrigues, and arms. Before Russia had civilized herself, and Prussia had become a power, France, Turkey, and Sweden, formed alone the rampart to protect the empire against the emperors. Since the rivals of the court of Vienna increased in number and in force, that court has negotiated so dexterously, that it has been very near destroying, by artifice, the counterpoise which balanced its power. It weakened the Turks, by sacrificing them to the Russians; it seduced France to such a degree, that Prussia once saw itself on the brink of complete destruction, in spite of the genius of Frederic and the discipline of his soldiers.

Twice since that period it has been on the point of possessing Bavaria; first by force of arms, and next by an exchange: finally, seeing that, notwithstanding its connections with France, the French did not second its views, it wished perfidiously to destroy its ally; and profiting of the shocks of our revolution, it favoured our internal enemies, formed plots in the very bosom of our government, and leagued all Europe against us, under the haughty pretext of maintaining the cause of kings, but with the real design of taking from us Alsace, Lorraine, and a part of Flanders; and of ridding itself for ever of the observation of a people whose glory always excited its envy, and whose force always repressed its audacity. The event has deceived its expectation. It has already lost the Pays Bas, its fortresses, its cannon, its treasures; its armies have disappeared before our's, the reputation of its generals is vanished, and every thing announces that upon the cabinet of Vienna the day of justice is arrived. It now exhibits nothing but the spectacle of disappointed ambition and impotent wrath. It fears peace, but it cannot continue the war; and there is not a power of Europe which does not see that its policy is to engage other powers to ruin themselves to fight for its interests, and to recover for it what it has lost.

Prussia must now know on what side was artifice, and on what side sincerity. Every thing must make Frederic William regret having listened to the councils of his natural enemy, in preference to the pacific envoys of a free nation, which shewed him the truth, and offered him a useful amity; he must regret having been the dupe of some crowned intriguers, of some dexterous negociators, who led him into the only course that could ruin him. Spain, the Empire, Sardinia, must experience the same regret. These powers must shudder at seeing the abyss into which it has been attempted to plunge them. They have only the melancholy prospect of sharing the fate of Holland, or of being annihilated under the yoke of the two courts that have seduced them. Ah! what we ought above all to shew to these deluded

deluded powers, for the interest of Europe, is the danger which they are menaced by with two Colossuses they support, which will conclude by subjugating them, if our sacrifices and our courage do not stop them in their progress. England and Russia, these are the two enemies we ought to denounce to the universe; these are the tyrants we ought to denounce to the world; these are the wide-wasting torrents whose irruption we must stop. More dexterous, better situated, less unfortunate than Austria, they alone have hitherto profited of the general calamities and errors of the coalition.

Rouse from your sleep, states of the empire, king of Prussia, and all ye maritime powers!—your fleets, your forces, your cultivators, your finances, your blood, all you have been made to sacrifice, to give to Russia the empire of the land, and that of the seas to proud Albion. Do you forget that the inhabitants of the north destroyed the Roman empire, more united, more formidable than you? Must you be reminded of those irruptions of the Goths and Vandals, inundating all Europe, to destroy all the empires of it? Must you be reminded that for 60 years Russia, introducing a gross civilization among her barbarous people, preserving a savage force, even while enriching herself with arts and modern tactics, has already humbled the Chinese, and planted colonies on the coast of America; that she has passed the Caucasus, subjected Georgia, imposed laws upon a part of Persia, subjugated the Cossacks, destroyed the Tartars, conquered the Crimea, partitioned Poland, dismayed the Ottoman empire, raised insurrection in Greece, and menaced Constantinople?

Must we open wounds not yet entirely healed, and mention the numerous battalions entering Berlin itself, which, but for the unforeseen caprice of Peter III. would have annihilated the very name of the Prussian power? Do you not see that the ambitious Catharine, by holding out vain promises to the emigrants, by inflaming the rage of the German Princes against French liberty, has contrived to entangle her rivals in a war which exhausts them, in order to make herself mistress of Poland, and so open to her the gates of Germany? I know it may be said, with some foundation, that the Russian empire is a Colossus with feet of clay; that in it corruption has preceded maturity; that the slavery which exists in it deprives its force of all solidity, and its resources of all energy; that its extent is immense but partly desert; that it is proud but poor; that it is already too vast to be governed; that by extending itself it accelerates its own dissolution; and that every conquest it makes is a step toward its ruin. I admit these truths; but this giant, before he perishes, will crush you; it is upon your ruins that he must fall; he will not dismember himself till after you are ravaged, dispersed,

dispersed, and annihilated. Danes, Swedes, Germans, Prussians, Ottomans, think of this! time flies, the thunder rattles; Vienna betrays you; the Muscovite torrent is augmenting; Attila is once more advancing, and if you do not unite in time to arrest this destructive scourge, you are undone.

You are taught to fear France. What a strange error! if your government be wise, and founded on true principles, why envy us? if from its nature it be as disastrous, as you are told, why dread a people that carries in its own bosom a source of weakness or of agitation, that must prevent it from meddling with you?—the constancy of our efforts, the duration of our sacrifices, the permanence of our victories, do they not demonstrate beforehand the stability of treaties that may be made with us?—Are not changes of system, by a great nation, necessarily more rare than the changes and caprices of ministers, of mistresses, and of favourites? ah! our interests are common. What signifies it, that we have outstript you in the career of liberty! What signify our constitution and our laws, our principles and our opinions! policy commands you to unite with us, and to march with equal pace against the enemies that threaten us. When it is dinned in your ears that it is neither safe nor honourable to treat with us, translate this language into its true meaning, and learn that Austria says—“fight that I may regain my provinces;” and now that England does not urge you to fight but in the hope you will prevent us from opposing her maritime conquests; finally, listen to Russia; mark her very words—“fight, exhaust yourselves, lavish all your blood, and all your treasures, that I may, without obstacle, quit my deserts, and spread my warlike population over your fertile territories.”

Oh, ye politicians of Europe, who boast of wisdom so exalted, of penetration so profound, how is it possible, that you have not yet lifted up the veil which hides from your eyes the Machiavelian politics of the English government!—How is it ye do not see to what degree it abuses you, and what a game it makes of all it professes to respect! that government accuses us of immorality; and when, by an armed neutrality, the robbery of neutral commerce was to be repressed, it was the only civilized government which, unblushingly, opposed the measure. It accuses us of having broken the peace and violated the right of nations, and it insulted our ambassador. It professes to hate intolerant papacy, and it takes up arms to defend the superstitions of Rome. It pretends to cherish liberty, and it is in alliance with the oppressors of Poland. It reproaches us with cruelties of which we execrate and punish the authors; and it has filled Asia with pillage and dead bodies, has hired savages to enslave the Americans, and purchased men of a German Prince, fixing beforehand the price of each wound, of each mutilation; in a word, settling the tariff

of every drop of blood of those miserable slaves. It charges us with ambition, and foolishly strives to render itself master of all the colonies. It has the audacity to say, that we make war without humanity; and it has attempted to avenge its disasters, by exposing twenty-four millions of men to a famine from which chance and our valour have protected us. It clamours every where that we want to attack the independence of other states; and it attempted to compel Genoa, Venice, Sweden and Denmark, to renounce the most respectable and the most sacred of all rights, that of remaining neuter amid the horrors of war. Finally, it has the hardihood to declare, that it is not safe to treat with us—that government does so, which, when in alliance with Russia, excited the Turks to make war upon her, and afterwards abandoned them:—that government, which encouraged the Poles in their revolution, and left them without support—that government which armed Sweden against the Russians and betrayed it—that government which forced Holland to fight against us, and after lending it a feeble aid confined its efforts to diminishing the account of its losses—that government, in fine, which, after having seduced the unfortunate inhabitants of La Vendée and Toulon, tranquilly enjoyed the spectacle of their ruin.

Irresolute Spaniards, what do you expect? if chance should disappoint our courage, if, persisting in your unaccountable coalition, you should paralyze our efforts against your implacable enemy, and if that enemy, establishing herself in our colonies, should destroy the aliment of our marine? do you not see her already laying hold of your galleons, digging your mines, wresting from you the empire of Mexico, that of Peru, Porto-Rico, Cuba; driving you from all the seas, and from the heights of Gibraltar, insulting your misfortunes, and enjoying your misery? In 1790, had she not already drawn the sword against you because she thought you in no condition to defend yourselves? Did not we turn it aside at the moment when, reckoning on our troubles, she hoped to strike you with impunity? Do not her attempts upon Corsica announce that she wishes to expel you from the Mediterranean, as she aspires at chasing you from the ocean?

Awake, then, at the call of truth; appreciate at their just value the calumnies spread against us; see in the speeches with which the parliament of London resounds, nothing but the fear of peace, but the language of ambition unmasked, and let us take upon ourselves the care of our vengeance and of our safety. It is not only safe, it is honourable to treat with us: but the measure is become indispensable to your safety; we have made known to you the necessity of it, learn the means; we are too grand, too powerful, to have any thing to disguise.

Our past dangers, the necessity of rendering the return of them impossible, the example of the menacing league which
wanted

wanted to over-run us, and at one time carried desolation into the heart of France ; the sincere desire of rendering peace solid and durable obliges us to extend our frontiers, to take for our limits great rivers, mountains, and the ocean, and thus, beforehand and for a long series of ages, to secure ourselves from all invasion and from all attack. At this price, the powers of Europe may depend upon an inviolable peace and upon courageous allies, capable of disengaging them from the weight of the two rash Colossuses that, in their guilty delirium, want to arrogate at once the empire of the land and of the seas.

Such, citizens, are the grand truths which every thing now commands us to develop before the eyes of Europe.

In vain is it attempted to mislead the people of other nations, by telling them that our government being only provisional, no tie, no treaty, can have any guarantee. Our government is the plenipotentiary nominated by the totality of the French people to terminate in their name the revolution and the war ; and I doubt if ever ambassador was seen invested with power more ample, or a character more august.

What signify the combinations of which governments are formed, when treaties are formed with the people to whom those governments belong ! the peace which you will soon solicit, will be much more solid from being given to you by the assent of the whole people. Our government is the will of the nation ; our forms are justice ; our principles are humanity ; your guarantee is the sincerity and the courage of a nation which has willed to be free.

Appreciate our actual government by the spectacle which it offers to the world ; it has repressed intestine troubles ; annihilated rebel factions ; broken down the scaffolds ; opened the prisons ; avenged innocent blood ; devoted to death and infamy the ministers of terror ; it has restored liberty to commerce ; tranquillity to agriculture ; in the interior it has made justice the order of the day, and victory on the frontiers.

Ah ! all enlightened nations will listen with the smile of contempt and of pity, to the absurd or perfidious politicians who call in question, whether a nation that can conquer has the power of negotiating ; who dare still to maintain that peace is impossible at the moment when every thing demonstrates that obstinacy is insensate and resistance vain ?

Adopt, citizens, the ideas I have traced ; speak with that noble frankness which befits the majesty of the French people, and you will soon see the diplomatic subtleties of your enemies confounded by the wisdom of your councils, as you have seen their temerity punished by the courage of your warriors.

PROCLAMATION OF THE ROYALISTS OF ANJOU AND UPPER
POITOU, IN ANSWER TO THE PACIFICATORY PROCLAMA-
TION * OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE.

IN THE NAME OF THE KING.

*The Military Council of Anjou and Upper Poitou to the Re-
publicans.*

DELUDED FRENCHMEN,

YOU announce to us words of peace—this is the wish of our hearts; but by what right do you offer us a pardon which it is only your lot to beg? Stained with the blood of our kings, stained by the murder of a million of victims, by the conflagration and devastation of our property, what are your titles to inspire us with confidence and security? Is it the punishment of Robespierre and Carrier? but indigent nature was raised against those bloody monsters! The cries of public vengeance devoted them to death—In proscribing you did nothing more than yield to necessity.—Amongst you, one faction supersedes another, and soon, perhaps, the same fate awaits that which at present reigns. Is it your pretended victories? But we are not ignorant that falsehood was always presiding over your public press, and that, in experiencing the most severe defeats, you arrogantly assumed the haughty language of the conquerors of Europe, to impose on the credulity of your slaves! Is it the release of our brethren who were prisoners? Was not that liberty due to them which tyranny only could have taken from them? And when you detain them amongst you, unarmed and defenceless, have not we cause to fear that this temporary release is an ambush craftily prepared to blend us all in the same misfortunes? Alas! were we to believe them, our murdered relations and friends would rise from their graves to tell us, “Take care of the poison concealed under those appearances; it was in proclaiming to us life and safety, we were immolated—the same fate undoubtedly awaits you—the faction that was then domineering is still reigning; its spirit is the same; it aims at the same end; means and agents only are changed.”

If, however, your wishes are sincere—if your hearts, softened and changed, are bent towards peace, we must tell you, Restore the heir of your king his sceptre and crown; to religion its worship and ministers; to the nobility its rights and estates; to the whole kingdom its ancient and respectable constitution,

* See Vol. ii. p. 229.

free from the abuses introduced in it by unfortunate events—then, forgetting all your wrongs and enormities, we may fly into your arms, and mingle with your's, our hearts, feelings, and wishes. But, without the previous adoption of these measures, we despise an amnesty that crime should never have dared to offer to virtue—we despise your efforts and threats; supported by our brave and generous warriors, we will fight till death, and you shall reign but on the tomb of the last of us.

Resolved unanimously at Maulevriere, the 28th January, the year of grace 1795, and the third of the reign of Louis XVII.

(Signed)

STOFFLET, general in chief,
TROTTEVIN,
MOUNIER,
MARTIN,
CORDE, and
GUIBERT, secretary-general.

We require the above proclamation to be printed, read, and published, through all the parishes composing the districts of Anjou and Upper Poitou.

(Signed)

BERNIER, *Curé de St. Lo d'Angers,*
commissary-general.

Printed at the royal printing-office at Maulevriere, by Chambon, printer.

Letter from Arnaud, Secretary to Duport, Representative of the People in the Department of the Lower Seine.

YOU will be pleased to make as public as possible the news that the war of La Vendee is happily terminated, as you will see by the submission of the generals and soldiers which I send you, and which has just been received by the representatives. Mark the effect of a government which pardons error, and wishes to find none but brothers.

ARNAUD.

GENERAL ORDERS TO THE ARMY OF THE WEST.

Lazare Hoche, general in chief, announces to the army, with very great pleasure, that the empire of reason has at length restored to our country her children, and that the day is arrived on which the French are to make but one family.

Charette and the principal chiefs of his army, in the name of the Vendeens, and Caumartin, in the name of the party known by the denomination of Chouans, have signed an act, by which

they declare to the representatives of the French people, that their intentions are to live in future under the laws of the Republic, one and indivisible, and that they engage to deliver up their arms, ammunition, and provisions. But while the citizens return into the bosom of their country, there are banditti by profession, who, knowing no party, but that of murder and pillage, commit unheard-of crimes, and seem to meditate new outrages.

The moment is come when all good citizens ought to unite in destroying the common enemy. To this effect these presents shall be notified to all the administrative bodies, and read as general orders for three successive days.

The military chiefs will continue to repel aggressions by force, to protect persons and property, to cause religious ideas to be respected, to secure freedom of communication and conveyance, and will take particular care to treat and receive as brothers all the deluded men who shall come to surrender themselves.

The chief of the *etat-major-general* is directed to transmit these orders to the generals commanding divisions, by extraordinary couriers.

Head quarters at Rennes, Feb. 19, 1795.

(A true copy.)

CHEVIN,

Chief of the *etat-major-general*.

LETTER TO GENERAL HUET.

I SEND you the general in chief's order of this day, containing the official account of the submission of the rebels to the laws of the Republic. You will have the goodness to give to this order the greatest possible publicity, both among the administrative bodies and the troops under your command.

February 19.

CHEVIN.

Montivilliers, Feb. 22, 1795.

PERISH for ever tyrants, who exist not but by crimes!—Glory to the Republic!—The Chouans and Vendéans are no more! Those who were so have abjured their errors.

We have this moment received the official information that Charette, the chief of the rebels, his generals, and his army, have laid down their arms, and submitted to the laws of the Republic.

We lose no time, citizens, in transmitting this to you, and we invite you to communicate the happy news to your fellow-citizens.

Signed by the administrators and the national agent.

The Meetings between the Representatives of the People, and the Chiefs of the Royalists of La Vendee, were held in a Tent in an open Field near Nantes. On the 26th February, 1795, the following Speech was delivered in the name of the Chiefs of the Royalists.

CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES,

IN recalling us to the bosom of a country common to all the French ; in restoring peace and repose to districts so long afflicted by the horrors of civil war, you have acquired the most flattering claims to public gratitude. Our gratitude is, if possible, still greater ; and we shall never forget, that under this tent, in which the most important interests have been discussed, you have constantly shewn yourselves the friends of justice, humanity, benevolence, and the supporters of the honour and the glory of all the French without exception. As the recompense of your generous efforts, come and traverse our fields, when industry, protected by our laws, and encouraged by peace, shall have effaced the traces, and repaired the evils of war. The image of happiness which will succeed to the mourning that now covers them, will carry to your hearts the earnest of the benedictions of all those you have made happy.

The following is a Copy of a Posting Bill signed by General Hoche, Commander of the French Army in the West.

PATRIE.

LA LOI.

Army of the Coasts of
Cherbourg and Brest.

Head Quarters at Nantes
9th of Ventose, 27th Feb. 1795.

Copy of the Letter written by the Adjutant-General, Chief of Brigade, Auguste Mermet, to the General in Chief, Lazare Hoche.

GENERAL,

THE efforts that were making by the terrorists to stop the success of the conciliation framed by the representatives of the people with the Vendéans and the Chouans, are now become useless ; the peace is decidedly concluded with Charette, Stofflet,* and the whole army of the center—the act was signed by the chiefs

* Stofflet had not at this time made peace with the Republic.

three hours ago. When going out of the tent where the transaction was concluded, the three-coloured cockade was mounted. Charette, Stofflet, and the officers, are coming to dine to-day with the representatives of the people. The inhabitants of Nantes are crowding the bridges upon the Loire to see the procession arriving from Machecoul ; the guns have been firing all the morning. I cannot tell you any more ; I am afraid to lose a minute to give you so pleasing a piece of intelligence. I am directed to write to you by the representative Bollet.

(Signed)

AUGUSTE MERMET.

Copy conformable to the original.

LAZARE HOCHÉ.

On the 24th Ventose, Saturday, March 14th, 1795, Delaunay of Angers spoke as follows to the Convention in the Name of the Representatives with the Armies of the West, on the Coasts of Brest and Cherbourg.

JUSTICE and humanity have conquered La Vendee for the Republic. Those strayed children return to the bosom of the great family of the Republic. This conquest is due to your energy since the 10th Thermidor, and to your unceasing regard for the unity and the indivisibility of the Republic. It is our duty to lay before you the details of so important an event, which defeats the hopes of the malevolent, and disconcerts the mad projects of foreign countries. My colleagues, Ruelle, Bollet, and I, sent to the armies of the West, are to render you an account of the operations which have brought about this happy result. Being charged with the re-establishment of order and tranquillity in these departments, which were troubled by the Chouans and the rebels of La Vendee, we thought it our first duty to learn the disposition of the inhabitants of these unfortunate countries. We sent emissaries through the country to study and report what were the reigning opinions. We learn that the revolution of the 9th Thermidor, (that which brought about the return of the moderate system), was there almost wholly unknown, and that the blood-stained waters of the Loire (by the massacres of Carrier) had there left wounds which were by no means closed. We found that La Vendee was divided into three armies, the first of the Pays Bas commanded by Charette, the second of the center, led by Sapinaud, and the third of Anjou, and the higher Poitou, under the orders of Stofflet. Charette, without being so announced, was, in fact, the generalissimo of these armies. It was necessary in the first place to re-establish confidence, and to quiet the minds of the people, respecting the government of blood and terror which you have destroyed. Our first proceeding was to inform them of the decree of the 12th Frimaire (Dec. 2,) of the

procla-

proclamation issued by the convention. This honourable mission was undertaken by two citizens of Nantz, and executed with an equal degree of intelligence and attachment to the public good. The same trust was confided to the armies, and they circulated profusely the decree and the proclamation in La Vendee, and amongst the Chouans. These defenders of their country were prompt to enlighten their misled brethren, and you have rewarded them, by declaring that the armies of the west have not ceased to deserve well of their country.

One of our colleagues sent this decree and proclamation directly to Charette, and they had the effect of inspiring him with confidence. He, and the other chiefs, appeared to desire, and after some time, actually demanded an interview with the representatives of the people, who were then at Nantz. We were not sent thither to shed blood. You had commissioned us to receive in our arms those of our deceived brothers, who should claim our embrace.—We did not think the national representation debased by our mixing with the chiefs of La Vendee, and the less so when our purpose was to take away from foreign nations the barbarous joy of seeing Frenchmen armed against Frenchmen. An interview was accordingly agreed on for the 23d Pluviose. The pacific dispositions of Charette were already known at Nantz, and the enemies of peace in consequence propagated through the Vendean armies, that the representatives of the people came to arrest their chiefs, and that Charette would be assassinated if he came to this interview. To take from malignity the means of attaining its end, a tent was prepared within reach of the cannon of Nantz, and the tricoloured flag by which it was surmounted, announced to the people of La Vendee, that they were, by the beneficent law of the 12th Frimaire, to re-enter into the bosom of their country. It was under this tent that the chiefs of the two Vendean armies, those of the center and the Pays Bas, with eight of the principal officers of the army of Anjou, and several of the chiefs of the Chouans, commissioned by them, declare, “*That they acknowledged the French Republic, one and indivisible—that they submitted themselves to its laws;—that they promised never to bear arms against it—and to surrender all the artillery and artillery horses which were in their hands.*”

The following is their declaration :

The Declaration of the Chiefs of La Vendee in the Armies of the Centre and Pay Bas.

Unprecedented attempts against our liberty, the most cruel intolerance, despotism, injustice, and horrid vexations which we have experienced, have assembled us with arms in our hands. We have seen, with horror, our unfortunate country delivered
over

over to the ambitious, who, under the appearances of the purest patriotism, and the seductive mask of popularity, aspired to a perpetual dictatorship. Discerning their projects through the veil in which they enveloped themselves—could we do otherways than try our last efforts to replace the authority in hands which our principles made legitimate?

Whilst an oppressive government deprived our fellow-citizens of their most precious rights, we have defended our's with constancy and firmness. We have had recourse in our misfortunes to new powers. Despair even lent us its frightful succour, and rendering us insensible to those considerations which soften the most ferocious hearts, engraved on our's the resolution rather to die than to live under such tyranny.

But now the government of blood has disappeared. The leaders of that impious faction which covered France with cypress and mourning, have paid with their heads the forfeit of their criminal designs. The representative Ruelle, the friend of the laws and of humanity, is come to bear amongst us the words of peace. That confidence which had been so lowered by the acts of barbarity, which have preceded his mission, begins now to revive. On his appearance we feel no disinclination to such approaches as may tend to remove the calamitous effects of the divisions that afflict us. New representatives, worthy of our esteem and our praise, have been joined to the first; we have informed them of our intentions, and our desire of a sincere pacification, guaranteed by honour. In our conferences we have made them understand what interested the happiness of our country, and what it belonged to their prudence and wisdom to grant, for the purpose of obtaining the desirable end of peace. United in the same tent with the representatives of the people, we felt more strongly, if possible, that we were still Frenchmen, and should be animated only by the general good of our country.

It is with these sentiments that we declare to the national convention and to France, our submission to the French Republic, one and indivisible, and our acknowledgment of its laws; and that we make a formal engagement not to make any attempt against them. We promise to surrender as soon as possible, all the artillery and houses in our possession, and we make a solemn promise never to bear arms against the Republic.

Done under the Tent, the 29th Pluviose (new style) the 3d year of the Republic.

Signed, CHARETTE, FLEURIOT, COUETRES, SAPINAUD, COMARTIN, DEBRUE, GUERIN AINE, CAILLAUD, DESAIGNARD, GOGUET, LEPINOY, SAUVAGET, BAUDRY, GUERIU JEUNE, SOLILLHAC, BEJARRY, DEBRUE JEUNE, PRUDHOMME, REJEAU, DELAROBRIE, ROUSSEAU, BOS-SARD LE JEUNE, AUVINET, FILS AINE.

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A similar declaration was made by the officers, composing the military council of the army of Anjou, Signed,

NOTOUIN, DELAVILLE, DEBAUGE, RENOU, MARTIN AINE, MARTIN LE JEUNE, HIRTAN, MARTIN, ET GIBERT.

A Third declaration, on the part of the Chouans, was made on the 28th Ventose, Signed,

COMARTIN, SOLILLHAC, DE SCEPEAUX, DIENSIE, COURLET ET MENARD.

“From this moment,” continued the representative Delaunay, “we saw no more of insurgents. The national cockade, and the tricoloured plume were every where displayed. We found ourselves in the midst of brethren. All distrust was banished from our minds, and we no longer recognized in La Vendee, but two classes of citizens, the good and the bad. It was necessary to put the last sanction to this work, which annihilates the hopes of our enemies. We occupied ourselves in considering of the means which prudence should apply, to conciliate the minds of the people, and to continue the peace which had so happily commenced. The seventh article of the Rights of Man, which had been too long forgotten, was reclaimed by the Vendean, and we authorised the free and peaceable enjoyment of every sort of worship.

The re-entrance of the Vendeans into the bosom of the Republic will restore to agriculture and trade, the arms which they wanted. But there were men also in their armies, without property or professions. In providing for these, we made a distinction between those men who were born in, and had connections in La Vendee, before the month of March 1793, (old style) and those who afterwards joined the insurgents. The former we have divided into companies, spread them over the surface of that large territory, placed them under the observance of the constituted authorities, and under the command of the republican generals. Their situation, however, is rather of a civil than a military description.

The places on the frontier which have been desolated by the scourge of war, have obtained all necessary assistance. La Vendee and the country of the Chouans should equally claim your attention. We have promised, in your name, succours to enable the inhabitants to rebuild their cottages, to revive their commerce, and to re-animate their agriculture. The interests of the refugee patriots have not been forgotten by us; we have provided for the safety of their persons, and the respect due to their properties, when they shall re-enter into their respective districts. The insurgents had some doubts as to the execution of the law of the 12th Frimaire: these we have dispelled by our explanation. We have assured them, that by virtue of their submission to the

Republic, they entered, in fact, into the full possession of all their goods and property. Such is the abstract of the different orders which we have made, for the purpose of restoring tranquillity in one of the most fertile regions of France.

The mission which you have confided to us is now in part fulfilled. The horizon of the west begins to clear itself. Our hopes of a complete pacification in the countries, occupied by the Chouans, are not without foundation, and we dare to say, every thing now bends before the genius of the Republic. Two principal leaders of the Chouans have subscribed the declarations of those in La Vendee. Their chiefs in the districts of Amenis, Segré, Craon, Chateau-Gouthier, Sablé, Chateau-Neuf, and Angers, have declared their wish to enter into the bosom of the Republic. An interview with them is fixed for the 10th Germinal, (March 30,) at Rennes. There all the chiefs of the Chouans in the ci-devant provinces of Normandy and Britany are to assemble, and are to promise the convention, that they will acknowledge the laws, and never bear arms against the Republic.

There is an end, therefore, to the effusion of blood. These countries will be re-peopled, and Frenchmen will no longer forget that the same country has given them birth. We offer you, as the guarantee of this promise, the conduct of the Vendean and the Chouans who have returned to their duty. Confidence is completely re-established between them and the other inhabitants of the west. There the agitation of the passions has subsided, particular animosities are suppressed, and personal resentments are extinguished. The diligences pass as formerly, and the intercourse between the great towns is again opened. All hostilities are so far at an end, that the leaders of the Chouans shoot those who offer violence to the republicans. The commune of Ancenis being in want of provisions, they facilitated the supplies of corn and forage. La Vendee is now cultivated, and the corn grounds sown. This country, which furnished Paris with meat for a part of the year, has not lost this resource. The Vendean can now quietly attend to the fattening of his beasts, of which they have still left a considerable number. The evils which this country has suffered, are about to be repaired. A thick veil thrown over the past, will conceal the frightful picture of brothers tearing each other to pieces. There is no doubt but that murders and assassinations have been committed, but these are amongst the melancholy consequences of civil wars. No doubt but miscreants who have passed under the names of Vendeans and Chouans, but whom they entirely disavow, may, from time to time infest the highways, but an active and vigilant police will soon put an end to these disorders.

Stofflet has not shewn the same pacific dispositions, or followed the example of his neighbours; but whatever be the conduct of
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this royalist, he cannot be dangerous to the public safety. He is surrounded only by a kind of prætorian guard, composed of an handful of individuals, without principles or property, and strangers to the country. This guard, which does not quit him night or day, governs even himself, and tyrannizes in his name over the inhabitants of the neighbouring country. The natives of La Vendee look with impatience to the moment when they shall be delivered from these men of blood and pillage. Stofflet is on the point of arriving at this moment, and his last hour approaches.

His company is formed of 300 deserters from the Rozenthal and German legions. With these, the only force which remains with him, he has surprised and made prisoners some of the chiefs who had united themselves with the Republic. This proceeding has alienated from him wholly the minds of the people, and our army is in motion to enter on the territory which he occupies. Charette, and the other chiefs who had submitted, have also resumed their arms, and eager to shew the sincerity of their return to order, are acting in concert with our general in chief, and marching under his command. The soil of La Vendee will soon be purged of the miscreants by which it is still infested." (*Applauses.*)

Address of CHARETTE, and the other Leaders, to the Inhabitants of La Vendee, laid before the Convention on the 14th March, 1795.

BRAVE inhabitants! Vile seducers, infamous intriguers, ambitious and perverse men, who build their happiness and their enjoyments on the ruins of the public fortune, and who sacrifice, without remorse, to the success of their guilty designs the lives and the property of their fellow-men—seek now to mislead you. They impute to our measures dishonourable motives; they pervert our benevolent intentions; and they give to the treaty, which we have concluded, false and perfidious colours; with unparalleled impudence they circulate reports calculated to infuse into every bosom mistrust, terror, and discord.

To watch over your interests, to forget our own, to labour for your good, without any personal considerations—such is the glorious task which we proposed to ourselves; we think that we have not wandered from this honourable line of conduct.

Since, however, the malevolent dare yet to raise doubts, and injurious suspicions respecting our conduct, it is our duty to dissipate them, and to undeceive and instruct you; we shall now fulfil that duty.

We are not ignorant, brave inhabitants, of the powerful reasons which provoked you to insurrection, and which put arms in your hands.

The most deadly blows were aimed at the freedom of your religious opinions. New pontiffs and a new worship had been established upon the ruins of your own. Intolerance hunted every where for the guilty, and delighted in seizing victims. The insolent despotism of the authorities established for your protection—the *corvées* of all kinds, and vexations of every species aggravated the afflicting picture.

When the principle of a dangerous evil is entirely destroyed, the disagreeable consequences that flow from it ought to exist no longer. The necessity of putting an end to the melancholy consequences, at the same time with the source of them, is one of your most urgent necessities, and one of your most sacred duties.

The peaceful exercise of your religion is granted to you. You may securely make use of this imprescriptible right which could not be taken from you without a total disregard of your rights. From this moment you are free to offer to the Supreme Being your homage and your gratitude, according to your antient usages.

Your unhappy country has been laid waste ; fire has consumed your habitations, an unbridled soldiery has exercised on your persons and property the most horrible robberies. But the National Convention has solemnly promised to indemnify you for your losses, and to repair, as far as possible, all the evils occasioned by a system of proscription and justice.

Succours are granted to you to rebuild your cottages. Cattle will be given you to revive agriculture and to procure you the comforts of life. You will not long regret the want of your instruments of labour. You will not hear of taxes till the period arrives in which your recovered happiness shall afford you the means of contributing to the wants of the state.

Let not the disconsolate widow and the infirm father tremble for the fate of their children whom the laws may call to the defence of the Republic. No ; misfortune and old age will not be deprived of their support.—What, could the Republic resolve to deprive misfortune of its support, and respectable old age of its prop ? no ; the nation dispenses with your going to protect the frontiers, and only imposes upon you the easy task of labouring in your fields to assist in the nourishing her defenders.

You have furnished, for the subsistence of armies, the fruit of the sweat of your brow, and your œconomy. We have given you receipts for it ; the national convention will pay the amount.

What remains for you to desire ? what disquiets can still agitate hearts so long torn, it is true, by resentment and misfortune ? will you fear being oppressed anew by authorities unworthy of your confidence ?

Dismiss your fears, brave inhabitants ; let security re-enter your minds, and drive thence horrible despair. The men whose odious yoke you dread with reason ; the men who are as much
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the enemies of their country as your enemies, will no more be the depositories of power which they abused so cruelly.

The representatives of the people will consult us on the choice of men to replace them; we will point out to them persons known to you, persons who have acquired your esteem and our's, persons, who, to sweeten your existence, are ready to sacrifice their pleasures, their fortunes.

Could you then think, brave inhabitants, that we are capable of basely betraying your interests? after having supported them with so much ardour ought you to fear for a moment that we are capable of giving the lie to the conduct we have constantly held?

Ah, if these injurious sentiments proceeded from your hearts; if we were to impute them to jealousy and malevolence, how must our hearts be for ever afflicted! how should we support the shocking idea, that in wishing to make men happy, we had only made them ungrateful!

But what, are not your interests our interests? are not our friends, our wives, our children among you? do not our possessions join your fields? yes, undoubtedly; and however precious may be these connections, think not that they have furnished the motives which have determined our conduct. We have thought only of you, we have sacrificed every thing for your happiness; and in establishing it on a sure and durable foundation, we have reserved only to ourselves the inestimable advantage of being the witnesses of it.

Signed,

CHARETTE, FLEURIOT SAPINAUD, COUETUS, DEBRUC.

In February, 1795, the King of Spain ordered the following Decree to be dispatched for Public Information.

THE expenses of the present war being so great, and being ever desirous of easing my beloved subjects from imposts, taxes, and contributions, which are necessary for supporting the present war with vigour, which, in many respects, is of so much importance to the nation, amongst whom our holy religion occupies the first place, I have represented to his holiness the Pope, by my minister plenipotentiary in Rome, the indispensable necessity of causing the estates of the military orders to contribute towards the said expenses, as likewise the religious order of St. John, in my dominions, by taxing them at the rate of twelve per cent. in kind or produce, or eight per cent. in money, per annum, and that the pensions of the Spanish order of Charles the Third should be included in this regulation.

His holiness being convinced of the just and urgent motives which render this impost necessary, hath agreed, that it shall be levied,

levied, on condition that it is only to last two years after the expiration of the present war. This dispensation, dated the 5th of November last, has been sent to the council of the orders, and in consequence, therefore, it shall commence from the beginning of this year, through the medium of the general office for the imposition and levying of the respective twelve or eight per cent. upon the estates of the four military orders, as the contribution shall be either in produce or money, taking special care, by all means and precautions, that the same may be levied justly and faithfully.

Respecting the religious order of St. John and the royal Spanish order of Charles III. I have given the necessary orders for the collection of this temporal impost; consequently, there only remains under the said council, the exaction of the military orders on which it is to have immediate jurisdiction, putting the produce annually in the disposition and power of my secretary of state and the office of finances, by which means all doubts or difficulties which may arise in the execution of this, upon the which I give particular charge, will be heard in the council, and after justly examining, order that the fulfilling shall be punctually complied with.

In Aranjuez, 4th February, 1795.

(Signed)

THE DUKE OF HEJAR.

Report of the Committee of Public Safety to the National Convention of France, relative to the Treaty of Peace with Tuscany, (see Vol. II. p. 19) made on the 10th of Feb. 1795, by Richard.

WHEN I was a member of the committee of public safety, I undertook a business, of which, although no longer a member of that committee, I am now directed to make a report. Citizens, in announcing to all Europe your disposition with respect to peace, you have said that you will attend particularly to the situation of those governments, whom fear or violence constrained to follow in the train of the coalition. Among these, Tuscany is more especially entitled to notice. This state, amid the political convulsions occasioned by the French revolution, long preserved the course prescribed by the rights of nations, and its own true interests. This useful system seemed easy to be pursued by this government. By its nature and its position, it is destined to take no part in the quarrels of its neighbours, and all Europe had been accustomed to respect its tranquillity. But hatred of the French revolution deranged all political calculations; and England, the pivot of the whole coalition, directed towards her ambitious views the general delirium, set no bounds to her arrogance and her pretensions. Usurping the empire of the sea, she wished to dictate to all governments the sentiments

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of her own, and forbade them to be indifferent in the grand cause. Towards those who could not be expected to obey her orders, she employed persuasion and squadrons, and menaces towards those whom she knew to be weak. Her ambassadors failed with the cabinets of Sweden and Denmark; and her Admirals succeeded before the ports of Naples and Leghorn. On the 8th of October, 1793, Lord Hervey, in the name of the king of England, signified to the Grand Duke, at the close of an insulting declaration, that he gave him twelve hours for declaring against the French republic. The same day, the Grand Duke complied with this imperative summons, which he had no means of resisting. The agents of the French republic received orders to quit the territory, and all official communication was broken off. The Tuscan government soon felt that the situation in which it was placed, was not its natural situation; and thenceforward aimed at re-establishing its neutrality. Even in the year 1793, it began to manifest this disposition to such of our agents as remained in the country, and has since taken several open steps to carry it into effect. Finally, it has sent to Paris to treat directly with the committee of public safety, M. Carletti, a man known over all Europe for the numerous services he has rendered to the persecuted French republicans in Italy. Several weighty considerations determined your committee of public safety, to listen to the Tuscan envoy, and to conclude with him a treaty which I am directed to present for your ratification. It appeared to be consistent with your principles, and your intentions to treat with particular benevolence, such governments demanding peace, as could prove that they had never taken part in the war but by compulsion. Tuscany was the first to acknowledge the French republic soon after the 10th of August. It maintained its neutrality as long as it had the power. The Grand Duke himself, after the 8th October, 1793, never failed to treat the French established within his territory with all the regard that could have been expected from a friendly government. They were never persecuted, either for their opinions, or on account of the events that distinguished the different periods of the revolution. They received their revenues as before, and the tribunals of the country were open to them. A considerable quantity of corn had been taken from us by the English at Leghorn. The Grand Duke has made restitution at his own charge, and the corn is now in our ports. In acceding to the demand of the government of Tuscany you will confirm, by a practical instance, the grand principles you have proclaimed as the basis of your diplomatic transactions, and compel your detractors to do homage to your candour and to your justice. On the other hand, a state of war with Tuscany can, in no point of view, promote our interests, and its neutrality presents real advantages,

vantages, principally with respect to commerce. What these are, you, who know better than any body how important it is to the national prosperity to extend commercial relations, will easily perceive. Amid the multiplied triumphs that have signified this campaign, it is honourable for you to conclude such treaties. You have astonished Europe by your military successes ; you will astonish it no less by your manner of using victory. You will be easy, without weakness, towards governments whom the force of an almost general impulsion, which they were in no condition to resist, has drawn into the league formed against you ; but you will be firm, without being inaccessible towards the great powers who have instigated all Europe to the destruction of France, and who, to gratify their vanity and ambition, have caused such floods of blood to be shed for three years. Above all, you will humble England, whose rage for blood is particularly distinguished ; and you will never forget, that you ought to avenge upon her the outrages she has so often committed upon justice and humanity.

Edict of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

HIS Royal Highness having, since the very beginning of the present war, been of opinion, that it was neither just nor convenient for Tuscany to take any active part in the transactions which at this present time convulse Europe, that the welfare and safety of this country should not be entrusted to the preponderance of any of the belligerent powers, but to the sacred right of nations, and to the inviolable faith of those treaties which guarantee the immunities, and of course the neutrality of the port of Leghorn ; and lastly, that the natural and political situation of his dominions demand the most impartial line of conduct, has resolved, with the strictest impartiality, to observe the edict of neutrality published by his august father, under date the first of August, 1778, as a fundamental law of the duchy.

The beneficial consequences of this resolution rendered it highly agreeable to his beloved subjects, who, profiting by the trade and commerce of other nations, without hurting any of them, found themselves relieved from those alarms and troubles which are occasioned by the fear of war. Whilst his royal highness enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing that Tuscany, superior, as it were, to the occurrences of the times, rested peaceful and quiet on that neutrality, which was constantly respected by the French republic, he found himself involved in those unpleasant transactions, which are already known to all Europe. Although his
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royal highness was unable to resist them, yet he consented to nothing but the removal of the French minister residing at his court, the only act which the imperious circumstances of that period could extort from him, and which can never be quoted as an act derogatory to the constitutional neutrality of Tuscany.

The sincere explanation of these facts, which admit neither discussion nor refutation, and the impartial line of acting observed afterwards towards the French republic, as well as towards individuals of that nation, have restored Tuscany to the enjoyment of all the blessings which had been taken from her. His royal highness having concluded with the national convention of France a treaty, calculated to re-establish his former neutrality for the benefit of his subjects, without encroaching upon the rights and interests of the belligerent powers, with respect to whom he had never taken upon himself any particular obligation, has thought proper to publish the terms of that treaty. [*See Vol. II. p. 9.*]

His royal highness therefore wills, that in all his dominions, the edict of neutrality of the 1st of August, 1778, confirmed by the ordinance of the 22d of March, 1790, and published at Leghorn on the 28th of April, 1792, be scrupulously observed; for which purpose, a sufficient number of copies of this edict shall be sent to the consuls of foreign nations residing at Leghorn, and to the Tuscan consuls residing in foreign ports.

Given on the 1st of March, 1795.

FERDINAND, V. A. SERRISTORI, ERNEST DI GILKENS.

Copy of Powers given by the King of Prussia to Baron Hardenberg.

WE, Frederick William the II^d. by the grace of God, king of Prussia, margrave of Brandenburg, &c. make known to all whom it concerns, That the decease of our major-general, and minister-plenipotentiary, count Goltz, having suspended the negotiation for which he was provided with our powers, bearing date the 8th of December, 1794, and which he had effectually begun at Basle with the plenipotentiaries of the French government, for the re-establishment of peace between us and France, and for all the objects expressed or dependent thereon; in order to delay as little as possible so salutary a work, we have thought it our duty to make immediate choice of a person worthy of our entire confidence, for continuing and terminating the discussion and arrangement; in consequence of which, we have named and constituted, as we name and constitute by these presents, our minister of state, of war, and of the cabinet, Charles Augustus Hardenberg, knight of the order of the Red Eagle, of the White Eagle, and of that of St. Stanislaus, our plenipotentiary for that purpose, giving to him full power and special authority, for treating with the French plenipotentiaries, respecting the objects hereafter expressed, and for concluding and signing (saving our ratification) such acts or conventions as shall be judged necessary and convenient for that purpose

purpose, and promising agreeably to observe, and cause to be religiously observed, whatever our said plenipotentiary shall promise or stipulate in our name. In witness whereof, we have signed the present full powers with our hand, and have thereto affixed our royal seal. Done at Berlin, the 28th of Feb. 1795.

(Signed) (L. S.) FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Full power to baron Charles Augustus Hardenberg, minister of state, of war, and of the cabinet to his majesty the king of Prussia, knight of the order of the Red Eagle, the White Eagle, and of that of St. Stanislaus, for continuing the negotiation interrupted by the death of major-general count Goltz, at Basle, with the plenipotentiaries of the French government, for the purpose of re-establishing peace between his said majesty and France, as well as for all the other objects which may relate thereto. (Signed) FINKESTEIN ALVENSLEBEN.

Extract from the 2d Article of the Instructions of the late Prussian Minister, at Basle, Count Goltz, published in the Moniteur.

IT will be necessary to do away the unjust suspicion, of which the Sieur Ochs made mention to Major Meyerenik, that his Prussian majesty showed a disposition for peace, with a view of causing the negotiations to prove abortive, and to throw upon the French government, the odium of prolonging the continuance of the war. The generally acknowledged honesty of the character of the king, will suffice to demonstrate the falshood of this idea. Count Goltz, in applying himself to remove it, will take every opportunity of holding up, and affirming the sentiments and way of thinking of his majesty, his love for his people, his desire of giving them happiness, and the good-wishes with which he is at all times inspired towards the French nation, of which he has given some proofs even during the present war. He is to make it understood, that the king could not but be shocked by the horrors, which, especially under the horrid reign of Robespierre, had marked the æra of the French revolution; but that, so far from intending to subdue the French people, or to decide on their measures, he had only wished that they might soon regain that happiness, of which they had been deprived by their intestine commotions, the melancholy spectacle of which had always deeply afflicted him; that his majesty, rejoicing in the total change which seemed to have taken place in their principles, as well as in the conduct of their government, since the downfall of the Jacobin faction, most earnestly desired the return of peace; and would even feel proud, if circumstances would permit him, to act the glorious part of a pacificator, with respect to a great part of Europe, to which he felt himself called by the sentiments of equity and impartial justice at the bottom of his heart; this salutary view ought alone to warrant the sincerity of his pacific intentions.

Imperial Decree of Commission from the Emperor to the Diet at Ratisbon, respecting the Proposition for Negotiating a Peace with France.

The Preamble to this Decree contains a brief Statement of the Causes and Progress of the War, and the Proceedings of the Diet, till its last Resolution relative to Peace, after which it proceeds to the following purport :—

THAT the restoration of tranquillity to the empire, by a speedy peace, is an event to be desired, and cannot admit of a doubt in the mind of any one, who shall, for a moment, compare the heavy calamities occasioned by the present war, unexampled for the violence with which it has been conducted, with the blessings of peace. Whoever, also, shall duly consider the strenuous exertions made by his Imperial majesty, during the last three years, the armies he has brought into the field, the treasure he has expended, furnished principally by his hereditary dominions, cannot entertain a doubt of his paternal care and anxiety for the welfare of the empire, and that all his wishes tend to a conclusion of the miseries of war by a speedy re-establishment of peace. But when we proceed to consider by what means, and on what terms this peace, in itself so desirable, is to be obtained, numerous and unexpected difficulties will be found to present themselves, which have been rather overlooked than examined suitably to their great importance. Nothing, at least, could have given greater pleasure to his Imperial majesty, than that the diet should have precisely stated the terms on which a just, honourable, and durable peace might be established; especially, since the electors, princes, and states of the empire, have thought it consistent with the present situation of affairs, with the present position of Germany, and with the general welfare, to discuss the subject in a public debate, and to declare their wish for peace.

His Imperial majesty, however, is far from intending to represent the wishes of the diet as unattainable, or in any manner very difficult: nor does he wish to prolong the execution of the subject in the conclusum, until the general opinion of the diet has pointed out the manner in which it is to be effected; but, on the contrary, his majesty is determined to take every opportunity to second the views of the diet, and the states in general.

With respect to the cessation of arms, mentioned in the same decree of the diet, his Imperial majesty, ever attentive with unremitting paternal care to the good and happiness of his subjects, certainly agrees with the diet, that it would be to the general benefit of the German empire, were it of such a kind as to lead to a safe, honourable, and lasting peace; and whenever there may be reason to believe that it may have so desirable a conse-

quence, he will undoubtedly employ every means in his power, as head of the empire, for its procurement.

But since, in consequence of the extraordinary success of our enemies in the late campaign, it is not a little doubtful, whether they will be so willing as many may hope and believe, to accept of such terms as shall not be dishonourable to us; how much soever a peace may be desirable for the sake of suffering humanity, and how much soever it may be the wish of his Imperial majesty, it will be incumbent on the empire to make the most ardent and unremitting preparations for the prosecution of the next campaign, should an invincible fate, or the obstinacy or extravagant demands of France, render abortive all our hopes and wishes. His Imperial majesty thinks this intimation the more necessary, since, according to resolutions taken by the diet of October 28, it was determined that the 1st of February should be the last term in which the increase of forces and armaments were to be furnished to the commander general of the united army of the empire for the opening of the next campaign; and particularly as the proceedings in the diet relative to peace appear to have cooled the zeal of several of the states of the empire, a consequence far from the intention of the elector of Mentz, at whose motion the subject was first discussed in that assembly.

His Imperial majesty, therefore, conjures all the states of the Germanic body, jointly and singly, by their love for their country, not to suffer themselves to be lulled into incautious security by hopes, as yet, much too uncertain; but faithfully and assiduously to discharge those duties which the constitution and laws of the empire, and the preservation of every thing that should be dear to them, render indispensable; and conformably to the Imperial ordinance of the 14th of June last, respecting the arming the vassals in the different villages, and the forming of militia in every district or town, to give such strength to their military force, as may render vigorous and successful a war, the continuance of which may, perhaps, be unavoidable. That the patriotic princes of the empire, whose dominions are situated within the circles most exposed to the enemy, should be supported and assisted by the princes, whose territories lie farther in the interior parts of Germany, and be enabled, for the defence of the whole empire, and of each state, to raise fortifications; and that they should be furnished with artillery, ammunition, small-arms, and other necessities of war.

His Imperial majesty most earnestly conjures all the states in the empire, never to lose sight of the undeniable principle, that extraordinary circumstances require extraordinary measures, and that by such measures alone, in cases of imminent danger, a state can preserve its security, and frequently even its existence: he intreats them to remember, that the resources of the empire are yet
far

far from exhausted; that it is not by relaxing in our efforts, that the enemy can be arrested in his progress, and induced to accept just and honourable terms; and that, at all events, it is preferable to encounter any adverse fortune, than to sign the shame of Germany, and the overthrow of the Germanic constitution, in a treaty of peace.

(Signed) CHARLES,
PRINCE OF THURN AND TAXIS.

Ratisbon, Feb. 10, 1795.

The following are the Proceedings of the German Diet, on the subject of the War of the Empire, and with respect to the furnishing of the Quintuple Contingent, contained in a Letter from Ratisbon, dated 28th Feb. 1795.

1. THE electorate of Bavaria declared, that it thought it had perfectly fulfilled its duties in its quality of a co-estate of the German empire; besides the garrison of Mannheim, consisting of 10,000 men, it had furnished 5392 men separately, to the army of the empire.

2. The state of Magdeburg, or rather the electorate of Brandenburg, in the college of electors, declared, That his Prussian majesty expects from all the co-estates, that each of them will feel the pressing, and constantly increasing dangers of their native German country; and that none of them will delay fulfilling in the speediest manner, the duties incumbent on the Germanic patriotic league. His majesty thinks himself inasmuch the more entitled to this expectation, as he himself has already set the most generous example of the purest German patriotism. His majesty's army, by far exceeding the numerous contingent due for his territories in the empire, besides the immense expenses and sacrifices made by his majesty of the internal resources and population of his own dominions, and those which he is still making in advancing his forces, for the protection and preservation of the German empire. As to the circles of the Upper Rhine, of Franconia, and partly of Bavaria, they certainly might expect indulgence—with respect to those patriotic efforts, as they have already been exhausted by considerable losses, as well as the circles which have it not in their power to set the expected forces on foot, on account of their deficiency of population; it is necessary that they should advance pecuniary contributions to other circles, who are more able to supply the army with men. And with respect to the circles, who are really guilty of wilful delay of their patriotic duties, it will be necessary to proceed against them according to the rigorous laws of the German empire.

3. The

3. The electorate of Cologne observed, that, although the German empire has only an army of 76,486 men in the field for the present, it was evident, that not only the third part of the Prussian and Austrian army was composed of natives of the German empire, but that almost the whole of the English and Dutch armies consisted of the population of the same country ; and that, therefore, above 80,000 men, subjects of the German empire, were employed in this war, besides the contingents drawn for its defence, which in future must depopulate the empire, and deprive it of the hands necessary for its cultivation. To this the electorate of Cologne, however, added, “ The fate of Germany will depend upon the fortunate or unfortunate issue of the next campaign.” The German empire must therefore strain every nerve in order to bring a considerable army into the field. The time is short, and danger will be the consequence of a delay. The directors of the circles are unable to force the retarding states to bring forth their contingents with the necessary speed.— His electoral highness the elector of Cologne, in his quality of grand master of the Teutonic order, therefore insisted upon the execution of the decree of the diet, by which his Imperial majesty is requested to take upon himself, during the pressing circumstances of the present times, to force the retarding states to fulfil their patriotic duties.

4. The electorate of Treves observed, amongst other things, that, according to the ancient constitutional laws of the empire, the states which retard the fulfilling their duties, may be forced to pay all damages incurred by the other states, in consequence of such a delay. His electoral highness thinks himself obliged to mention this to the diet, as there are states of the empire who have suffered in no way from this oppressive war ; and at the same time have not contributed a single man to the army of the empire, which must produce fatal consequences, as there exists a jealousy and a sort of envy between the subjects of the patriotic states, who are taken from their homes to march into the field of battle, and those of the others, who are lounging in idleness and luxury.

5. As to the towns of the empire, only eight have hitherto voted. Schweinfurth was the first who voted on this subject of the quintuplum ; the others asserted, that they had already done what was in their power.

The college of the princes deferred their votes till further consideration.

*Another Letter from Ratishon, dated 24th March, 1795, says--
The Emperor's Decree of Commission has this day been presented to the Assembly of the Diet of the Empire, together with which, three Reports have been made by the Chamber Council relative to the measures of security that have been taken, and the Expenses the Empire had been under, in consequence of the former French invasions; all which were submitted to the votes of the Members of the Diet. One of the Reports declares in substance as follows:*

IT is well known, that the councils of the chamber of the empire, the presidents of the different chambers, and their assessors, have, during the invasion made by the French under general Custine into the countries of the empire on the Upper Rhine, thought it their duty, and necessary for the security of the governments of the different states, to enter into certain engagements, of which they had already submitted their most humble reports to the wisdom of his Imperial majesty. Of the three reports communicated by the chamber council to the emperor, one is dated the 17th of June, 1794, and relates to the expenses which the chamber council had been under, in consequence of the measures of precaution taken at the time of the mentioned invasion.

The 2^d and 3^d reports were of the 31st of October last, and of the 16th of January of the present year. They relate to the measures of security and precaution proposed by the chamber, councils, presidents, and assessors, to be taken with respect to the present dangerous and unsuccessful situation of the war.—They expressed themselves further, that they submitted these reports to the diet, partly to give an account of their past proceedings, and at the same time to submit the mentioned propositions to the wisdom of the members of the diet.

The conclusum of the states respecting the present war of the empire, is soon expected to ensue. The states of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Worms, during the debates upon this subject, have declared it to be their most sincere wish, that peace might soon be restored to the German empire.

Substance of a Report made to the National Convention of France, in February, 1795, on the Disposition of the French Armies for the ensuing Campaign, by Dubois-Crance, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety.

CITIZENS,

THE successes which the French troops have obtained in the last campaign, make a new distribution of the republican armies necessary. The denomination of the army of Ardennes, and

and the army of the Moselle, must be suppressed; since, except the city of Luxembourg, which may be considered as a prisoner of war in France, we have no longer any enemy to contend with from the sea to the Rhine; and since the army of the North, which last year covered Cambray, now occupies Groningen.

The army of the North ought to protect Holland; that of the Sambre and Meuse, and the army of the Rhine, united to that of Moselle, should cover the Rhine, and repel on that barrier the efforts of the combined powers. In vain would these powers reclaim some property upon the left branch of this river; nature, the wish of the people, and the interest of the French Republic, require that this country should remain for ever a conquest to liberty. It is upon these foundations, that your committee of public safety has prepared new laurels for our brethren in arms, and thinks itself fulfilling your intentions, and its own duty. We believe there is not one good Frenchman who will not applaud this measure; and the courage of those republicans, who have braved the rigours of the season to drive the enemy from this territory, ensures its success.

The generals, whose talents and military knowledge have so far fortunately concurred in the conquest of these countries, ought to preserve the command in them. And if the new organization of the armies obliges the generals Michaud and Desjardins to re-enter into the rank of major-generals of division, your committee owes them the justice to say, that they have perfectly fulfilled their duty, and have not ceased to deserve your confidence.

The two armies of the Alps and Italy were last year united under the command of Kellermann. Your committee wish to give him a new mark of esteem, by entrusting them again to this experienced general.

In the Pyrenees there will be no change; and though we hope immediately to announce to you that La Vendee is returned into the bosom of the great family, the army of the West, and the coast of Brest, must, nevertheless, be preserved, and united with that of the coast of Cherbourg, to protect our boundaries on this side from any insult of the English, or to threaten their territory, if you should command it.

The following is the plan of decree we propose to the consideration of the assembly.

The national convention, after having heard the report of their committee of public safety, decrees,

1. The army of the Rhine and that of the Moselle shall be united under the name of the army of the Rhine and Moselle. This army shall be under the command of General Pichegru.

2. The army of the Sambre and Meuse shall be commanded by General Jourdan. The army of the North by General Moreau.

3. In

3. In case three armies should have to act in concert, the general command is confided to General Pichegru.

4. The two armies of the Alps and Italy shall be united under the command of General Kellermann.

5. The army of the Eastern Pyrenees shall be commanded by General Scherer.

5. The army of the Western Pyrenees shall be commanded by General Moncey.

7. The army of the Western Coasts shall be commanded by General Canclaux.

8. The army of the coasts of Brest, to which that of the coasts of Cherbourg shall be united, shall be commanded by General Hoche.

This plan of decree was adopted.

Extract from the Register of the Orders of the Committee of Public Safety of the National Convention of France, Feb. 10th, 1795.

THE committee of public safety, after having conferred with the committee of finance, upon the objects hereafter mentioned, and conformably to its advice, orders—

1. The committee of superintendence and the revolutionary committees are suppressed in the conquered countries, and especially in Belgium.

2. The penalties imposed in default of payment of contributions are remitted to the conquered countries.

3. What remains to be paid of the contributions may be paid half in money and half in assignats.

4. The hostages taken for payment of contributions shall be instantly liberated, and sent to their respective homes. The payment shall be pursued only by judicial means.

5. No requisition shall be made in the conquered countries, except for supplying the armies with provisions. Requisitions of this kind shall be addressed to the constituted authorities, who are responsible for causing them to be executed. All the agents employed in other requisitions are suppressed.

6. The maximum shall cease to have effect in Belgium, and in the conquered countries.

Signed, The members of the committee of public safety,

CAMBACERES, BOISSY, PELET, J. P. CHAZAL,
MAREE, CARNOT, LACOMBE of TARN, MERLIN
of DOUAI, DUBOIS-CRANCE.

On the 6th Ventose, (February 24th,) 1795, Hauffmann gave the following Account to the French Convention of his Mission to the Armies of the North and Sambre, and Meuse, to which he was sent on the 22d of July preceding.

THE armies then occupied the line from Antwerp to Liege. Measures concerted by the generals with the representatives of the people, advanced them in a few days beyond the Meuse and to the banks of the Rhine. It became necessary to take speedy steps for organizing the great extent of country conquered by the armies, and abandoned by the greater part of the members of government, who fled with the enemy. It was our duty to turn to the advantage of the Republic, the abundant resources of those fine countries. The forced circulation of assignats was established; the maximum of Lisle was put in force; corn and commodities necessary for the armies were furnished by requisition; the laws respecting horses for pleasure, and the levy of the twentieth of all other horses, were executed; the paintings of the greatest masters, articles of arts and sciences, very great quantities of metals, and many commodities of the first necessity, were sent into the interior of the Republic. The evacuation of the granaries and warehouses of Ostend alone, valued at ten millions; the moveable and immoveable property of governments and emigrants were taken into the hands of the nation. Twenty-five millions of contributions in specie were imposed upon Belgium; the municipalities were organised; eight administrations of district, and a central administration at Brussels were created, as well as an administration of woods and forests, and a direction of revenues and national domains. All these establishments are in full activity. Committees of Superintendance had been formed in the principal cities, and criminal tribunals at Antwerp and Brussels; but since the 19th February, these committees of superintendance have been suppressed, and the two tribunals are united into one, composed of 13 members. I have the satisfaction to announce to you, that the sentence of death has been pronounced only upon a few assassins and forgers of assignats; and that the trials have always been held according to the penal code of the Republic. For eight months our armies have subsisted on the produce of the conquered countries. At the time of my departure the military magazines, the resources of the country, and those which the United Provinces must procure us, assured the future subsistence of our armies. Different cities and countries of Belgium, however, appeared to be exhausted, and were calling for supplies; but the suppression of the maximum and requisitions, and the liberty of commerce, will procure them what they want. The contribution in specie, at
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the time of my departure, had produced thirty-three millions, which, added to the three millions of extraordinary receipts, made thirty-six millions in specie. Forty-seven millions remaining due, according to an order of the committee of public safety, of the 10th of February, may be paid half in assignats and half in specie. Strong remonstrances were made against these contributions. But I must observe, that according to our orders they cannot fall heavy but upon the abbeyes, the clergy, the corporations, the nobles, and the rich; that the abbeyes and the corporations support the greater part; that in order to pay them, they melt their plate and sell part of their lands; that individuals known to be immensely rich, support but a very small part of the burden: and finally, that the nation, in the course of a year, might have received more than eighty millions of the impositions, dues, rents, &c. &c. which have been ordered to be paid in specie. It is, however, true, that there was some disproportion in the assessment of these contributions, which could not well be avoided; but we have obviated this inconvenience by ordering the central administration to make a more equal assessment. The woods and forests offer great resources. The sales of wood for fuel are already begun; the French are invited to these sales, and we allow the wood to be carried into the Republic free of all duty. These sales will soon produce more than ten millions; and persons employed in marking and cutting down, to be conveyed to the ports and arsenals of the Republic, from 80 to 100,000 trees fit for ship-building, gun carriages, and musket stocks. The sale of the moveable property of emigrants is begun, and will soon be in full activity. The direction of domains and national revenue is perfectly organised. Its receipts amount already to 400,000 livres per decade, and its annual produce in Belgium will be at least fifty millions. The domains liable to be taken into the hands of the nation are estimated at three thousand millions. Here then is a new and considerable security for the assignats in circulation. The inhabitants of Belgium desire that you should convert it to the profit of the Republic. The union of Belgium with the French Republic is generally wished for. Even those who were not for the Republican system, feel that the safety of their country depends upon this union. It is demanded of you by the central administration, and by all the other administrations. The deputies of all the communes have made express applications to us to the same effect. I invite you to order the committee of public safety to make a speedy report upon this subject. I have to demand of you an act of justice, in favour of the inhabitants of the conquered countries. Nominate a commission of men, pure, well-informed, and active men, who may revise all the requisitions, and examine the employment and the destination of all the provisions

sions and merchandise that have been furnished. It is not to be doubted but that robberies and dilapidations to a considerable amount may have been committed. Many articles have been delivered without receipts from those who have received them. The persons who furnish such articles ought to be paid, and the dilapidators punished. We were making inquiries, and have already collected much information ; but the immense pressure of business from all quarters, and the severe illness of our colleague, Briez, who was particularly charged with this business, prevented us from pursuing our inquiries as far as we could have wished. Having made no long stay in the country between the Meuse and the Rhine, and in Holland, I shall not detain you long upon what passed there. Our colleagues, on their return, will inform you more at large. They will tell you how much the representatives of the people urged the conquest of Holland, and how many difficulties were surmounted. In the mean time, I can state to you, that the country between the Meuse and the Rhine has been organized in the same manner as Belgium ; and that measures have been taken for the subsistence and cloathing of our brave brothers in arms, and the preservation of every thing that becomes national property. During the whole course of our mission we have had nothing in view, but the interests of the Republic, and the glory of our armies. The poor have received relief ; but we considered also that our fellow-citizens, having been exhausted for six years in the cause of liberty, while they were daily supporting the greatest privations, it was just that the resources of a conquered country should be applied to the service of the Republic.

Such was our plan, and such has been our conduct. We will not reply to those who have been disappointed in their speculations of private interest ; but we shall always be ready to render an account of our conduct to the convention, and every explanation of our operations that may be required. The health of our colleague, Briez, is greatly impaired by long and assiduous labour : for fifteen days before I left Brussels he had been confined to his bed.—*The convention ordered this account to be inserted in the Bulletin, and referred to the committee of public safety.*

Decree relative to the Prussian Loans raised in Holland in 1793 and 1794.

ON the 1st of April, and the 1st of June, of the current year, the annual interest of divers loans, negociated on the account of his Prussian majesty on the 1st of June, 1793, and the 1st of April, 1794, by the bankers Cohen and Co. of Amsterdam, are to be paid at Amsterdam.

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The remitting of the funds required, being subjected to many difficulties in the present situation of affairs, and many holders of the interest coupons having expressed a desire to receive the amount of these coupons at another place; his Majesty has been graciously pleased to order, that the interest due on the 1st of April and 1st of June, of the current year, be paid at Berlin.

The public in general, and the holders of the above interest coupons, are hereby acquainted, and it is notified to them, that they are referred to the upper treasury of the society of sea commerce, for the purpose of paying their coupons of interest; and in order that the holders of the coupons may not sustain any loss upon the course of exchange between Berlin and Amsterdam, the society has received orders to pay each coupon of the value of 50 Hollands florins current, with 29 rixdollars Prussian current.

Dated Berlin, Feb. 24, 1795.

By his Majesty's most gracious and especial command.

STRUENSEE.

Order for a Cessation of Hostilities between the French and Prussian Troops, published at Xanten in March 1795.

IT is prohibited to the French troops, under pain of death, to commit any act of hostility against the Prussian troops; but the war against the Austrians is to be continued with the utmost vigour, and it is necessary to inform you, in order that you may distinguish the latter, that the Prussian troops wear all a blue, and the Austrians a *white* uniform. We have sworn death to all those white troops,* wherever we shall find them.

Report delivered to the French Convention, on the 3d of March 1795, by Cambaceres, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety.†

Representatives of the People,

IT is at the moment when circumstances may give a great activity to our foreign relations, that it is important to manifest your intentions upon this part of government.

You have invested your committee of public safety with the direction of political operations; it now comes to you to demand

* Alluding to the white uniform worn, formerly, by the French monarchical troops.

† This Report is now, for the first time, perfectly published in English, translated from the *Moniteur* of 5th of March, 1795.

that no uncertainty may subsist, with respect either to the extent or the limits of their powers.

The doubts that have arisen on this subject may impede their measures, if they are not speedily dissipated by your authority, which can alone, in the Republic, pronounce on war or peace.

The French revolution, sustained by so many triumphs, has given a general impulse to Europe towards liberty, towards the annihilation of the shackles which prolonged the infamy of nations, and towards the improvement of the human mind. From this time, it is necessary that the peaceable and uniform progress of lights, and the example of our happiness, should complete a work begun in the midst of storms. If the shocks of thunder, and the struggle of the elements, pacify the air, and disengage the fecundating parts, it is only by the soft heat of the sun, and under the influence of a calm and serene sky, that the seeds confided to the bosom of the earth can be ripened.

Peace is the end of war ; so many wars have been entered into through caprice, and continued to promote private interest, that governments have given to their subjects the full measure of their tyranny, and their perversity. It is ambition which makes kings arm ; it is justice which arms the people, and where is the people, who, having dispatched the league of their enemies, overthrown their projects, and confounded their ambition, would refuse the most flattering of all glories, that of giving peace to the world, after having conquered it ?

The diplomatic system of a Republic is not embarrassed like that of courts ; neither rights of blood, family compacts, nor marriage interests thwart its measures. It knows no rights but those of nations ; the human species is its family, and it allies itself only to the interests of the people ; its policy ought, therefore, to be simple and easy. Such will be yours.

Penetrated with the great principles of the independence of nations, of the reciprocity, the equality of rights and of duties among political societies, those who will be charged in your name to negotiate with the states who may manifest a pacific disposition, ought to be able not only to maintain the rights and the dignity of the French people, but to assure other nations of external and internal security of our faith in treaties, and of the equity of our intentions, respecting navigation and commerce.

You cannot be accused of perpetuating the horrors of war ; you will not have to answer for the blood which may continue to flow.

The Republic, triumphant, prepared to fly to new triumphs, is desirous of peace ; she wishes an universal peace, and such a one as would for ever assure the repose of the world.

But, if you cast your eyes upon Europe, the view will shew you, that the glorious task of the defenders of their country is not yet completed. There still are governments whom so many defeats and losses have not made ripe for repentance, and whose
pride

pride would prefer the being buried in ruin rather than the doing homage to justice and liberty.

England has not ceased to aspire to the dominion of the seas; Austria and Russia conspire together to grasp at the whole dominion of the continent; their hopes, destroyed in the south, are turned against the north of Europe; they think to cure their own evils, by rendering them contagious to the whole universe; in the midst of a general confusion, they think to establish their dominion, or indemnify themselves for their losses. Around these powers are grouped the other states of Europe, enslaved by seduction, or paralytic with terror, involuntary or blind enemies of a republic, whose existence guarantees their preservation; some applaud themselves in a neutrality, wise in its principle, but become insufficient against the efforts of our enemies. In the midst of these, the French nation rises as the centre of all the affections and all the enmities, ready to put a glorious period to a just and terrible war, the fate of which is decided by the courage of the French, and by the destiny of human kind.

Citizens, what remains for us to do, whilst our republican phalanxes are preparing for new victories against enemies irreconcilable, or not reconciled to us, we ought to present to Europe the exposition of our principles, and a pledge of our wisdom, to collect around us those governments who have not joined in an impious coalition, and generously receive in our arms those states who have broken the fetters of the league.

Those who pursue an uncertain, and timid policy, should be made sensible of their true interests, and not be left balanced between a war full of terrible dangers and endless woe, and a peace which may cost many sacrifices of vanity and prejudice. We must carry to the conquered countries consolation and happiness. We must shew to astonished Europe a vanquished people, rendered independent by our triumphs, entering into liberty and our alliance. We must reconcile to our cause the friends of humanity, and create a law of nations, present it to our enemies, fix a term when the obstinacy of those who fight against us without a motive, shall justify measures of severity, and accumulate on their guilty heads all the responsibility for the misfortunes they shall have occasioned, and the floods of blood they may have spilled.

A part of this task is already accomplished. The people call for peace, governments returning to wisdom desire it, important negotiations are actually entered into, or are ready to commence, and in a short time corruption, delusion, and despotism will no longer stifle the voice of humanity and reason.

In this state of affairs, the question is not to discuss the mode of pacification: that is already indicated to us by the force of events. One negotiation for a general peace is impossible; while we still are contending with enemies, depressed but haughty, weakened but enraged, nothing could insure to us the duration or solidity of such

such a treaty; we should not find a guarantee for such a peace, either in the will or in the weakness of our enemies. In the midst of so many negotiators, we being alone, and against all, should be always obliged to aim at dividing them. From hence the chimera of an universal peace is seen; the impossibility of bringing to an agreement so many powers, whose projects and views are so opposite; it is therefore only by peace with individuals that we can arrive at a general peace.

Then, while those of our brethren whom the love of glory and the voice of their country have induced to rally round the colours of liberty shall march to new exploits; a crowd of citizen soldiers recalled to their homes, thousands of hands restored to the fields, and the workshops which call for them; commerce once more flourishing, manufactories re-peopled, new sources found for providing subsistence, communications again opened with a part of Europe, the return of abundance, the prodigies of reviving credit, the spirit of industry re-animated, the efforts, the labours, the successes of every kind of a great people proud of its own work, assured of being happy and turning towards the arts of peace all the gifts of nature, and all the activity of genius: such is the happiness which is in our hands, and if I may so speak, within the reach of our will: such are the benefits which France and Europe expect from us, we desire, at the same time, all that is just, honourable, and useful.

Create confidence in Europe, after having astonished it, and let us not give to governments an easy pretext for calumniating us further, and for accusing us before the nations, whom they deceive, of being inexorable conquerors, and not deliverers, and of wishing their destruction, while fighting in the name of humanity. But in listening to the voice of justice, and preserving ourselves from the delusions of ambition and the instigations of vengeance, we will not forget what we owe to the prosperity of the country, and the support of the Republic. This peace ought to destroy the seeds of future wars, to fix and guarantee reciprocal interests, to avoid snares, and to secure the rights of nations. It is in the nature of the war that we have been forced to sustain, it is in the experience of past ages, and in the foresight of those to come, that we must seek the conditions of our treaties. The present generation has not undergone so many trials, and made so many sacrifices, without being certain of reaping the fruit of them for posterity.

We do not contend for any wretched quarrels of ministers, for ridiculous pretensions of rivalry, for the usurpation of titles and distant possessions; these arrangements of convenience, or of craft; these artificial balances of restitutions and indemnities; these guarantees which guarantee nothing, these eventual promises, appear little worthy of the duties which the destinies have imposed upon the French Republic. Whilst all the principles of natural right have been contested, whilst the foundations of all political society

have

have been shaken by tyrannical pretensions, whilst a whole nation has been obliged to take arms against invasion, treason, famine, civil war, the division of its territory, annihilation of its existence, it ought, without doubt, to assert its rights, and make use of its power, that they may be for ever respected. If there existed in Europe a right of nations, of acknowledged principles of independence, a freedom of trade and navigation; if there existed a check against the ambition of usurping powers, and a guarantee for the security of weak states, then the conditions of peace would be easily dictated and accepted; then we should have no war to maintain; but the necessity of insuring the repose of Europe, and of preserving you from the future evils meditated by your enemies, dictate measures adapted for the attainment of the end you desire.

We might here call your attention to the fate of the conquered countries, if the questions for your decision on this important point did not require an extensive examination, and to be made the subject of a particular report.

The natural boundaries of the Republic are the Alps and the Pyrenees, the two seas, and a free country which has been our ally for two centuries. Towards the north she borders on foreign possessions, the demarcation of which, and the jealousy of governments, have caused ages of war. It is on this quarter that Austria attempted to take possession of the ci-devant Lorraine, England of the port of Dunkirk, and that the navigation of the Scheldt served the latter as a pretext for her hostile explosions. It is in these countries, now subject to our arms, that a great number of rivers, after watering our departments, take their course to the sea, and invite us to commit to them the produce of our soil and of our industry. You will examine whether the counsels of nature and the experience of ages, do not demand that you should trace, with a steady hand, the limits of the French Republic; whether the execution of this grand design ought not to be the basis and true guarantee of universal peace; and what are the means of reconciling the conditions of particular treaties with this principal idea. However this may be, Europe must know, that you are not directed by views of aggrandizement, but by the sentiment of your repose; that twenty-five millions of men associated for liberty and for happiness, do not covet some hundred square leagues of territory, through that instinct of conquest, which may guide a despot or an aristocracy consecrated in a senate; and, that having taken up arms for their independence, they ought not to lay them down till after having secured the duration of that independence by every means which nature offers them, and which may prevent the return of war by providing for the well understood interests of other nations.

You see, citizens, from the explanation of the views we have pointed out, the greatness of the obligation you have imposed upon the committee of public safety, in charging them with the direction of foreign relations. Impressed with a sense of our duties, we have experienced some difficulties and foreseen others, which it is for your wisdom to remove.

It would seem at first that the committee of public safety, charged by the decree of 7th Fructidor (24th August) with the direction of political operations, is sufficiently authorized to sign, in your name, and without your ratification, all diplomatic treaties; to take all the preliminary measures; to agree upon all the conditions; and that they ought only to present to your consideration treaties, which, to be definitive, require your assent. The mode adopted at the time of confirming the treaty concluded with Tuscany justified this opinion, and seemed to trace out the line of our duty for the future.

In fact, citizens, you felt that it was impossible to treat with the plenipotentiaries of foreign governments in the body of the national representation, and that thence was derived the necessity of delegating the power to negotiate and settle the conditions of peace. You felt that there was no danger in this delegation, because the power to negotiate, supposing a superior power to approve, modify, or reject the treaties agreed upon, the refusal of your assent annuls them in fact and right. You felt that of peace and war, acts of the sovereign, could not be resolved upon but by the power to which the people have confided the exercise of their sovereignty, the interest of the people required that the most efficacious means for the success of the war should be given to a committee organized in your bosom; and that all the obstacles of peace should be removed by secrecy and dispatch. It is after being impressed with these principles, by reflecting on the embarrassments which almost always retard the progress of negotiations; on the provisional engagements they may require; on the reserve and celerity which insure their success; that important doubts have occurred to our minds, and that we have felt the necessity of submitting the solution of them to your wisdom.

Definitive treaties are sometimes preceded by preliminary conventions, which being limited to a determined object, have for their end accelerating the negotiations. These conventions may be looked upon as real treaties; but considering that they are limited, both with respect to their duration and their object, and that they prejudice nothing on the main question, they can only be classed among the means employed for arriving at a definitive treaty.

As an example, we may cite to you armistices, neutralizations, of some city or territory. These provisional stipulations participate more or less of the nature of military conventions, the con-

clusion of which are often within the competence of generals. They are determined by localities, by the circumstances of the moment, and must be followed up with prompt execution.

In authorizing the committee of public safety to negotiate and draw up treaties, it was also your intention to authorize them to take all the measures that may prepare and facilitate them; and if we come to ask you for an explanation with respect to the preliminary conventions I have just mentioned, it is because the smallest doubt on the extent of our powers is sufficient to make us have recourse to your authority.

There is another difficulty, the solution of which requires a new measure. Definitive treaties are often accompanied with certain particular stipulations, for which the seal of your authority appears necessary, and which, nevertheless, it would be impossible to execute if they were known. How present for your ratification treaties, or articles which cannot be submitted to public view? And how execute them without the expression of your will, without which they are not complete? We will explain our ideas by some examples.

Let us suppose that the Republic, in consideration of services rendered or in stipulation for services to be rendered, grants to a power any sum, either as indemnification for the past, or as a subsidy for the future; the position of this power may be such, that all the utility of such a treaty would be destroyed by its being prematurely made public.

Let us suppose again, that by virtue of this treaty, a squadron was to join the naval forces of the Republic, and to be received into our ports; it is again clear that making it public might give to the enemy the means of opposing insurmountable obstacles to the arrival of the squadron.

Finally, let us suppose that the business were to bring some states friendly or neutral, to a system more active and more extended, or to make a treaty for effecting a diversion, and you will see that in all these cases, there may be occasion for stipulations of which the advantage would disappear with the secrecy.

We add, citizens, that the timidity of some governments, or their diplomatic habits, may determine them to insist upon precautions that might appear useless to you, who, to a sense of your greatness and power, join that character of candour and openness which loves to have the whole world witness of its actions and designs. You will shew some indulgence for the diplomatic system of Europe; accustomed to the false light of cabinets; its weak eyes dread the day, and we must not expose it to the noontide beam of publicity, but by degrees, and as it gathers strength. You will consider the circumstances in which you are; these command you to employ and to authorise the most extensive means of act-

ing, means more powerful and more rapid than in the ordinary state of things.

Is it said that such transactions must be banished? We answer that to wish to insult France in the politics of Europe, which she is called to direct and to reform, is to misconceive her destiny; that her action ought to have no bounds but those which justice and humanity prescribe; that to maintain the contrary is to attempt destroying foreign connections, to perpetuate war, and reduce the whole diplomatic system to the law of the strongest.

It is not only to render homage to principles, but to give to our political operations the necessary latitude, quickness, and solidity, that we must find the means of putting the committee of public safety in a situation to profit of all the advantages which circumstances and events present, while at the same time the national convention shall preserve the exercise of those powers, which it neither can nor ought to delegate.

When the English ministry infringe an existing law, or trench on the rights of parliament, they obtain an act of indemnity, that is to say, a subsequent approbation, which saves the responsibility of ministers. You will not take for a rule the proceedings of the English parliament. The formality of an act of indemnity would not leave in all their integrity the powers of which the people have made you the depositories, and it would not accord with the candour and the delicacy of those among you who are placed in the committee of public safety. Means more simple present themselves. When employed upon acts which must indispensably be submitted to your ratification, but which it is of importance to keep secret for a time, the committee will announce that there is occasion for a political operation which cannot yet be made public, but which requires your approbation. Then twelve commissioners shall be nominated, who, after having deliberated in common with the committee of public safety, shall report to the national convention on the two following questions.

Is the operation proposed conformable to the principles decreed by the convention, and to the interests of the Republic?

Ought the operation to be kept a secret?

If these two questions are decided in the affirmative, the convention shall authorise the committee of public safety to follow up the operation; and, by the advice of the commissioners, may fix a period at which a public account shall be given of the negotiation and the measures connected with it.

Such, citizens, is the expedient we propose to you with respect to acts which must necessarily be submitted to you by the national convention, but which it is of consequence to keep secret till the proper time.

It remains for us to say a word upon a difficulty of form which will frequently occur in the course of negotiations, and which it is therefore necessary to clear up.

The committee of public safety receive in your name such diplomatic propositions as may be made to them; they negotiate in virtue of the powers you have delegated to them, and afterwards present their work for your decision; but will they pursue the same course when the Republic shall treat by the organ of a minister plenipotentiary, authorised to negotiate, conclude, and sign treaties, according to the orders, instructions, and approbation of the committee of public safety? Reason and diplomatic usage induce us to think that the signature of the members of the committee ought not to appear in treaties of this nature, and that they ought to be submitted to your approbation as soon as they are signed by the plenipotentiaries.

We have laid before you, citizens, our several grounds of doubt, and pointed out what appears to us the proper means of removing them. Your wisdom will examine them, and you will decide, whether or not they bear the character you wish to give to the diplomatic transactions of the Republic. Prescribe to the committee of public safety the course they ought to follow; adopt a mode according to which principles may be respected, convenience observed, and foreign governments induced to open the negotiations they wish.

It has been said, that it is more laborious, more difficult to govern than to conquer; may we not add that there are almost as many difficulties in negotiations? When we reflect on the scruples, on the fears which environ them, on the obstacles which cross or slacken the progress of treaties, and which have so often retarded the peace of Europe, we shall not hesitate to acknowledge that the negotiator stands in need of being directed and supported in the career which opens before him.

It is truth confirmed by reason and experience; it will determine you to give to the agents you shall choose your entire confidence, because you feel, as well as they, the importance of their functions.

Citizens, if it were allowable to speak of ourselves, when we are discussing the grand interests of our country, we would tell you that the weight of an uncertain responsibility is every instant disturbing delicacy, disquieting conscience, and stopping the most important operations by banishing security; we would tell you that men cannot be attentive to their duties, and tormented with doubts at the same time; and that after having laid our doubts before you, we expect a decision which may be the rule for the present, and law for the future.

He concluded by proposing the following plan of a decree:

Art.

Art, 1. The committee of public safety, charged by the law of the 7th Fructidor, with the direction of foreign relations, shall negotiate, in the name of the Republic, treaties of peace, alliance, neutrality, and commerce, and resolve upon the conditions of such.

2. It shall take all necessary measures for accelerating and facilitating the conclusion of such treaties.

3. Treaties shall be signed either by the members of the committee, where they have treated immediately with the envoys of foreign powers, or by plenipotentiaries, to whom the committee shall delegate authority for this purpose.

4. The treaties are not valid till after they have been examined, ratified, and confirmed by the national convention, on the report of the committee of public safety.

5. Preliminary and particular conventions, such as armistices and neutralities, are comprised in the 2d article, and are not subject to ratification.

6. In cases where treaties, being submitted to the sanction of the convention, include secret articles, and when engagements are to be contracted with foreign powers which require the approbation of the national convention, yet cannot be made public, the convention nominates a commission, composed of twelve members.

7. This commission shall examine the political operation in question; it shall declare to the national convention whether it considers the projected operation as conformable to the principles and interests of the Republic, and whether it ought to be kept secret.

8. Upon this declaration the national convention shall authorise the committee of public safety to pursue this operation.

9. By virtue of this authority, the conditions decreed by the committee of public safety shall be executed.

10. Upon the report of the commission, the national convention shall fix the time when the committee of public safety shall give an account of the object of negotiation, and the measures taken.

The convention ordered this report to be printed, and the discussion of it to be adjourned.

The discussion on this subject being concluded, the convention, on the 17th of March, 1795, passed the decree in the following terms:

1. The committee of public safety, charged with the direction of foreign relations, negotiates, in the name of the Republic, treaties of peace, truce, alliance, neutrality, and commerce, it agrees upon the conditions of them.

2. It takes all the necessary measures for facilitating and accelerating the conclusion of such treaties.

3. It

3. It is authorised to make preliminary and particular stipulations, such as those of armistice and neutralization, relative thereto, during the time of negotiation, and secret conventions.

4. The secret engagements contracted with foreign governments can have only for their object assuring the defence of the Republic, or augmenting its means of prosperity.

5. In case of treaties containing secret articles, the dispositions of such articles can neither be contrary to, nor derogate from the open articles.

6. Treaties are signed either by the members of the committee, when they have treated directly with the envoys of foreign powers, or by the ministers plenipotentiary, to whom the committee has delegated powers to that effect.

7. Treaties are not voted till after they have been examined, ratified and confirmed by the national convention, upon a report from the committee of public safety.

8. Nevertheless, conditions agreed upon in secret engagements are to be executed as if they had been ratified.

9. As soon as circumstances permit rendering public political operations which have been the subject of secret conventions, the committee of public safety gives an account to the national convention, of the object of the negotiation, and of the measures it has taken.

Extract from a Decree published early in March, 1795, by the French Representatives at Amsterdam.

ALL the goods, moveable and immoveable, vessels, merchandize, wares, effects, debts, &c. of the governments at war with France, and of the French emigrants; those of the members of churches or of religious corporations, emigrated from the conquered countries between the Rhine and the sea, as well as the depots made by the members of churches or corporations, are seized and confiscated for the use of the French Republic. It is forbidden to accept bills, or to make any negotiation or loan on account of the governments at war with France under pain of confiscation to the amount of the sum. Those who disobey this decree shall be treated as enemies of the French Republic.

[The following papers, numbered as far as the 19th, signed DUPUY, *Commissaire du Quartier de la Reine*, were presented to the House of Commons, in May, 1795, pursuant to addresses, relative to Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis; and the whole are here printed in the *exact* order in which they were laid before parliament.]

No. 1.

Copy of a Proclamation at Martinique, the 30th March, 1794, by General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the West Indies, &c. &c. &c.

MARTINIQUE.

(L. S.) By his Excellency Sir Charles Grey, K. B. General of His Majesty's Army, and Commander in Chief of His Forces in the West Indies, &c. &c.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is necessary for the good of his Majesty's service, and the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of this colony, that some temporary regulations should be made for the civil government thereof, till such time as his majesty's pleasure is known, and such regular system is adopted for the future arrangement of all matters, civil and military, as to his wisdom may seem most meet, for the maintenance of his own authority, and the happiness and prosperity of his new subjects; I do think fit, in his Majesty's name, hereby to publish this my proclamation, recalling to the exercise of their several functions all such officers of the courts formerly established for the administration of distributive justice, during the government of his late most Christian Majesty, the respective duties of whom do not in any respect interfere with the authority which, under the present circumstances, it is necessary to leave whole and undivided in the hands of the general in command in this island. This is therefore to give notice to the inhabitants thereof, that all courts which were formerly established under the authority of their late sovereign, for the determination of causes between individual and individual, will be permitted to exercise their several functions, without any application of the forms in use in the other British islands subject to his Majesty, until his royal will and pleasure shall be expressed to the contrary: and accordingly the several persons who may be now of this island, and were formerly officers of any of the courts above-described, are hereby required to give in their names, with the nature of their several employments, to Lieutenant-general Robert Prescott, that the proper steps may be taken to restore them to the exercise of their several duties, and to supply such deficiencies as may have taken place.

place. Given under my hand and seal at arms, at head quarters, Fort Royal, this thirtieth day of March, 1794, and in the 34th year of his Majesty's reign.

CHARLES GREY.

By his excellency the General's command, G. FISHER, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 2.

*Proclamation at St. Lucia, by General Sir C. Grey, K. B. &c. &c.
&c. 5th April, 1794.*

St. LUCIA.

(Seal.)

CHARLES GREY.

By his Excellency Sir Charles Grey, K. B. General of His Majesty's Army, and Commander in Chief of His Forces in the West Indies, &c. &c. &c.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, since my proclamation at the island of Martinique, bearing date the 30th day of March last, whereby the officers of the courts formerly established for the administration of distributive justice, during the government of his late most Christian Majesty, now necessary to the exercise of the several functions thereof, have been directed to be recalled, until his Majesty's royal will and pleasure shall be known; the British arms have spread farther conquest, and this colony is also added to his Majesty's empire, the reduction and possession of which make it necessary to resort to some temporary regulations, in like manner, for the good of his Majesty's service, and the comfort and convenience of his new subjects of this island; I do therefore think proper to issue this my proclamation, allowing and commanding all civil officers of the courts above mentioned and herebefore established under the legally regulated government of their late sovereign for the determination of causes between individual and individual, to give in their names to Sir Charles Gordon, colonel, commanding this island, that the proper steps may be taken to place them in the execution of their ancient duties. And inasmuch as this colony and its government were under the superior controul of the administration of the island of Martinique, to which references and appeals were made in the prosecution of civil causes; and it may be consistent to restore the same forms to the same channels; I do further make known, that when the

usual courts shall be duly established in Martinique, those of this island are to be regulated thereby accordingly, until the king's pleasure be signified relative thereto; but the restoration of civil employments above-mentioned, and the regulation herein expressed, are not in anywise meant or intended to interfere with, or to be independent of the authority reposed in the military command of this island. Given under my hand and seal at arms, at head quarters, in the island of St. Lucia, the 5th day of April, 1794, in the 34th year of his Majesty's reign.

By his excellency the General's command, G. FISHER, Sec.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 3.

London, 28th August, 1794.

Copy of a Memorial presented to his Grace the Duke of Portland, praying for an additional and Military Naval Force in the West India Islands; and on the Contributions imposed on the Inhabitants of the French captured West India Islands.

To his Grace the Duke of Portland, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

The Memorial of the West India Planters and Merchants,

Sheweth,

THAT your memorialists are not insensible of the attention of his Majesty's government to the security of the British possessions in the West Indies; and when they presume to intrude upon your Grace with a representation of their opinions and wishes upon a subject so importantly interesting to the public revenue, and to the private fortunes of many of his Majesty's subjects, they are not induced thereto by a distrust that the same exertions will not be continued to maintain and secure such valuable dependencies; but they humbly conceive that their local knowledge may enable them to suggest some useful ideas respecting the protection of the several islands.

That your memorialists, fully satisfied that the necessary measures for maintaining the ascendancy of the British arms in the British sugar colonies collectively will be pursued by his Majesty's government, have only to express the anxiety they feel in consequence of a late event in the West Indies, by which it is proved that an armament may sail undiscovered from the enemy's ports, sufficient in point of naval and military force to do irreparable injury to any of the British islands, against which the

attack may be directed. This anxiety is not a little increased, when they reflect upon those principles and opinions propagated by the agents of the French convention, which have a direct tendency to disturb the colonial system of all the islands; to impair, if not destroy, the necessary respect and attachment to all established government, and to convert to hostility those who on former occasions, previous to the promulgation of the doctrines already noticed, were active in their co-operations to resist and defeat the common enemy.

That the nature of all property in the West Indies makes it peculiarly necessary at this juncture that each island should possess a force sufficient for its protection against predatory attacks of an active and destroying enemy, fully acquainted with the strength or resources of all our West India colonies.

That the possession of an island for a few days by the enemy, by such an enemy as the whole civilised world has now known for the first time, might produce the destruction of private property equal in value to many millions, and which at this time contributes largely to the support of the public revenue.

That your memorialists are sensible the possession of the French islands is a solid security against permanent conquest of those belonging to Great Britain; and that if unfortunately any particular island should be captured, the enemy would not be able to hold it long; they therefore do not solicit protection for such island against powerful armaments employed to contend for empire in those seas, but only wish to be prepared against predatory attacks.

That your memorialists are given to understand the number of troops in each separate island is at this time far short of the peace establishment, and unequal to resist an enemy not more powerful than the armaments which have lately made a descent on Guadeloupe, unless early measures be taken to provide for the respective security of all the islands, by increasing the garrisons of each, by stationing a naval force at those islands, where it may be safe during the hurricane season, so as to be ready at all times for purposes of defence, or to convey intelligence of any hostile attempts to the place where the main British force may be stationed.

That your memorialists feel deep and unfeigned regret in being obliged to present another essential matter to the consideration of your Grace, imposed upon them by a just and reasonable regard for their own interest, and by a duty equally urgent upon their feelings, which they owe to themselves, and friends and correspondents resident in the colonies.

That when the information was first received in this country that a contribution or commutation for relinquishing an assumed right to a general plunder of all property in the captured French islands in the West Indies was claimed and enforced, your me-

memorialists did not give perfect credit to it, especially as the communication was confined to one or two more mercantile houses: that they, however, felt so much alarmed, as to desire the gentlemen who had received the letters respecting it would lay before his Majesty's ministers, the information they had received; when they had the satisfaction to understand from Mr. Pitt, that this proceeding, in the shape in which it then appeared to him, was subject to much objection, and would, in his opinion, be disapproved by his Majesty's government; that since that period the fact is established beyond a doubt, and the ruinous detail of these acts of rigour clearly ascertained.

That your memorialists, not as public censors, but as a body deeply interested in the due observance of those distinctions between public and private property, by which in modern times the rights of conquest have been qualified, humbly conceive, that the man who in the moment of danger exerts himself for the protection of his country, does not thereby subject to military execution all his property, wherever situated, within the range of the conqueror's sword; and that the late deviation from the general rule of public warfare hitherto observed by civilised nations, is of a nature eventually to have very fatal consequences to your memorialists.

That if the fortune of war should give to the enemy the possession of any of our islands, the severe measures lately enforced against the inhabitants of the French conquered islands may be retaliated, and extended to the ruin of your memorialists, and the inhabitants of such islands as may be taken.

That when Grenada, one of the British islands, was taken by storm the last war, the confiscation of private property, or a commutation providing it (which is nearly the same thing) was not attempted, and the private exertions of individuals exercising public power were redressed in all cases which were proved; that the brave and successful exertions of the British officers and soldiers entitled them to the grateful praises of your memorialists and of the public in general; but that their pecuniary compensation should not originate in an act injurious to the rights of individuals, and of dangerous example for your memorialists, whose property will be exposed to similar invasion, if the fortune of war should subject any of our islands to the power of the enemy.

That your memorialists will not presume to enlarge farther upon the injurious tendency of such rigorous and unexampled exertion of the right of conquest against private property; but they cannot forbear to suggest, that if Great Britain means to derive advantage from the conquest of the French islands, it must be the highest impolicy to deprive the proprietors of those islands of the very limited means for cultivating their lands, which their internal distractions have left them.

That

That whether in any and what degree the honour of the British nation may be affected by this alarming change in the mode of carrying on war, the confiscation of the property of the inhabitants of the conquered places is a question of too much delicacy for your memorialists to enter on ; but that they are impelled by their own interest to make this representation against an act, which, if adopted as a precedent, must eventually prove ruinous to your memorialists themselves.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray your Grace to represent to his Majesty the necessity of immediately sending such additional military and naval force to the West India islands as may secure them from the danger with which they are menaced ; and of giving such orders, respecting the contributions imposed, and other exactions on the inhabitants of the conquered islands, as may conciliate their minds, and prevent the conduct of their conquerors being hereafter, in case of a reverse of fortune, quoted as a precedent to authorise the ruin and destruction of his Majesty's faithful subjects, who by the fortune of war may happen to fall under the power of an enemy which they may be unable to resist with success.

No. 4.

London, 6th February, 1795.

Memorial of the West India Planters and Merchants, to his Grace the Duke of Portland, respecting the Proceedings of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, Military and Naval Commanders in the captured French West India Islands.

To his Grace the Duke of Portland, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

The Memorial of the West India Planters and Merchants,

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT on the 28th August last they had the honour to present to your Grace a memorial, in which they stated their lively apprehensions of eventual injury and ruin to the British interest in the West Indies, from the violent and unprecedented assertion and exercise of power, said to have taken place by orders of the commanders of the army and navy, against the private property in the captured French West India islands ; to which memorial they beg leave to refer.

That, with deep and unfeigned concern, they now repeat their representations to your Grace upon this very important subject ;
and

and in support thereof entreat your Grace's attention to the official proclamations issued in the names and by the orders of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, the military commanders in the West Indies: that it is not necessary for your memorialists to advert to every minute part of those several proclamations, it being sufficient for their present purpose to submit to your Grace the marked inconsistency between the proclamation of the 1st January, 1794,* preceding the capture of the island of Martinique, and those of the † 10th and 21st ‡ May subsequently issued.

That by the former, "full and immediate enjoyment of all lawful property, according to their ancient laws and customs, and on the most advantageous terms," is solemnly pledged and insured to them in the name of his majesty; whilst by the latter, this pledge of protection is violated, without a single act assigned, by which the right to such protection has been forfeited, and a sum adequate to the value of the conquest, to compensate the soldiery, is demanded, under the penalty of a general confiscation, to be enforced with military rigour.

That neither is it necessary for your memorialists to enter into a detail of particular acts of violence committed, since they understand that a committee of merchants, acting on behalf of some of the individuals aggrieved, has already made application to your grace, and has stated, that proof is ready to be produced of such facts as are alledged in the memorial which has been lately presented to your grace by that committee.

That your memorialists are unwilling to make the obvious comments upon proceedings so repugnant in their opinions to established usage, to national character, directly committed by the terms of the proclamation of the 1st of January, 1794, to the general interest of the British empire, and to the peculiar policy of the present war; but that they cannot forbear most earnestly to solicit your Grace's attention to the dangerous predicament in which the properties of your memorialists are placed by this extreme act of military rigour, against the private rights of the French colonists, since, should the fortune of war be reversed in that quarter, and any of the British islands be captured by the enemy (an event to be apprehended from the reduced state of the British forces in those islands, and from the untoward accidents which have retarded the departure of the reinforcements provided) retaliation, however temperate in its principle and extent, will be little short of total ruin to the fortunes of your memorialists, and to a very considerable portion of his Majesty's subjects.

Your memorialists, therefore, humbly pray that your grace will be pleased to represent to his Majesty the probable dangerous consequences (particularly when applied to the West-

* See Vol. ii. p. 29.

† Ibid, p. 97.

‡ Ibid, p. 98.

India islands) of those principles and acts which have been assumed, declared, and practised under the authority of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, the military and naval commanders in the West-Indies; and that an inquiry into the public conduct of those commanders may be made, in order to ascertain how far the national character, and the public justice of the country, have been duly and properly supported by them, in such high and responsible stations; and that your memorialists may be at all events relieved from their present anxieties and just apprehensions of eventual injury and ruin by a public declaration, disavowing the principles so assumed, declared, and acted upon; which they humbly conceive will be found to be contrary to the honour, justice, and policy of the British government.

(Signed) W. YOUNG,
Chairman of the meeting.

No. 5.

*Memorial of the Agents, on Behalf of the Inhabitants and Proprietors
of the Island of Martinique.*

To his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's Secretary of
State for the Home Department.

The Memorial of the Agents in Behalf of the principal Inhabitants
and Proprietors in the Island of Martinique,

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your memorialists are instructed by many respectable inhabitants and proprietors of the island of Martinique, loyal subjects of his Britannic Majesty, to represent to his Majesty's ministers the injustice and oppression exercised towards the said inhabitants and proprietors by General Sir Charles Grey, and Vice Admiral Sir John Jervis, the commanders in chief of his Majesty's forces, employed in the conquest of the above-mentioned island.

That the persons represented by your memorialists were not the adherents of the pretended national convention, nor did they oppose the declaration given on board the Boyne, the 1st of January, 1794; but on the contrary, your memorialists are instructed to state, as facts, which either from their notoriety need no further proof, or which can be substantiated by indubitable evidence, that when the mayor of the town of St. Pierre, in the island of Martinique, received the first summons from his Majesty's commanders, the town and forts were so absolutely at the disposal of the negroes and people of colour, that the white inhabitants could
not

not manifest their desire of surrendering ; but that immediately on the retreat of the people of colour and negroes from the town, they did, in a quiet and peaceable manner, submit to the authority of the King, and put themselves under his Majesty's protection.

That your memorialists are further instructed to state, that the said inhabitants and proprietors whom they now represent, relied with the most implicit confidence on the security held forth in the above-mentioned declaration of his Majesty's commanders, whereby a full and immediate enjoyment of all their lawful property was solemnly promised, granted, and insured to them.

That your memorialists are further instructed to state, that in defiance of the above-mentioned declaration, in violation of the British faith, thus solemnly pledged, and contrary to all the rules of war, as carried on by civilized nations, all the produce and provisions in the town of St. Pierre, as well as in some other parts of the island, were shortly after seized by order of the commanders, and without any court of admiralty being first held, without any previous adjudication or form of trial whatsoever, sold for the benefit of the captors.

That your memorialists earnestly entreat the attention of his Majesty's ministers to the terms of the declaration issued the 1st of January, 1794 ; and humbly submit, that the solemn promise held forth in that declaration was directly addressed to individuals, not to the armed force by which the island was held in oppression ; and that if the voluntary and early submission made by the white inhabitants of this island is not to be considered as giving them a title to the benefits of that solemn promise, unless a formal capitulation had preceded their submission, this declaration of the commanders in chief must have become a cruel mockery, in case the adherents of the pretended convention had precluded the possibility of capitulation ; and has, in fact, proved an unwarrantable delusion to the loyal and unsuspecting inhabitants, whose eager submission overlooked what they had reason to consider as a needless precaution.

That your memorialists are concerned to state, that the seizure and confiscation of the property found at St. Pierre and elsewhere, took place under the pretended sanction and authority of the British government : but confiding in the well-known justice and lenity of that government, and anxious for the honour and interest of the nation, that the inhabitants of the island of Martinique, and of the other conquered islands, should continue attached by all the ties of duty and affection to that legislature, which they have ever regarded with respect and admiration :

Your memorialists humbly pray, that the case of the respective inhabitants of Martinique, for whom your memorialists are agents, and whose claims of confiscated property shall be substantiated

substantiated to your Grace, may be taken into consideration by his Majesty's ministers as soon as convenient; and that such redress may be granted to each of them, as shall upon full information appear consistent with the justice and liberality of a British government.

GEO. WOODFORD THELLUSON, Chairman.

No. 6.

Memorial.—Merchants of Liverpool.

(No Date.)

To his Grace the Duke of Portland, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the Merchants of Liverpool, whose Names are hereunto subscribed,

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your memorialists have very considerable property and debts due to them in the several islands in the West-Indies, lately subject to the crown of France; and which, in the course of the present hostilities, have fallen under the dominion of Great Britain.

That the said property and debts originated and were due to them prior to the commencement of the war, in consequence of commercial transactions and dealings with those islands; authorised and sanctioned by the free port acts, and particularly by the commercial treaty with France in 1787.

That the late indiscriminate seizure and general confiscation of West-India produce found in the islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe, with their several dependencies, also the heavy contribution levied upon the unfortunate planters and merchants of St. Lucia, who willingly submitted to the first summons from the commanders of his Majesty's land and sea forces, is matter of most serious concern to your memorialists, and will grievously affect their property.

That your memorialists, conceiving that the horrors of war, at all times dreadful, are by such severities rendered doubly distressing and destructive; and, in fact, they apprehend, if it were humane and political in his Majesty's ministers to prohibit the continuance of such violent proceedings, and the levying of farther illegal contributions in the conquered islands, as it most undoubtedly was, it is not the less necessary, your memorialists humbly conceive, to order a restitution of the inglorious booty acquired by our commanders, and now in the hands of their

agents in the West-Indies and in Europe, because it will still farther tend to confirm the confidence of newly-acquired subjects in the wisdom, equity, and moderation of his Majesty's councils and government, and in the good faith of the British nation.

But were all these considerations laid aside, your memorialists beg leave to recal to your Grace's recollection the declaration issued on the first of January, 1794, before any hostile attempt was made on any of these islands; by which, with all the solemnities of the most imposing formalities, Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis guaranteed to such of the inhabitants of the different islands as should peaceably submit themselves to the authority and protection of his Majesty, not only the most uninterrupted personal security, but the most ample and immediate enjoyment of their legitimate rights and properties.

Your memorialists, therefore, upon any known principles of reason and justice, cannot conceive that the inhabitants of the conquered islands have merited such an imposition, which, in its consequences, equally and indiscriminately involve in one general confiscation British and French property—the friendly with the hostile, and the peaceable and well-disposed subject with the turbulent and seditious.

Therefore, relying on the justice and humanity of his Majesty's ministers, your memorialists flatter themselves, on a consideration of the premises, they will be induced to give the necessary orders for a restoration of the payments made on account of their illegal contribution, *and a public disavowal of the principle upon which such impolitic proceedings are founded.*

JOHN SHAW, Mayor.

James Bold,	George Mercer,	Tarleton's and Back-
Geo. Dunbar,	John Thornhill,	house,
Will. Rigges,	Richard Houghton,	John Backhouse,
Will. Dobson,	James Quick,	John Tarleton,
Wm. Ewart,	James Percival,	John Hornby,
J. P. Richard,	Thomas Gleaves,	John Sibbald,
John Houghton,	Thomas Frankland,	Wm. Jones Calcott,
Joseph Ward,	H. Moore,	Will. Miller,
Tho. Twemlour,	V. Pearce Ashfield,	Wm. Blake Tharp,
J. Bolton,	Daniel Backhouse,	Wm. Harding, jun.
Ash Byrom,	William Harper,	Andrew Dodson,
Wm. Leigh,	William Neilson,	Joseph Leay,
Benj. Thomas,	Joseph Birch,	Thomas Rodie,
John Lightbody,	Edward Atherton,	Ellis L. Hodgson,
John Thomas,	Elijah Cobham,	Will. Begg,
John Conway,	Thomas Harrison,	Thomas Cartwright,
Henry Brown,	Moses Benson,	James Michell,
		Edgar

Edgar Parrie,	A. Stewart,	Thomas Welsh,
R. Downward,	Edward Newsham,	John D'Aguilar,
Robert Jackson,	William Dickson,	John Palmer,
Henry Bowles,	James Astley,	Alexander Carson,
Thomas Dickinson,	William Harding,	George Bowdon,
Edward Rogers,	Joseph Deare,	Will. Sircar,
John Wilson,	John Watson,	John Knox,
Thomas Barton,	John Fergusson,	Richard T. Tatham,
Walter Stott,	B. Chifney,	John Thompson,
John Stanton,	Peter Leicester,	Henry Newsham,
John Hewley,	Robert Wilock,	Thomas Newsham,
William Syer,	John Drinkwater,	J. W. Jones,
James Ashcroft,	Michael Humble,	J. Gardner.

No. 7.

Copy of a Letter from the Duke of Portland to the Gentlemen of the Committee of West-India Planters and Merchants; dated Whitehall, 30th April, 1795.

GENTLEMEN,

Whitehall, 30th April, 1795.

IN answer to the memorials which have been transmitted to me from the West-India planters and merchants, on the subject of certain proclamations issued during the command of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis in the West-Indies, I beg leave to inform you, that his Majesty's ministers, the moment they were informed of the nature of those proclamations, sent directions respecting them, in consequence of which no further proceedings were had upon them; and information has since been received, that those directions were so clearly understood, that the money which had been paid as contribution has already been returned; so that the proclamations in question cannot but be considered to be, as in fact they are, annulled.

I am, &c.

To the Gentlemen of the Committee of West-India Planters and Merchants.

(Signed) PORTLAND.

No. 8.

Copy of a Letter from the Duke of Portland to the Merchants of Liverpool, subscribing the Memorial to his Grace, presented by John Tarleton, Esquire; dated Whitehall, 2d May, 1795.

GENTLEMEN,

Whitehall, 2d May, 1795.

IN answer to your memorial presented to me by Mr. Tarleton, relative to the proceedings of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, under certain proclamations issued during their command in the West-Indies, I beg leave to inform you, that his Majesty's ministers, the moment they were informed of the nature of those proclamations, sent directions respecting them, in consequence of which no further proceedings were had upon them; and information has since been received, that those directions were so clearly understood, that the money which had been paid as contribution has already been returned; so that the proclamations in question cannot but be considered to be, as in fact they are, annulled.

I am, &c.

*To the Merchants of Liverpool
subscribing the Memorial to
his Grace, presented by John
Tarleton, Esquire.*

(Signed) PORTLAND.

No. 9.

Copy of a Letter from General Sir Charles Grey, and Sir John Jervis, to the Duke of Portland, dated 7th March, 1795;—with Copies of inclosures therein.

MY LORD,

WE take the liberty of troubling your Grace on the subject of the memorials which have been presented to your Grace by the West India planters and merchants, and others, respecting our proceedings and conduct, as commanders in chief, upon and subsequent to the conquest of the French West India islands.—Some of those memorials were presented during our commands in the West Indies; and, if we are correctly informed, they were preceded by personal communications made to his Majesty's ministers, upon the authority of private letters from merchants and traders in the West Indies. How far these representations and memorials have been acted upon by his Majesty's ministers, we are uninformed; but from the nature of the allegations contained in them, and the objects which the memorialists profess to have in view, we assure ourselves that we cannot be countenanced, if they are, it places us in this singular dilemma, that in the discharge

charge of our public duty, as commanders in chief in the West Indies, we could not avoid either disobeying the instructions and frustrating the views of his Majesty, or exposing ourselves to censure, by disappointing the wishes and expectations of merchants and traders connected with the West Indies.

The West India merchants appear to be apprehensive only of the consequences which may result to them from any precedent established by our conduct, upon which the French government may act towards them, in case of a reverse of fortune :—"Should the fortune of war (they say) be reversed in that quarter, and any of the British islands be captured by the enemy, (an event to be apprehended from the reduced state of the British forces in those islands, and from the untoward accidents which have prevented the departure of the reinforcements provided) retaliation, however temperate in its principle and extent, will be little short of total ruin to the fortune of your memorialists, and to a very considerable portion of his Majesty's subjects."

The ground upon which this complaint is founded, we take to be totally distinct from that which has been more generally and most loudly urged (which we shall observe upon afterwards) viz. That the property of emigrants, or those who were friendly to the British government, and contributed to their assistance, as far as they were enabled, or allowed to do, to the conquest of the French islands, was subjected to indiscriminate confiscation. The fear of retaliation must arise, not from our treatment of the enemies, but of the friends of the French government. The apprehension stated is, that in case of a reverse of fortune, that government may treat our subjects as we have treated their's. To this we can give no other answer, than that the peculiar nature of the war, and the orders transmitted to us by his Majesty's ministers, left us no discretion as to the treatment either of that government or its supporters. Upon a reference to our secret instructions, your Grace will perceive that government to be qualified as an usurpation, having no legal authority, and its supporters as rebels and traitors. We are directed by an order of council to prevent foreigners resorting to the islands without licence ; and that order, by a letter from one of his Majesty's confidential servants, is explained as "clearly marking the intention of the British government, to keep out of the conquered islands all persons whose principles were in the least degree to be suspected ;" and he adds, "I hope you have driven out of them all persons of this description." We certainly acted in conformity to the policy here laid down in many instances :—The subjects of the French government, or the pretended national convention, as it is termed in the proclamation, were, in many instances, sent away, and their estates sequestered ; this became necessary for the security of those islands, which in all our letters and instructions we

we considered ourselves directed to secure, as a permanent acquisition to the crown of Great Britain. It became the more necessary, as our force became weaker; but for the precedent established by these proceedings, we are not responsible, and to the sequestered estates receivers were immediately appointed for the benefit of government; they still continue, we believe, to receive for government the profits of those estates, from which the captors have in no one instance derived any advantage or emolument of any kind to themselves.

Having made these observations on the principles avowed by the memorialists, we must beg leave to call your Grace's attention to a statement of our proceedings in the conquered islands.

For a detail of our proceedings in the conquest of the islands, we must beg leave to refer your Grace to our public and private dispatches: his Majesty's forces were resisted in all of them so long as resistance was practicable.—No town or district, nor any body or description of the inhabitants, ever signified an intention to accept or accede to the terms of the proclamation of the 1st January, 1794.* On the contrary, in many places, the inhabitants manned batteries to oppose the attack of his Majesty's troops, and in every other respect contributed to resist them; they even fired upon our flags of truce.—Upon the conquest of islands, under such circumstances we conceive it to be our duty to secure such property as appeared to us unquestionable booty. We apprehend it was our duty to do so, upon two grounds, viz. 1st, To protect the rights of his Majesty.—2dly, To secure to the officers, and seamen and soldiers, such booty as his Majesty had or might think fit to grant them as a reward for their services.—The booty taken on shore we conceived to be given to the navy and army by his Majesty's separate instructions to Sir Charles Grey, and by Mr. Secretary Dundas's confirmation of our plan of division of booty, in his letter to Sir Charles of the 7th of March, 1794. This idea was communicated to the army in public orders, with a view to encourage the troops, and promote good discipline by removing all inducement for plunder.

Having submitted to your Grace our ideas respecting booty, we request your Grace's attention to the nature and extent of the seizure actually made. The principal estates in the island were in the possession of republican agents, as confiscated property, and the produce had been sent to the towns of St. Pierre, and Fort Royal (which were both taken by assault) in order to be shipped to France, or otherwise disposed of, on account of the Republic. The planters resident on the island had likewise sent produce to St. Pierre to be shipped or sold.—The former description of property we considered as belonging to the French government,

* See Vol. ii. p. 29.

and as such to be lawful prize. The latter we considered as subject to confiscation, in consequence of the proprietors having either resisted his Majesty's forces, or declined accepting the terms offered by the proclamation of the 1st of January. The towns being taken by storm or assault, the property in them, according to the common practice of war, was exposed to plunder; but the troops were restrained from any act of that kind, by the assurances given them, that they would be much more benefited by a fair and equal distribution of booty, than by indiscriminate pillage. Under the circumstances in which the towns were taken, it was the opinion of the navy and army, that all the property found in them was to be considered as prize or booty. We declined sanctioning seizures to this extent; but being of opinion that the produce of the island found at St. Pierre was unquestionable prize, as belonging either to the republican government or individuals who had resisted the British forces, or rejected the terms offered by the proclamation of the 1st January, we directed the seizure of it.—No other private property, of any description, was molested.—Although the town of St. Pierre was taken by assault, yet the shops in it were publicly open the next day, and the inhabitants employed in disposing of their property and transacting their business as usual. The provisions and necessaries supplied to the navy and army were regularly paid for, and every species of general merchandise (provisions included) was left in the uncontrouled disposition of the inhabitants. The property seized on shore consisted only of the following articles, the produce of the island, viz. sugar, cocoa, coffee, cotton, and cassia.

At the time of the seizure no man intimated the smallest doubt either of the legality or propriety of our conduct; on the contrary, it was the general opinion that, in point of strictness, all the moveable property in the island was liable to seizure: in this opinion we have since been confirmed by better advice than any we could then obtain.—Your Grace will not suppose us to have deliberately weighed in legal balances every measure we took in executing the arduous services committed to our care; if that had been expected from us, we ought to have been furnished with learned civilians as advisers or assessors. Unassisted as we were with any legal advice, we are extremely happy to find that, instead of exceeding, we have fallen very far short of exercising, to their legal extent, the rights of the crown, in seizing the booty which fell to the disposal of his Majesty.

If your Grace will have the goodness to refer to the representations first made by the merchants to his Majesty's ministers upon this subject, you will find that the complaints against us were originally suggested by British adventurers, who went to Martinique for the purpose of purchasing prize property, and who found themselves extremely disappointed upon discovering that the captors
had

had taken such measures as were most likely to obtain a fair price for it.—Many of these adventurers had been long in the habit of carrying on commerce with the French islands, (whether illicit or legal is not for us to determine) and were deeply connected with merchants and planters in Martinique, who, by their resistance to the British forces, or by disregarding the proclamation of the 1st of January, had subjected their property to confiscation. By way of reminding your Grace of the source of these complaints, and of the regard paid by the persons making them to truth and candour, we beg leave to submit to your Grace's perusal the following extract from one of the first representations sent to this country upon the subject, and which, we are informed, was laid before his Majesty's ministers on authority not to be questioned.

Extract of a Letter to Messrs. GEORGE BAILLIE and Co. from their Correspondent at St. Vincent's; dated 14th April, 1794.

OUR Mr. ——— only returned last night from Martinique, where he went to see what could be done in the way of speculation. He found a wonderful collection of people from all the islands, but every one equally disappointed. All the produce on board the vessels and in the stores, even to the length of powder and pomatum shops, are confiscated.

The sale began with sugar on the 10th day. Fine clay'd fold from 60 to 67 per cwt. and being captured goods, goes home subject to the foreign duty.—The produce has been all appraised by gentlemen from the different islands; and it is the directions from the Admiral and General, that the agents do not let a cask of it be sold under that appraisement, so the full value will be obtained, otherwise it is bought in for the capturers, and it is thought the greatest part will fall into their own hands; they so much expect so themselves, that the ships will be the last of the sales, in order that they may buy in what is wanting to carry home their produce. After this is all over, the sum of £.250,000 sterling is to be demanded from the towns in Martinique; and all the produce on estates made previous to the day of surrender is to be made prize of.—Such extraordinary plunder (for we cannot give it a better name) was never known before on the like or any other occasion in civilized countries.—At St. Lucia they are to levy immediately the sum of £.300,000 sterling, in lieu of every thing else, and no produce of any kind to be shipped off the island by the inhabitants until this money is raised; so that, independent of half the ruin of the people in both places, no payments can this year be expected by the merchants in the English islands, who have very large sums due to them for negroes, &c. sold before the war.

No

No man who reads this letter can be at a loss to discover the motive in which it originated.—After all the reprobation it contains of the conduct of the captors, and the wonderful degree of philanthropy displayed for the unfortunate sufferers, it shews a pretty strong disappointment at the writer's not being able to derive advantage from the plunder he execrates, by purchasing it at an inferior price. In short, if the captors had permitted the adventurers who wished to speculate in the captured property to have purchased it at half its value, the confiscation would have been approved by them, and the complaints now urged against us would never have been heard of. It never occurred to the inhabitants of the islands that *any thing more had been done by the captors than what was usual* in similar cases, or that complaints to his Majesty's ministers would be likely to benefit them, until these notions were instilled into their minds with a view to gratify the resentment and promote the interested views of disappointed British adventurers.—But, independent of the very laudable motives in which the representation just stated originated, the essential parts of it are in point of fact totally false.—Instead of all the produce in the stores at St. Pierre, even to the “length of powder and pomatum shops,” being confiscated, not a single ounce of property of any description, except the produce of the island found in the town, was molested. We were so rigid in enforcing a strict discipline in the army, that two men who had acted in breach of orders, in plundering or attempting to plunder some of the inhabitants of St. Pierre, were tried by a court martial, convicted, and executed.—What is said as to all the produce of the estates made previous to the capture of the island being taken as prize, is equally unfounded in fact, as not a single hoghead of produce was taken from any of the plantations.—As to the allegations respecting the contributions intended to be levied on the islands of Martinique and St. Lucia, we shall presently take the liberty of requesting your Grace's attention to a correct statement of the facts. From the instance we have given of the regard paid to truth in the representations made from the West-Indies, your Grace will not be surprised at those statements being followed up by memorials from the merchants and agents here, equally unfounded in fact, and destitute of candour.

The transactions which we have hitherto detailed or referred to, relate principally to Martinique, that being the only island from whence the captors have derived any advantage from the captured property. After the conquest of that island, St. Lucia was the next object of attack, and was regularly summoned to surrender. The summons was rejected. The British troops landed in different places on the 1st of April, 1794, and all the different forts and batteries were completely taken possession of on the fourth. But although there was no force on the island to make an effectual

resistance against that sent to attack it, and the inhabitants had known for near three months that it would be attacked, yet every resistance was made that the force of the island was capable of, and no town, fortress, or any description of the inhabitants, either capitulated, surrendered, or proposed to surrender upon the terms offered in the proclamation of the 1st of January.—The island being conquered by force, the navy and army did not consider the inhabitants as entitled to the terms offered by the proclamation, but on the contrary, as liable to be treated as enemies, and subjected to all the consequences of conquest.—Under this impression the navy and army conceived they had a right to treat all the produce of the island that had been manufactured and sent to the town of Castries (the shipping port) and also that upon the plantations in the possession of the agents of the Republic, as liable to confiscation, which, at the time of the capture, extended to a considerable part of the crop of the year.—Some merchants, who had been appointed by the commanders in chief to act as prize agents, suggested to the principal planters and merchants, that it would be a beneficial measure for them to offer the navy and army a sum of money to waive their claims to a confiscation of the produce; and that it would easily be raised by way of assessment or contribution on the different towns and estates in the island, in proportion to their property or value, and paid by instalments at different periods.—Two commercial houses in Grenada, that were very much connected in St. Lucia, took an active part in promoting this arrangement.

The first sum mentioned as an equivalent for the captors waiving their claims to all confiscation whatever was £. 300,000, which fell infinitely short of the value of the colonial produce then upon the island.—This sum was, however, by negotiation and explanation, reduced to a moiety, and an agreement was entered into by the principal inhabitants for the payment of £. 150,000 by instalments (*viz.*)—£. 50,000 in 1794, the like sum in 1795, and the remainder in 1796.—The houses of Baillie and Co. and Munro and Co. of Grenada, proposed to come forward as sureties for the island, and to give bills on London, dated first August 1794, payable at 6 months sight, for the amount of the first £. 50,000.—This proposal, which held out to the captors the certainty of a large sum of money, without the trouble attending the seizure, condemnation, and sale of enemies property, was accepted under the idea that they would experience no further trouble or difficulty about it. The gentlemen, who had proposed to give bills for the money, suggested from time to time such orders or proclamations as they thought would be most likely to carry into effect the arrangement agreed upon; but instead of the captors deriving any advantage whatever from this plan of a contribution, not a single shilling ever did or will come into their hands

hands from it. Instead of gaining any thing, the captors were completely defrauded of every ounce of property taken on the island, except the arms and military stores, that were applied to the service of the public.—So far from having pillaged or plundered the inhabitants of St. Lucia (with which they are charged) the captors have not to the present hour received, nor have they any probability of receiving, a single farthing arising from prize or booty taken on shore, except the value of the military stores.—We believe a sum of £.10,000 or £.12,000 was collected in the island in part of the proposed contribution, and towards payment of the first instalment thereof; but not one shilling of it was ever received by the captors; and upon its being intimated to us, that the receipt of any sum of money under the denomination of contribution would not meet with his Majesty's approbation, we directed whatever had been collected to be returned, *which was accordingly done in November 1794.* Supposing our conduct, in originally acceding to the idea of a contribution, to have been ever so unwarranted by the practice of war and the law of nations (which we apprehend is not the case) yet we have been very unfairly dealt with by the inhabitants of St. Lucia and their instigators.—For not content with securing the property which was clearly liable to seizure and confiscation, and afterwards getting relieved from the contribution which was proposed as the consideration for restitution, they have loaded us with every species of odium and reproach, which the most rigid exaction of the contribution, or the most general confiscations could have excused. In all the representations made from the West-Indies, and followed up by memorials to his Majesty's ministers, the intention has been substituted for the act, and urged against us as such, even long after it was notorious that the idea was totally abandoned.--In doing this the memorialists anxiously suppressed the immense property liable to confiscation, which was given up by the captors, who certainly have the greatest reason to complain. The value of the property found on shore, which was fairly to be considered as prize or booty, was very large.—The captors have been defrauded of the whole of it, by an insidious offer of a contribution; their acceptance of which is afterwards turned against them, as an exaction of the most tyrannical kind.—In acceding to the idea of a contribution, they lost sight of their real interests.—They did not foresee the fraud artfully meditated to be practised upon them; they did not foresee that, letting the property escape without any present or actual consideration for it, they gave time for partial and *ex parte* representations against them, and gave those into whose snare they had fallen an opportunity of procuring a revocation of the whole proceedings: by permitting the removal of the prize property, the captors furnished the inducement, at the

time they removed all ground for the clamour that has been raised against them.

The preparatory arrangements gave time to ship away the produce that was the subject of confiscation, and the period stipulated for the first payment gave an opportunity for a communication with the mother country, so as to try whether, by calumny and clamour, supported by falsehood and misrepresentation, a disapprobation of the measure on the part of government could be obtained. The plan so completely succeeded, that the only result experienced by the captors from the projected contribution is a heavy expense, charged by some of the agents who first planned and then defeated it, for commission and charges, and every species of opprobrium and obloquy that interested malice or resentment could suggest.

The idea of contribution first originated at St. Lucia in the manner above stated. It was afterwards suggested, that the planters in Martinique ought to pay a certain sum in consideration of the produce upon estates possessed by republican agents, or by persons who had taken an active part in resisting the British forces, who rejected the terms offered by the proclamation of the 1st January, not having been seized or confiscated. This suggestion originated from the same quarter, and in views of the same nature, that produced the plan of a contribution at St. Lucia. Various preparatory orders were issued, but the memorials presented to your Grace seem principally to confine their animadversions to those of the 10th and 21st of May; upon which we beg leave to say a few words by way of explanation.

The island of Martinique having been conquered by force, without any capitulation or compact having been entered into with its inhabitants, we apprehend the whole property of the island became liable to seizure, and at the disposal of his Majesty. As commanders in chief, we have already said, that we conceived it to be our duty to protect his Majesty's rights; but in doing so, we did not enforce them to any thing like their full extent. The property that was, in fact, seized, was confined to the produce of the island found in the towns carried by assault. It was afterwards suggested to us, that if we gave up the remainder of the property liable to confiscation, we should deprive his Majesty of an opportunity of rewarding the navy and army to that extent which his rights afforded the opportunity of doing. Anxious to do justice to the fleet and army, and at the same time desirous of alleviating the situation of the inhabitants, who, by their conduct, had incurred a forfeiture of their property, we listened to the proposal of a composition to be raised by way of contribution. In doing this, we, perhaps, overstepped the strict legal line of conduct we ought to have pursued, as the composition ought to have been confined to and received from the proprietors of the property
liable

liable to confiscation. But it ought to be remembered, that it was our wish to alleviate and not to aggravate the situation in which the inhabitants had placed themselves, by rejecting the terms offered by the proclamation of the 1st January; and by acceding to their proposal of a contribution, we were told we should do that. By the terms "general confiscation," we must be understood to mean a confiscation of the property of the inhabitants who had not entitled themselves to the protection offered by the proclamation of the 1st January. In short, none of them acceded to or accepted the terms offered by it; and we believe your Grace will find the legal consequences resulting from that conduct placed their whole property in the discretion of his Majesty. That being the case, we were called upon, as his Majesty's representatives, to secure it, so far as we should deem it consistent with his royal intention. The claim, therefore, to a general confiscation will not be found unwarranted, according to the rights of war. So far, therefore, from complaining against us for having stated such a right, we think the inhabitants ought to consider themselves as favourably treated in its not having been enforced.

The proclamation of the 21st of May was founded upon the same idea as that of the 10th. But there is one expression in it, which seems either to have been misunderstood or strangely perverted by the merchants, &c. who have made complaints against us. We mean the part where it is proposed "to raise a sum of money adequate to the value of the conquest." We trust we are not to have our conduct decided on by a rigid criticism upon the language of our public orders: that the acts done by us, and not the phraseology of a paper we may have signed, will be attended to. But if we are to descend from the stations of general and admiral to answer verbal criticisms, we need only suggest a small variation in the language of the paper we are speaking of, to render it perfectly consistent with the idea suggested, viz. that of accepting a composition for the restitution of property liable to confiscation. If, instead of the words, "adequate to the value of the conquest," your Grace will be pleased to substitute the words "adequate to the value of the property liable to confiscation," nothing will be found in that paper inconsistent with our ideas of the rights of the crown, and the plan of accepting a composition upon declining to enforce them. It can never be supposed that by the words "adequate to the value of the conquest," we meant the value of the island, and all the property in it. Even the gentlemen who complain against us do not impute to us so extravagant an idea. "The value of the conquest" must be understood as referable to the property, which the conquest of the island had made the subject of booty, and which the captors conceived had been conferred upon them by his Majesty's separate instructions

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to Sir Charles Grey. But whether the contribution which these proclamations proposed to levy was just or unjust, either in principle or extent, we did not expect that it would now be made a subject of inquiry, as not a single farthing was collected. The project was, in fact, abandoned long before it was known that his Majesty disapproved of contributions; no loss or injury of any kind was in point of fact sustained by the inhabitants; nor have they themselves expressed any discontent or dissatisfaction, though advantage has been taken of these proceedings to load us with every sort of malevolent misrepresentation and abuse.

We shall now request your Grace's attention to the memorial signed by Mr. Thellusson. By way of impressing your Grace with a just idea of the candour of the memorialist, the first paragraph charges us with having exercised injustice and oppression towards the inhabitants, without giving the name of any one person that has been injured, or instancing a single fact or transaction to warrant so strong an imputation. It is not usual for men in high responsible situations to be charged, in general terms, with the exercise of injustice and oppression, without a foundation being laid for such a charge by a statement of facts, from whence it can be fairly deduced. Here the charge is boldly made at the outset, and when the subsequent detail of facts (if any thing stated in this paper deserves that appellation) comes to be examined, it will be found composed of either positive falsehoods or wilful misrepresentations. It is not a little singular, that the name of no one inhabitant of Martinique should be brought forward as having authorized this complaint. As to the supposed sufferers, whether they were planters, merchants, or traders, whether they were Frenchmen, creoles, or persons of colour, what is the nature or extent of their losses, and how sustained or occasioned, the memorial is totally silent. Mr. Thellusson states, that the persons he represents were not adherents to the national convention, nor did they oppose the proclamation of the 1st January. Whether that fact is true or false, depends merely upon his assertion, which in the terms in which it is made cannot receive an answer. If their names and residence had been mentioned, we should have had an opportunity of answering this allegation, by shewing what part the persons named took in the contest, and how far they suffered from the seizure that took place. The silence observed upon this subject pretty clearly shews, that the principals wish to shrink from personal inquiry and minute investigation, and prefer the mode of circulating their calumny in the name of an agent, who does not hold himself responsible for what he states. The allegation with respect to the state of St. Pierre, when first summoned, and the quiet and peaceable submission of the white inhabitants, is positively and absolutely false. To prove it to be so, it is only necessary for your Grace to refer

to the answer given by the mayor of St. Pierre to our summons, and the detail of the conquest of the island contained in our public dispatches. Your Grace will find that the town of St. Pierre was the last place taken, except Fort Bourbon and Fort Royal. The aid-de-camp, who carried the summons to St. Pierre on the 6th of February, instead of being received and listened to, was insulted, and not permitted to enter the town, and the mayor gave the watch word for resistance and defiance. So far were the inhabitants from being well affected to the British government, that they manned some of the batteries near the town, and several armed vessels were under the necessity of firing upon the town, to deter them from giving further support to the adjacent forts, at the time they were attacked by the British forces. Their supposed quiet and peaceable submission extended no further than to their not engaging the British troops when they entered the town sword in hand, after having taken the surrounding forts by assault, and when farther resistance would have been fruitless. To the allegation that states the inhabitants represented by Mr. Thelluson to have relied with implicit confidence on the security held forth by the proclamation of the 1st of January—loose and general as it is—we feel no difficulty in giving a positive contradiction, as no description of persons in the island ever intimated, at the time, the most distant idea that they considered, or were in condition to consider themselves entitled to the benefit of the proclamation. It was public and notorious to every man in the island, both British and French, that every foot of it was conquered by force; but relying upon these facts not being so generally known in this country, and encouraged by their connections in the British islands, and those which they have recently formed in Great Britain, it is not improbable that some of the inhabitants may have been since induced to authorize these false representations, in the hope of obtaining restitution of the property which their resistance to the British forces exposed to seizure and confiscation. Not content with stating the conduct of the inhabitants to have been the direct reverse of what it in fact was, the memorialist proceeds to alledge, that all the produce and provisions in the town of St. Pierre, and in some other parts of the island, was seized and sold for the benefit of the captors. The property that was seized on shore we have accurately stated. Not an ounce of provisions was included, except the produce of the island, such as has been named, should be deemed so. In short, the whole memorial is founded in falsehood and misrepresentation. It is neither sanctioned by names, nor supported by any document or evidence of any description; and yet, upon such spurious and anonymous authority, we are grossly calumniated, “as having violated British faith solemnly pledged, and acted contrary to all the rules of war, as carried on by civilized nations.”

Whether

Whether the terms offered by the proclamation of the 1st of January, 1794, are to be considered as addressed to individuals only, or to the body of the people, is immaterial ; for no individual from whom an ounce of property was taken ever intimated a wish to accept the benefit of it until after his place of residence was in possession of the British troops.—His professions of regard for, and attachment to, the British government, might perhaps then become vociferous ; but what would have been said to us if we had given credit to the professions of such men ? Had the same opportunity offered at Martinique that afterwards occurred at Guadaloupe, all these professions would have vanished, and the persons making them have been found amongst the supporters of the invading enemy.

The first memorial of the West India planters and merchants appears to us to be rather a remonstrance against the conduct of his Majesty's ministers than a personal attack upon us—we therefore consider it as not calling for an answer on our parts ; but the other, which refers to that we have just observed upon, and calls the attention of his Majesty's ministers to the proclamations of the 1st of January, and the 10th and 21st May, we consider as demanding our attention.—It manifestly proceeds throughout upon a supposition that the facts stated in the other memorial are true, and that the inhabitants of the conquered islands had, by their submission, entitled themselves to the benefits offered by the first proclamation. We are not much surprised to find false allegations and unfounded calumny stated in a memorial that may be fairly said to deserve the character of anonymous ; but we cannot avoid expressing our astonishment to observe the West India planters and merchants adopting it. Had they possessed no means of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the matters stated in it, some apology might be made for their doing so ; but the manner in which the islands were taken being matter of public history, there is no excuse for their adopting a false representation. It was only necessary for them to refer to the Gazette, to discover that the memorial presented by Mr. Thellusson was positively false ; but it seems the planters and merchants did not wish to be undeceived, as there would, in that case, have been no colour for their putting the interpretation upon the proclamation of the 1st January, which they have done—His Majesty's proclamation held out an encouragement to submission to his arms, not a reward for a resistance to them. They do not treat this instrument as containing an alternative, but as offering unqualified terms, which the inhabitants of the conquered islands were to have the benefit of, be their conduct what it might, whether they submitted or whether they resisted.—In this respect it is more uncandid than the other memorial ; and, in stating the demand made by the proclamation of the 10th and 21st May, it keeps
pace

pace with it in fairness, by suppressing the fact, that not one shilling was ever collected under them, and that all idea of contribution was abandoned many months ago. This fact was equally well known to the memorialists as those which they have stated, and could only be suppressed with a view to give their complaint a degree of plausibility, which a fair representation would in no degree have warranted.—All this industry and anxiety to pervert the meaning of public papers, and to misrepresent or suppress the facts requisite to a proper judgment of their true operation, must have proceeded from a consciousness that a fair interpretation of them, and a candid statement of all the material facts, would have shewn that there was no just ground for complaint. Taking the complaint in its strongest sense, when the fact is ascertained, it amounts to no more than that the commanders in chief, having been under the necessity of conquering the islands by force, conceived the conquest to give the captors a right to substitute a general contribution for a confiscation of property, which the conduct of the proprietors had exposed to forfeiture, but which contribution had not been paid. Had it been so put, the inquiry called for would have appeared ridiculous.

The memorial from the Liverpool merchants seems of a very singular nature.—It calls upon his Majesty's ministers to disavow principles which were never reduced to practice, and for a restoration of payments that were either never made, or long ago returned.—Though it gives a false colour to what has been in the conquered islands, it is not quite so destitute of truth and candour as the other two, upon which we have just observed, and in that respect only differs from them.—We shall here dismiss the subject of these memorials with this short observation, That if there had been any fair and just ground for complaint, which the memorialists could have established upon investigation so as to entitle themselves to relief, the courts of justice would have long ago resounded with their clamours for redress, and his Majesty's ministers would have been the last persons applied to.—Conscious that their complaints are unfounded in fact, and their claims unsupported by any colour of law, they substitute misrepresentation and calumny in their place, and endeavour privately to ruin and disgrace the characters of men, whose conduct they have not ventured publicly to attack.

With respect to the personal request made to your Grace by the West India merchants on the 12th instant, as stated in the minute of the conference sent us by your Grace, we cannot avoid observing, that it falls far short of what is called for by their memorial. That paper rather insinuates than charges misconduct; but in the prayer of it your Grace is called upon to institute an inquiry into our public conduct, “in order to ascertain how far

the national character and the public justice of the country have been duly and properly supported by us in such high and responsible stations." To our very great surprise the merchants in their conversation with you state, "That their object in the application was not a call for inquiry with a view to inculpation of our conduct, but a public disavowal of the measures proposed by the proclamations of the 10th and 21st of May."—So that after indirectly suggesting to your Grace, that the national character and the public justice of the country have been wounded by our conduct, nothing more is asked than a disavowal of supposed principles which were never reduced to practice, and of the terms of a proclamation which are wilfully misunderstood or perverted, for the purpose of giving a colour to the clamour raised against us. In short, the merchants, finding that the prayer of their memorial is not warranted by any thing they have to urge against us, wish by indirect means to prevail upon your Grace to advise his Majesty to censure our conduct in the way most disgraceful and humiliating to us, viz. by a public disavowal and disapprobation, not of an act done by us, but of an intention that was not carried into effect, and which intention is itself grossly misrepresented. The merchants have not shewn such a disposition of forbearance towards us as to induce your Grace to believe, that if they could have proved us guilty of misconduct, they would have resorted to an attack upon an unexecuted intention, and have confined their application for redress to a disavowal of opinions entertained by us with respect to the rights and practice of war. If we have acted illegally or unjustly, the courts of justice are open to the parties who may think themselves injured; and, from the disposition shewn towards us in the memorials presented to your Grace, it is manifest that tenderness to us is not the motive which has hitherto withheld the claimants from seeking redress in the ordinary way.

Since our return to this country, we have made all the inquiry in our power with respect to the practice in former wars, where any island or place has been carried by assault; and, instead of discovering that we have exceeded former practice with respect to the seizure of booty, we find that we have fallen very far short of it. In his Majesty's separate instructions to Sir Charles Grey, directions are given with respect to the division of any booty that might be taken on shore; and we therefore presumed, that it must have been his Majesty's intention that such property, as by the rights and practice of war became vested in the crown, should be seized and distributed between the army and navy as booty. We have always understood it to be admitted as a general proposition, that goods taken from an enemy are the property of the conquerors; and that it is an acknowledged right, by the law of nations, to seize enemies goods whenever they can be found,

if

if the victors are not restrained from doing so under some compact or capitulation. Seizures of a similar nature to that made by us at Martinique have been made in every war for many years past; as for instance, at Vigo in 1702, at Peyla in 1745, at Senegal in 1759, at the Havannah in 1763, at Omoa in 1780, and at St. Eustatius in 1781. The property taken at the last-mentioned place included all the goods and effects, of every description, found upon the island, except some inconsiderable quantities given up to a few individuals, and yet no instructions were given to the admiral and general for making such a seizure. It was however afterwards approved by his Majesty, and a grant made of the whole property taken in favour of the captors.

In the conference between your Grace and the merchants it seems to have been taken for granted, that the proclamations complained of by them were inconsistent with that of the 1st of January. If your Grace will refer to the latter you will find, that in the event of the terms offered by it not being acceded to, all persons acting in defiance of it were to be treated "as enemies, and exposed to all the evils which the operations of war would necessarily bring, both on their persons and possessions." In this predicament were all the inhabitants of the conquered islands, and consequently all our subsequent orders ought to be considered as issued against persons subject to all the rights and severities of war. And although your Grace seems to have been of opinion, that in exercising those rights we were unauthorised by any "power," other than the force we commanded; yet upon a re-consideration of the subject, we are persuaded your Grace will find, that we possessed all the power vested in his Majesty as sovereign of the state, whose force we commanded, and were not only warranted, but in duty bound, to exercise the rights of war in such manner as we should think most likely to meet with his Majesty's approbation, regard being had to the instructions with which he had honoured us. In the situation in which we were placed, much was left to our discretion. His Majesty pointed out to us the objects he wished to accomplish, but the means were left to us; and with respect to all inferior objects, they were left to our management, without any instructions whatever. If we have exceeded or abused the powers delegated to us, we are not only amenable to his Majesty in a court military, but to all individuals in the ordinary courts of justice. We are persuaded, that neither your Grace, nor any other of his Majesty's ministers, will think us objects of censure on the ground of mere unexecuted intentions, even if they should be found to have originated in error or mistake. We are convinced, that it never occurred to the inhabitants of the captured islands, that we had treated them with unwarranted severity, until the idea was suggested to them by British traders, who had interested views to an-

swer. Our conduct was approved by the principal planters and the public officers of the islands, as your Grace will perceive by the testimonials which we take the liberty to subjoin. Various misrepresentations having been circulated as to the value and extent of the property seized, it is proper that your Grace should be informed, that the whole which was taken, both afloat and on shore (excepting arms and military stores) produced only £. 183,000, our proportion of which, should it not be diminished by claims or litigation, or by dishonoured bills, will be £. 11,437 each.—We trust your Grace will excuse our having entered at such great length into the discussion of the subject, as we consider our personal honour, and the reputation we have hitherto held in society, as seriously attacked.

We have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES GREY.

J. JERVIS.

7th March, 1795.

Testimonials addressed to Sir Charles Grey.

THE committee established this day at St. Pierre by me, is hereby authorised to give, when required so to do by the staff officers of the army, and especially by Colonel Myers and Major Grey, all necessary orders to procure from the stores of the different individuals the articles that may be found therein suitable for the service, and the public chest shall be answerable for the value thereof; provided nevertheless the said articles be not liable to confiscation.

They are also to deliver all necessary orders to get from the general store the articles found therein, and required for the service.

And, finally, they are hereby authorised to direct the inhabitants, and other individuals, to find the negroes or cattle necessary for the service.

*St. Pierre, Martinique,
the 18th February, 1794.*

THOMAS DUNDAS.

WE, the former members of the committee appointed for government by his excellency General Dundas, in the town of St. Pierre, do hereby certify and assert, that this is a true copy of the power given to us by the said general, to procure from the several individuals what articles were necessary for the service of the navy; and, moreover, that those articles have been accordingly provided for, on our issuing written orders for the same; and that they have been delivered by the different inhabitants only by our giving them the certainty of their being paid, agreeable to the above-mentioned orders, having informed them thereof, and the original being in our hands.

We

We do furthermore declare, that, except the produce seized in the harbour, and in the stores of this town, no sort of goods whatever, being French property, has been confiscated here, and that the shops in particular have never been molested.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands, at
St. Pierre, Martinique, the 12th November, 1794.

(Signed) CATALA, JACQUIN, jun. BORDE,
PECOUL, PH. MENARD, ST. CERQUES.

I, the under-written King's attorney in the court of justice of St. Pierre, do hereby certify that the above signatures are well known to be those of the former commissaries of government. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of the court.

St. Pierre, Martinique,
the 14th day of November, 1794.

REGNAUDIN.

A true translation by the sworn interpreter.

St. Pierre Martinique
the 14th November, 1794.

CH. SORIN.

May it please your Excellency,

IF the island of Martinique now enjoys any degree of happiness, it is to your wise administration alone that we are indebted for it.—It was not enough to have conquered the colony, it was besides necessary to insure its tranquillity.—An active vigilance and seasonable measures have put this island, the most valuable in these seas, out of the reach of the enemy's intrigues and depredations.

As for us, who have been happy enough to co-operate with your excellency in maintaining good order in the town of St. Pierre, we confess that it is wholly to the protection with which your excellency honoured us, and to the confidence which he placed in our abilities, that our success is to be attributed.—We shall ever be mindful of your excellency's kindness.—To the sentiments with which we are impressed let him allow us to add, the assurance of the most sincere and unfeigned attachment.—This homage, which springs from the heart, is the faithful expression of our gratitude.—Sir Charles Grey's happiness will ever be the object of our prayer.

The members of the court of common pleas at St. Pierre,
in Martinique.

(Signed) ASTORG JUDGO CATALA, *substitute to the king's attorney,*
RENAUDIN, *king's attorney,*
PECOUL, *2d ditto,*
JAGUIM, *register,*
BORDE, *2d register.*

Abstract from the Records of the Superior Council of Martinique.

MARTINIQUE.

THIS day the court, anxious to give to his excellency Sir Charles Grey a proof of the extreme satisfaction they have felt during the time of his administration, and of the infinite concern with which they are impressed by his excellency's departure from this colony,

Resolves, That Messrs. Clarke, the senior magistrate of the court, and Menant, one of the magistrates, shall be appointed to express to his excellency the sentiments of the court, when they will present to him a copy of the present resolves.

Given in superior council, this 22d day of November, 1794.

(Signed)

ROIGNAN, *Register.*

(Seal.) Scaled this 22d day
of November, 1794.

(Signed) BORDE.

A true translation. Given under the hand and seal of the sworn interpreter of the colony of St. Pierre, Martinique, the 24th day of November, 1794.

CH. SORIN.

Martinique—presented the 24th November, 1794.

*Address to his Excellency Sir Charles Grey, Knight of the Bath,
General, &c. &c. &c.*

SIR,

ANARCHY, and all the crimes by which it is surrounded, had spread its empire over the French colonies.—Your excellency led here a triumphant army.—All has been subdued by you, except the climate.—Necessary precautions have determined the severe measures by which Martinique has been preserved from fresh calamities.—To the triumph of arms your excellency has united the wisdom of administration, and you carry with you the double glory of having conquered enemies, and bound to you the hearts of his Majesty's new subjects.

(Seal.) (Seal.) (Signed) CLARKE, *Menant.*

A true translation. Given under the hand and seal of the sworn interpreter of the colony of St. Pierre, Martinique, the 24th day of November, 1794.

CH. SORIN.

Copy of a Letter written to M. de Curt, Deputy of the Colony of Martinique, in London, and addressed to him by Monsr. La Hante, appointed for that Purpose by the Superior Council.

Fort Royal, 8th November, 1794.

BY the resolves of the superior council, which I have the honour to transmit to you, Sir, you will see that the court, in appointing me commissary for the purpose of carrying on a regular correspondence with you, has especially directed me to inform you of its opinion on the measures taken by his excellency Sir Charles Grey to secure the tranquillity of this colony.

The court has had some reason to believe, Sir, that persons, moved by various motives, have endeavoured to throw some blame on the operations of his excellency concerning the individuals sent away, and whose residence in this island would have hazarded the safety, not only of Martinique, but of all the West Indies. The court thinks that it is its duty to undeceive, as much as it is in its power to do so, his Majesty's ministers, that they might not suffer themselves to be imposed upon; and this is what I am directed to let them know through you.

The proclamations issued by the commanders in chief at the time they attacked Martinique, and which, probably, had been penned agreeable to the directions they had, these proclamations had beforehand declared the measures that have been taken since—full of clemency, while they held forth a pardon to all those who would oppose no resistance, and even sheltered them from the criminal prosecution of the law, for all the heinous and sanguinary acts of which they had been guilty—they in the mean time had made, however, a special reserve, which they declared to be unavoidably fulfilled, viz. the sending away all guilty people, and all individuals dangerous to society, in a country where his Majesty's intention was to re-establish the reign of good order and laws.

So evidently necessary was this measure, that it seems needless to prove it—and indeed of what was composed the set of people of which his excellency Sir Charles Grey has endeavoured to exonerate the colony? Whites mostly stained with crimes, all instigators or agents of destruction or conflagration—people of colour entirely lost in guilt; and slaves armed against their masters. It certainly would have met the general wish, if in each of those classes the public punishment of some of the most guilty individuals had served as an example to terrify the audacity of whomsoever would presume to involve again the colony in fresh disturbances; but by forbearing to put in force such severity, advantageous as it was, it became the more necessary to remove
so

so many people, whose impunity could only entice them to commit crimes again. Could any tranquillity be expected in the colony by forcing the colonists to remain surrounded by all those who had murdered their relations, their friends; who had plundered and committed to the flames their property, and who were still in the same disposition of mind? Could the commanders in chief, with the small forces they had, preserve under the dominion of Great Britain this country, where so many individuals avowed still publicly these sentiments, contrary to the new government; and declared, in an open manner, that they expected nothing but a little assistance from the convention to be masters again, and deliver up the colonists to the guillotine? And should this be looked upon as a bare assertion, let the truth of it be judged by a reflection on the events of Guadaloupe. This colony, which had just passed to the British government, had been only partly cleared as yet of the dangerous individuals it contained—A small armament from the Republic arrives; the republican chiefs are at first at a loss; they hesitate, and are almost ready to quit the coast; but from every point of the shore they receive information; they are apprized of the weakness of the garrison, and of every circumstance that may be favourable to their enterprize; they are invited to make an attempt; they do it, and are soon joined by all the perfidious enemies which Guadaloupe still concealed, and by all those who had not been removed far enough not to meet again at the first opportunity.

What has been the consequence of this? You know it too well, Sir. By these events the safety of the old and new possessions of Great Britain in the West Indies has been and is still in peril.

Therefore it is now very evident (for all those who are not led by particular interest to think, or to seem to think otherwise) that far from having exceeded the line of precaution necessary on that point, authority has remained within it.

Let us now examine what has been the conduct of Sir Charles Grey in the manner of fulfilling these measures:

Guided by that love of justice which distinguishes him, by that goodness which is the foundation of his character, lamenting the measures equity and public safety obliged him to take, he has neglected nothing to come at the truth. He has taken every possible precaution to prevent private animosity from having any influence on those operations; he has spared neither his time, nor pains and trouble, to discover the errors into which he might have been led. Sometimes, through the apprehension of being unjust, he has preferred rather to be less prudent, and in the contest between his opinion and the goodness of his heart, the latter has always had the advantage. With regard to the property of individuals killed in arms, absent fugitives, or transported

ported, he has done every thing that was humanely possible to prevent depredation. Wise regulations, the execution of which has been intrusted to honest and able men, have established order in that department—have continually sought the means of preservation, and prepared things in such a manner, that the intentions of his Majesty on that subject will be easily fulfilled when known.

Such is, Sir, the opinion of the court. It was its duty to manifest it, in order to let nothing be unknown to his Majesty's ministers of what may contribute to the peace and prosperity of this colony, and in order to do that justice which is due to a commander, whose pure, upright, and benevolent intentions have displayed themselves in numerous circumstances undoubtedly. If, being almost constantly taken up with military operations, and if, finding it impossible to observe every thing himself, it has been totally out of his power in such a short space of time to make this colony reap all the advantages he wished, he has however procured to it very great ones progressively, and this continual care will procure more. But his conduct has particularly been worthy of praise in the line in which I am especially directed to converse with you; and I am now to beg of you, Sir, in the name of the court, to declare to his Majesty's ministers, that if the colony of Martinique, in the series of disturbances and danger by which it has been surrounded, and notwithstanding the efforts of agitators, has enjoyed some tranquillity, we are indebted for it to the measures taken on that point by the commander in chief.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

LA HANTE.

No. 10.

Copy of Separate Instructions to General Sir Charles Grey, dated November 1793.—With Copies of several Papers therein referred to.

Separate Instructions for Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir Charles Grey, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Lieutenant-General of Our Forces, whom we have appointed General and Commander in Chief of our Forces employed or to be employed in the West-Indies. Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Day of November, 1793, in the Thirty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

WHEREAS it has been represented to us, that it may be necessary, for prevention of all disputes that might otherwise arise concerning the distribution of booty gained from the enemy

at land during the present expedition, that certain rules and proportions should be laid down and settled for the distribution thereof; now, being desirous to preserve that harmony and good understanding between our land and sea forces, which is necessary for the carrying on this service with success, we have thought fit to order, and we do hereby order and direct, that you do settle with Sir John Jervis, or with the commander in chief of our ships, in what manner and proportion booty taken from the enemy at land during the present expedition shall be distributed between our land and sea forces, in all cases where the said land and sea forces shall be jointly engaged in the attacking and taking of any place, fort, or settlement from the enemy.

And, that you may be apprized of such methods as have been heretofore taken in the like cases, we have ordered two copies of former regulations to be delivered to you with these our instructions, whereof one is an order made for the distribution of prizes and booty that should be taken in the West-Indies in an expedition against the French islands, under the command of commodore Wilmot, in the year 1694; and the other a regulation settled by her late Majesty Queen Anne, for the distribution of prizes and booty, that should be taken from the enemy in the year 1702, in an expedition designed to have been commanded by the Earl of Peterborough; together with a PAPER that had been prepared in the year 1740, in conformity to the two preceding settlements, so far as they are not repugnant to provisions made in this behalf by subsequent acts of parliament; and likewise certain PLANS for the distribution of the prizes and booty which had been taken at St. Eustatius by the late Lord Rodney and Major General Vaughan, transmitted by my orders for their consideration and opinion thereon, in a letter from the late Lord Viscount Sackville, then being one of our principal secretaries of state; whereby you may be the better enabled to form such dispositions and regulations for the distribution of booty gained from the enemy at land, during the present expedition, as may be agreeable to justice and to former practices on the like occasions. And whereas it is our royal intention that our respective corps of black dragoons, pioneers, and artificers, who may serve in this expedition, should have an equal share in all booty gained from the enemy, in common with our regular troops, you are hereby directed to take care, that in all dispositions the said corps be considered, and have their share of such booty allotted to them, in proportion to their respective numbers, ranks, and pay: you will also take care that, in such dispositions, a proper regard be had to all negroes who shall attend this expedition, and to all peasants and others working to clear ground, assisting at sieges, or otherwise employed in any military service.

WHEREAS

WHEREAS by our proclamation, bearing date the 19th of this instant, June, we have directed in what manner and proportion all prizes taken at sea, during the present war with Spain, shall be distributed, pursuant to the power reserved to his Majesty for that purpose, by an act passed the last session of parliament, intituled, "An act for the more effectually securing and encouraging the trade of his Majesty's British subjects in America, and for the encouragement of seamen to enter into his Majesty's service," as by our said proclamation, reference being thereunto had, may more fully appear;

And whereas it will also be necessary to prevent all disputes that may arise during the present expedition about booty taken from the enemy at land, that certain rules should be laid down, and proportions settled, for the distribution of such plunder, we have thought fit to order and direct, and we do hereby order and direct,

1st. That in all cases where his Majesty's land and sea forces shall be equally engaged in the attacking or taking of any place, fort, or country from the enemy, the booty there gained shall be distributed between the said land and sea forces engaged in such enterprize in the manner following; viz.

The whole amount of such booty shall be divided into fifteen equal parts or portions,

5—15ths Whereof 5—15ths shall be given to the two commanders in chief of the land and sea forces, to be equally divided between them.

1—15th To the other general officers, admirals, and commodores, to be divided amongst them, in proportion to their respective salaries 1—15th.

3—15ths To the several colonels, lieutenant colonels, quarter master general, adjutant general, commissary general, pay master general of the land forces, judge advocate, secretaries to the general and admiral, provost marshal, physicians, surgeons, and chaplains general, by land and sea, majors of regiments and of brigades, aid-de-camps upon the establishment, captains and lieutenants at land and sea, ensigns, adjutants, and quarter masters of regiments, chaplains and surgeons of regiments and ships, directors of the hospital, their surgeons and mates, to be divided amongst them, in proportion to their respective salaries, excepting in the particulars hereinafter mentioned, 3—15ths.

6—15ths The remaining 6 parts to be divided amongst all the non-commission officers at land and sea, soldiers and sailors, in proportion to their respective pay or salary, excepting only as hereafter is provided.

2. In which distribution commanders in chief by land and by sea shall be equally considered; rear admirals shall be accounted as major generals; commodores wearing broad pendants as brigadier generals; captains of the ships of line of battle as colonels; captains of lesser ships of war, giving rank, as lieutenant colonels; masters and commanders of fire ships, bomb ketches, sloops, and other ships of war, not giving rank, as majors; lieutenants at sea, and masters of ships, giving rank, as captains of the land forces; gunners, purfers, boatswains, and cooks, as lieutenants of land forces; midshipmen, and all other petty officers at sea, as serjeants of the land forces, notwithstanding any disparity between the pay and salary of such land and sea commanders; and shall receive their portion of plunder accordingly. It is likewise our pleasure that all soldiers and sailors, notwithstanding any disparity in their pay, be equally considered and receive their respective shares accordingly.

3. But whenever the service done shall be carried on by the land forces only, then the whole booty shall be divided amongst them, in the following manner:

To the general and commander in chief, — 5—15^{ths}

To the general officers, in proportion to their respective salaries, — — 1—15th

To the several colonels and lieutenant colonels, quarter master general, adjutant general, commissary general, paymaster general, judge advocate, secretary, physician, chaplain, and surgeon to the general, provost marshal, majors of regiments, and of brigades, aid-de-camps upon the establishment, captains, lieutenants, ensigns, adjutants, quarter masters, chaplains and surgeons of regiments, directors of hospitals, their surgeons and mates, 3—15^{ths}, to be divided amongst them, in proportion to their respective pay or salaries 3—15^{ths}

The remaining six parts to be divided amongst the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, in proportion to their respective pay or salaries — — 6—15^{ths}

15

4. It is likewise our intention that in both the afore-mentioned distributions, commissaries of stores and provisions, and all the commission and non-commission officers, engineers, gunners, matrosses, artificers, and soldiers belonging to the train of artillery attending this expedition, be considered and have their share of the said plunder, in proportion to their ranks and salaries.

5. But no officer shall be allowed to share in two capacities (that is to say) both as a general officer and colonel of a regiment, or as adjutant and lieutenant, as the case may happen; and when-
ever

ever any person shall hold two different employments, he shall chuse in which of them he will take his dividend; but it is not hereby intended to exclude colonels, lieutenant colonels, and majors from receiving their shares as captains, as well as field officers.

6. And whereas his Majesty, by instructions to his governors of his colonies on the continent of North America, and to his governor of the leeward islands, has declared it to be his royal intention, that the forces ordered to be raised by the said governors for his Majesty's service, and to attend this expedition, shall have an equal share in all plunder gained from the enemy, in common with the rest of his Majesty's troops: now you are hereby directed to take care, that in all distributions the said American levies be considered, and have their share of all booty, in proportion to their respective ranks and pay accordingly.

7. We do also think fit to direct that pioneers or peasants working to clear grounds, and assist at sieges, shall be considered, and have their distribution of booty equally with the common soldiers; and that every officer, soldier, or seaman, that shall happen to be wounded in any siege or action where booty shall be taken, shall have a double share, in proportion to his rank, in consideration of such wounds.

ANNE R.

The Distribution of Prizes and Booty that shall be taken from the Enemy in the West Indies.

THAT of all the prizes taken at sea, her Majesty do, in the first place, reserve to herself and the States General, all guns, arms, and ammunition, the hulks, sails, cordage, anchors, naval stores, and provisions of ships of war.

That the whole remainder, after deducting the tenths for the lord high admiral, her Majesty and the States General, shall have two thirds.

That the remaining third (after such defalcation) shall be divided into sixteen parts, and distributed as follows:

To the admiral	—	—	3	Sixteenths
To the vice admiral	—	—	1	
To the captains and lieutenants	—	—	4	
To the rest of the non-commission officers and seamen	—	—	8	

That all prizes at sea be divided among the seamen only, according to the said proportions; and that the booty at land be divided among the landmen only,

That

That of all booty taken at land her Majesty does reserve to herself and the States General two thirds, in case the town or place be taken by capitulation; but in case the place or town be taken by storm, then her Majesty reserves to herself and the States General only one third.

That the remaining third, or two thirds as aforesaid, shall be divided into sixteen parts, and shall be distributed as follows; viz.

To the general	—	—	3	Thirds
To the other officers	—	—	1	
To the colonels, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, lieutenants, and ensigns	—	—	4	
To the rest of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers	—	—	8	
			16	

That when any landmen are commanded on board any ships of her Majesty and the States, in any expedition, or if in their passage to the West Indies, or in the West Indies from one place to another, that transports shall be engaged, and a prize taken, the landmen, as well officers as common soldiers, on board the ships of war or transport ships, shall be considered as seamen; and that when seamen shall be joined with landmen in land service, they likewise, both officers and men, shall be considered as landmen in the dividends of the booty.

That of all booty and prizes to be taken in any service at land, in which the commanders in chief of the squadron for the time being shall assist, with seamen belonging to the ships of that squadron (which men shall not be distributed into companies of a lesser number than what the land forces do consist of) the commander in chief shall have the same share as is allowed to a colonel, and the officers which shall be appointed by him to command these men shall in like manner be considered as land officers.

That where her Majesty's ships and those of the States shall concur in the siege or attack of a place, the officers and seamen of those ships shall share in the distribution of the booty as landmen.

That if any fleet of the enemy shall come to relieve any place so attacked or besieged, and that the fleet of her Majesty and the States General, or any squadron of it, shall attack such fleet, then the officers and seamen of such fleet or squadron, so engaged, shall share as landmen in the distribution of the booty of such place, if taken.

That in all other cases which cannot be foreseen, the admiral of the fleets of her Majesty and the States General in the West Indies, and the general of the land forces there, shall concert such measures for the distribution of the booty and plunder, as may seem most agreeable to these directions, and as the particular nature of the case may require.

That

That in all such cases as aforesaid, where the sea and land men shall be jointly entitled to the dividend, the same shall be done after the respective defalcations above mentioned, according to the following proportions :

Between the admiral and general at land	equally	3 Sixteenths
Between the vice admiral and other general officers		1
Colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, captains		
at sea and land, and ensigns	—	4
The rest of the non-commissioned officers at sea		
and land, the seamen and soldiers	—	8

That no officer of the militia shall be considered as a colonel that commands less than 500 men, nor as a captain that hath fewer in his company than forty, unless such regiment or company, after their proceeding on this expedition, happen to be reduced by sickness, or the accidents of war.

The abovesaid proportions allowed to the seamen and landmen shall be in all cases distributed between the English and Dutch in manner following ; viz. the Dutch shall have such part thereof as is proportionable to the number of ships or landmen respectively employed in the respective services, to be divided among them as their commanders in chief shall judge proper, and the rest shall be disposed as abovesaid to her Majesty's subjects.

The Distribution of the Prizes and Booty that should be taken in the West Indies, under the Command of Commodore Wilmot, 1694.

1. ALL prizes taken at sea were to be distributed according to an act of parliament in that behalf ; and of all the booty at land, a third part was to be set aside for the lieutenant governor of Jamaica, when commander in chief on any expedition, or to the commander in chief for the time being ; the other two thirds to be distributed among the officers and soldiers, as will be hereafter more particularly expressed.

2. His Majesty's part of all prizes at sea was to be divided among the seamen only, and the booty at land among the landmen.

3. But when landmen happened to be commanded on board upon any expedition, or if in their passage to the West Indies their transport ships should be engaged, and a prize taken, such landmen were to be considered as seamen, and their officers on board to receive a share, according to their pay ; and in like manner the seamen and their officers, when on shore, were to receive a dividend according to their pay.

4. That all booty taken in service on shore, wherein the commander in chief of the squadron for the time being should assist, with

with 400 seamen or more, the said commander in chief was to have the share allotted to a colonel, and the officers appointed by him to command those men to be considered as land officers.

5. No officer of the militia was to be considered as a colonel, who commanded less than five hundred men, nor as a captain if he had less in his company than fifty; unless such regiment or company should, after their proceeding on the expedition, happen to be reduced by sickness, or accidents of war.

Two Thirds of the Booty taken at Land to be thus divided.

To Field and Staff Officers,

	Shares.
Colonel as colonel - - -	18
Lieut. colonel as lieut. colonel	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Major as major - - - -	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Captain - - - -	10
Adjutant - - - -	6
Surgeon - - - -	6
Surgeon's mates 2—4 Shares each	8
Quarter master - - -	6
Total —	72

One Company.

Captain - - - -	12
Two lieutenants, each 6 shares	12
Ensign - - - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Six serjeants - - - -	12
Six corporals - - - -	9
Two drummers - - - -	3
Two hundred private men	200
Five companies more, consisting of the like number - - -	$1,262\frac{1}{2}$
The commissary of stores and provi- sions, pay-master of the forces, commissary of the musters, and judge advocate - - -	12
	1,599

To the Officers of the Ordnance.

	Shares.
Ensign	15
Master gunner	7½
Gunner's mate	4½
Twelve gunners, each three shares	36
Fire master	7½
Six bombardiers, each 3 & ¾ shares	22½
Master carpenter	6
Three mates, each 3 & ¾ shares	11
Surgeon	6
	116
	1,599
Total —	1,715

Two Thirds of the King's Part of the Prizes at Sea were to be divided after this Manner, viz.

Three eighths to the captain. One eighth to the lieutenant and master. One eighth to be divided equally among the boatswain, gunner, purser, carpenter, master's mate, surgeon, chaplain, midshipmen, carpenter's mates, boatswain's mates, gunner's mates, corporals, yeomen of the sheets, cockswain, quarter masters, doctor's mates, surgeon's mates, and yeomen of the powder room. Two eighths to be divided equally among the trumpeter, quarter gunner, carpenter's crew, steward, cook, armourer, steward's mate, gunsmith, swabber, ordinary trumpeter, barber, and able seamen.

Lastly, such officers, soldiers, and seamen as should happen to receive wounds in any action, where booty or a prize should be taken, were to have a double share, in consideration of the said wounds.

GEORGE R.

(L. S.)

Instructions for our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir George Bridges Rodney, Baronet, Admiral and Commander in Chief of our Naval Forces in the Leeward Islands; and the Honourable Major General Vaughan, Commander in Chief of our Land Forces in the said Islands. Given at our Court at Saint James's, the Thirtieth Day of March, 1781, in the Twenty-first of our Reign.

WHEREAS, by the blessing of God upon your prompt and vigorous execution of our orders, you have obtained possession of the Dutch islands of St. Eustatius, St. Martin, and Saba, and

thereby, and in consequence thereof, captured a large number of ships and vessels, merchandize, naval and military stores, provisions, and other effects, the property of the enemy, which by law appertaineth unto us in virtue of our prerogative royal—but we, being graciously disposed to reward the zeal and bravery of you our said commanders in chief, and of our land and sea forces under your respective commands, employed upon these services, and to encourage all others our forces, and their commanders, to to pay the like ready and punctual obedience to our orders, and to exert their utmost vigilance, alacrity and intrepidity, in the execution of them, do relinquish, and have hereby relinquished, all our right, title, and claim to the said ships and vessels, merchandize, naval and military stores, and other effects of the enemy, so captured by you our said commanders in chief, and our land and sea forces under your respective commands (except only the whole of the provisions, and the ordnance, arms, ammunition and other military stores, provided for the defence of the said islands, or which may be judged necessary by you and our engineer for that purpose) which have been found therein, the same to be for your and their sole use and benefit, to be divided in such manner as we shall hereafter direct and appoint; saving always to the settled inhabitants of the said islands the possession of their lands and produce thereof, houses, slaves, cattle, furniture, utensils, and stock, that shall be found thereon, as also all such effects as shall be proved to be the property of British subjects lawfully exported thither, or which may lawfully be imported into Great Britain from thence.

G. R.

ONE

ONE EIGHTH of the Whole of the Captured Effects of the Enemy to be equally divided between you, our Commanders in Chief of our Land and Sea Forces; and the remaining Seven Eighths to be

(FIRST PLAN,)

Divided between our land and sea forces, (except our said commanders in chief) into two shares, according to the numbers mustered in each service.

That that share which falls to the sea service shall be divided, one eighth among our flag officers serving under our commander in chief, and the remainder to be divided among the captains, officers, petty officers, seamen, and marines, according to the regulations established in our navy: and that that share which falls to our land forces shall be divided among the officers and men serving under our commander in chief, in proportion to their respective rank and pay.

(SECOND PLAN,)

Divided among our land and sea forces, according to the numbers mustered in both services (except our commanders in chief, who are already provided for) to share according to the rank established by us, between our land sea forces; and the private soldiers and sailors, and marines, to share alike.

(THIRD PLAN,)

The following is the mode of distribution directed by his Majesty's proclamation; but as in the present case the chief merit of the capture is to be ascribed to the commanders in chief, to whose expeditious and judicious measures it is owing that the booty is so considerable, the proportion allotted to them is judged too small, and that 2-16ths should be allowed, and the subsequent allotments to be made out of the remaining 14-16ths.

1-16 Commanders in chief.

1-16 General officers and flags.

4-16 Captains of ships, colonels, lieutenant colonels, and major.

2-16 Lieutenants of ships, captains of army, and marines.

2-16 Warrant officers, army, and marines, subalterns.

2-16 Petty officers of navy, serjeants, and corporals of army and marines.

4-16 Sailors, soldiers, and marines.

No. 11.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Charles Grey, K. B. and Sir J. Jervis, K. B. to Mr. Secretary Dundas; dated Barbadoes, 16th January, 1794. Received 27th February, 1794. (One Inclosure.)

Barbadoes, 16th January, 1794.

SIR,

IN obedience to his Majesty's most gracious commands, signified to us in your letter of the November last, we beg leave humbly and dutifully to submit to his royal consideration the enclosed plan for the distribution of such booty as may be taken in the expedition under our command, which we trust will be found equitable, and likely to seal the harmony which happily subsists between his Majesty's land and sea forces.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient

Humble servants,

(Signed)

C. GREY.

J. JERVIS.

Mr. Secretary Dundas.

No. 12.

(In Sir Charles Grey's and Sir John Jervis's, of 16th Jan. 1794.)

DISTRIBUTION OF BOOTY, &c.

2 Commanders in chief (equally)	8	—	64ths
Lieutenant-generals, major-generals, and brigadier-generals; vice and rear-admirals, and commodores	4	—	Do.
Colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors, post captains, and masters and commanders	15	—	Do.
Captains of the army and marines, and Lieutenants of the navy	7	—	Do.
Subalterns of the army and marines, and warrant officers of the navy	7	—	Do.
Petty officers of the navy, serjeants of the army, and marines	7	—	Do.
Soldiers, seamen, and marines	16	—	Do.

No.

No. 13.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Secretary Dundas to Sir Charles Grey, K. B.; dated Whitehall, 7th March, 1794.

HIS Majesty is graciously pleased to approve of the plan suggested in Sir John Jervis and your joint letter, for the distribution of such booty as may be taken in your expedition; and I shall take the necessary measures for carrying the same into effect.

No. 14.

Copy of a Letter from his Grace the Duke of Portland to the Agents on Behalf of the Inhabitants and Proprietors of the Island of Martinique; dated Whitehall, 30th April, 1795.

GENTLEMEN,

Whitehall, 30th April, 1795.

IN answer to the memorial which has been transmitted to me from the agents on behalf of the inhabitants and proprietors of the island of Martinique, on the subject of certain proclamations issued during the command of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis in the West Indies, I beg leave to inform you, that his Majesty's ministers, the moment they were informed of the nature of those proclamations, sent directions respecting them, in consequence of which, no further proceedings were had upon them; and information has since been received, that those directions were so clearly understood, that the money which had been paid as contribution has already been returned; so that the proclamations in question cannot but be considered to be, as in fact they are, annulled.

*To the agents in behalf of the
inhabitants and proprietors
of the island of Martinique.*

I am, &c.
PORTLAND.

No. 15.

Copy of the Memorial of the West India Planters and Merchants; dated London, May 4th, 1795.—Received 7th May, from Lord Penrhyn.

To his Grace the Duke of Portland, One of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Memorial of the West India Planters and Merchants,

Sheweth,

THAT your memorialists are under the greatest alarm for the safety of the West India colonies, owing to the present weak state
of

of their defence, and the very imminent dangers with which they are threatened, both by external attacks and the internal dissemination of French principles.

That the system of general emancipation, introduced by the French among their own negroes, and which they have endeavoured to communicate to all the British islands, has created a very formidable accession of strength to themselves, as was lately experienced in the island of Guadaloupe, and that temporary exertions of more than ordinary vigour, are thence become necessary for the defence and safety of those islands.

That your memorialists cannot but, upon this occasion, advert to the representations they have so urgently made to his Majesty's secretary of state, stating the consequences which might be expected to result from the unprecedented conduct of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, on taking possession of the French captured islands; which conduct they must consider as the primary and efficient cause of the progress which the enemy has lately been enabled to make, whether in the recovery of a part of the French colonies, or in the plunder and devastation of our own: that your memorialists see in the late proclamations of the French commissioners not only a confirmation of this opinion, but great occasion to dread that the violent proceedings of the British commanders may be retorted with aggravated severity, whenever the fortune of war shall afford an opportunity; and that it is with deep regret your memorialists now reflect, that had an early and public disavowal of the proclamations and proceedings in question been made by the British government, a great part of the recent calamities might have been prevented.

That from the late public events which have taken place in Europe, as well as from many local circumstances in the West Indies, your memorialists have reason to apprehend that the French nation will devote a considerable part of its force, which has hitherto been employed upon other services, to the capture and devastation of the British West India colonies, being well aware of the immense advantages thence derived to the revenue, commerce, and naval strength of the British empire.

That the West India islands have, at all times, been greatly exposed to the calamities of war; but that the evils which they have reason to dread from a continuance of the present war are infinitely more disastrous than at any former period of their history, owing to the character of the enemy they have to contend with, and the destructive tendency of the principles avowed and propagated by that enemy.

That in the judgment of your memorialists, nothing can effectually guard against these complicated dangers but a strong military force, both by sea and land, for the general protection of all
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the islands, and a separate garrison to be stationed during the war in each island, for its own peculiar defence.

In a situation of new and extreme danger, the existence of the British colonies at stake, and the lives and fortunes of the inhabitants depending on the issue.—Your memorialists do therefore, in the most solemn manner, on behalf of those inhabitants and themselves, appeal to the wisdom of his Majesty's councils for protection, and humbly implore that if the war is likely to be continued, a force may be immediately sent to the different islands, as sufficient as well to preserve their internal tranquillity, as to defend them against a foreign enemy, and (as essential to the protection and safety of the remaining British colonies) that the conduct of those British commanders, who assumed the right to levy a general contribution on the inhabitants of the French captured islands, or to confiscate their property, in contradiction to his Majesty's proclamation, may be solemnly and publicly disavowed.

No. 16.

Copy of a Letter from his Grace the Duke of Portland to the West India Merchants and Planters; dated Whitehall, 12th May, 1795.

Whitehall, 12th May, 1795.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE received, through Lord Penrhyn, your memorial, praying for a strong military force, both by sea and land, for the general protection of the British West India islands, and a separate garrison to be stationed in each island; also for a public disavowal of the proclamations issued during the command of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis.

The answer already given by Mr. Secretary Dundas, and the exertions which have been, and which continue to be, made for the protection of our West India possessions, render it unnecessary for me to dwell upon those parts of your memorial which relate to the military supplies you require.

With regard to a public disavowal of the above proclamations, I cannot help referring to my letter to you of the 30th of April, as containing the most direct and conclusive testimony of the light in which those proclamations have been considered; the proceedings under them have been already countervailed, and I do not therefore see how they can serve even as a pretext to the French for executing the purposes which your memorial suggests.

You must be well aware that it is not merely at this moment, but from the very commencement of the war, that the attempts
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of the French to carry anarchy and devastation into our West India islands, have been uniform and systematic ; originating with themselves, and founded on those principles which have been openly avowed by them in that quarter of the world.

I shall therefore only add, that a general declaration of the nature of that required by the present memorial, and involving in itself questions of the law of nations, cannot, with any degree of propriety, be made in the present case by his Majesty's ministers, acting as such, and not in any judicial capacity.

*West India Merchants
and Planters.*

I am, &c.

PORTLAND.

No. 17.

London, May 4th, 1795.

Memorial of the West India Planters and Merchants ; praying for a strong Military Force, both by Sea and Land, for the general Protection of all the British West India Islands, and a separate Garrison to be stationed in each Island ; also for a public Disavowal of the Proclamations issued by Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis.

To the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

The Memorial of the West India Planters and Merchants,

Sheweth,

THAT your memorialists are under the greatest alarm for the safety of the West India colonies, owing to the present weak state of their defence, and the very imminent dangers with which they are threatened, both by external attack, and the internal dissemination of French principles.

That the system of general emancipation introduced by the French among their own negroes, and which they have endeavoured to communicate to all the British islands, has created a very formidable accession of strength to themselves, as was lately experienced in the island of Guadaloupe ; and that temporary exertions, of more than ordinary vigour, are thence become necessary for the defence and safety of those islands.

That your memorialists cannot but upon this occasion advert to the representations they have so urgently made to his Majesty's secretary of state, stating the consequences which might be expected to result from the unprecedented conduct of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, on taking possession of the French captured islands ; which conduct they must consider as
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the primary and efficient cause of the progress which the enemy has lately been enabled to make, whether in the recovery of a part of the French colonies, or in the plunder and devastation of our own : that your memorialists see, in the late proclamations of the French commissioners, not only a confirmation of this opinion, but great occasion to dread that the violent proceedings of the British commanders may be retorted with aggravated severity, whenever the fortune of war shall afford an opportunity ; and that it is with deep regret your memorialists now reflect, that had an early and public disavowal of the proclamations and proceedings in question been made by the British government, a great part of the recent calamities might have been prevented.

That from the late public events which have taken place in Europe, as well as from many local circumstances in the West Indies, your memorialists have reason to apprehend that the French nation will devote a considerable part of its force, which has hitherto been employed upon other services, to the capture and devastation of the British West India colonies, being well aware of the immense advantages thence derived to the revenue, commerce, and naval strength of the British empire.

That the West India islands have at all times been greatly exposed to the calamities of war, but that the evils which they have reason to dread from the continuance of the present war, are infinitely more disastrous than at any former period of their history, owing to the character of the enemy they have to contend with, and the destructive tendency of the principles avowed and propagated by that enemy.

That, in the judgment of your memorialists, nothing can effectually guard against these complicated dangers, but a strong military force, both by sea and land, for the general protection of all the islands, and a separate garrison to be stationed during the war in each island for its own particular defence.

In a situation of new and extreme danger, the existence of the British colonies at stake, and the lives and fortunes of the inhabitants depending on the issue, your memorialists do therefore in the most solemn manner, on behalf of those inhabitants and themselves, appeal to the wisdom of his Majesty's councils for protection ; and humbly implore that, if the war is likely to be continued, a force may be immediately sent to the different islands, sufficient as well to preserve their internal tranquillity as to defend them against a foreign enemy ; and (as essential to the protection and safety of the remaining British colonies) that the conduct of those British commanders who assumed a right to levy a general contribution on the inhabitants of the French captured islands, or to confiscate their property, in contradiction to his Majesty's proclamation, may be solemnly and publicly disavowed.

No. 18.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. Secretary Dundas to Lord Penrhyn ;
dated Horse Guards, 8th May, 1795.*

MY LORD,

Horse Guards, 8th May 1795.

I HAVE received your Lordship's note, accompanying the memorial of the West India planters and merchants, praying for a strong military force, both by sea and land, for the general protection of the British West India islands, and a separate garrison to be stationed in each island ; also for a public disavowal of the proclamations issued by Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis.

I feel much satisfaction in recollecting that at no period, since the commencement of the war, has there been any deficiency of exertions in furnishing the West India possessions with such a supply of both naval and military defence as the national force of the country would admit of ; and if at any time these exertions have not, in all respects, had their complete effects, it has arisen from circumstances in which it is impossible to impute any blame to his Majesty's ministers. These exertions will be unremitted ; but you are aware that, in sending reinforcements to the West Indies, the season of the year must of necessity be attended to ; and permit me to take the liberty of suggesting to the consideration of the West India planters and merchants, how far such frequent public discussions on their own supposed weakness is not calculated to increase, rather than diminish their danger.

I am well aware that the present warfare is, in almost every respect, different from any that ever existed ; and that there is too much reason to apprehend, that the object of the enemy with whom we are engaged is rather a plan of savage devastation, than of conquest beneficial to themselves ; but I cannot admit that such a plan originated in any of the transactions of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis ; it being an absolute certainty that the system is the natural consequence of the principles on which the present government in France is founded, and existed long before either Sir Charles Grey or Sir John Jervis were employed in the West Indies.

With regard to the proclamation to which your refer, I think it unnecessary for me to add any thing to what is stated in the letter from the Duke of Portland. It is notorious that these proclamations were abandoned or annulled almost as soon as they were issued ; and it must be mere pretext if such use is made of them as you seem to apprehend. I object, therefore, to the proposition of the West India planters and merchants, because they call upon his Majesty's ministers to establish a general rule on a subject which, in the various usage of war, does not admit of

of a special definition; and, if the matter occurs to you in the light it does to me, I am sure you cannot be disposed to continue a discussion which can have no other tendency than to injure the feelings of meritorious officers, to whose great exertions their country is much indebted, and in particular that part of the British empire in which the West India planters and merchants are so deeply interested.

I have the honour to be, &c.

The Right Honourable

HENRY DUNDAS.

Lord Penrhyn, &c. &c. &c.

No. 19.

Petition of the Inhabitants of St. Lucia to General Sir Charles Grey; without Date.

To his Excellency Sir Charles Grey, Knight of the Bath, General, Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Armies in the West Indies.

May it please your Excellency,

THIS island, long actuated with intestine dissensions, and which, had not its saviours arrived, would have sunk beneath the repeated attempts of those greedy fierce men, who, justice and liberty in their mouth, crime and tyranny in their heart, had framed the design, already put in execution at St. Domingo, to invade all properties, after having murdered the proprietors; this island is respiring at last under the tutelar flag of Great Britain; order and peace have succeeded disorder and anarchy. The benevolent intentions made manifest by your Excellency have rendered hope to the loyalists inhabitants, so long oppressed, and they already discover the dawn of the happy days which are destined to them: in such a conjuncture they beg leave to apply themselves to your Excellency, and express their opinion and vows upon the most proper means to be made use of in order to procure to this island the degree of happiness which its extent, population, and soil, make it capable of. Among those means, the most efficacious would be its absolute independency from Martinico, and chiefly for the administration of justice.

The inconveniencies arising from the necessity to go over to the council of Martinico six times a year are numerous and sensible.

First.—Writings of great worth, and whereof the loss would be irrecoverable, are ventured, as well as the lawyers and suitors, to all the dangers of the sea, especially during the hurricane months.

Secondly.—When the lawyers are either unable or unwilling to go themselves to the council, they send over the papers to their

brother lawyers of Martinico, who have neither the time nor the will to examine carefully law suits, in which they are personally unconcerned, and the best causes are often lost for want of a proper defence.

Thirdly.—It is equally troublesome and expensive for the inhabitants of St. Lucia to be constrained to go over themselves to Martinico, in order to solicit a judgment in their written law suits, which commonly they obtain, but after several years of solicitation.

Fourthly.—The money that lay out and squander away, the advocates, attorneys, suitors, solicitors, what it does cost for the seals, deposition of fines, preparatory and definitive sentences, expenses of reception, and others, amount at least, after a moderate computation, to £. 5,000 sterling a-year; and this sum is very chargeable for an island in which there have been never £. 20,000 sterling in circulation.

Fifthly.—The establishing of a superior tribunal in this island will alike be advantageous to the trading of Great Britain. A merchantman's master, after having sold his cargo, will not be constrained to go over to Martinico to solicit sentences against his no punctual or unfaithful debtors.

Sixthly.—Such an establishing will not be less useful for the judgment of the criminal than for that of the civil causes; the prisoners will no longer be sent beyond sea to undergo their trials; they will be known by their judges; and it is of an equal importance to secure the punishment of crime and the safety of innocence, that the judges may know the conduct, temper, and behaviour of those whom they are to try, and may confront the whole life of the prisoner with the crime put to his charge.

Seventhly.—The authority of the governor of St. Lucia and that of Martinico's council having never been precisely determined, they almost ever stood in opposition against each other relatively to the ill-settled bounds of their respective power; and the inhabitants submitted to contradictory orders, found themselves sometimes put between the obedience they owed to a superior tribunal, and that with which they were bound towards the representative of the king. This inconveniency will be removed when there will be in this island a court that will exercise its functions, under the overseeing of the governor, and presided by himself.

Eighth.—And, in fine, your petitioners, who from this time consider themselves as subjects of his Britannic Majesty, whom there remains no hope to, but in his protection, who shall never cease to deserve it by their loyalty, love, and obedience, are entitled to the same treatment as his other subjects of the West Indies; who will enjoy the advantage of an independent government, and of a justice they obtain in their own country.

Against

Against so urgent considerations, what could be reasonably objected! Those who would be desirous to keep the island of St. Lucia in an eternal dependency under Martinico, who will say, perhaps, that it is in want of subjects having knowledge and experience enough to do worthily justice.—To this objection, the very establishing of a council, which already took place in this island the last year, after its having past under the dominion of his Britannic Majesty, is a very satisfactory answer. The members who composed that tribunal had ever enjoyed the esteem and confidence of their fellow-citizens; no one of their judgments was disannulled; no one was even challenged; and experience of the past is with that respect a happy pledge for the future.

In consequence your petitioners beseech very humbly your Excellency to grant them the establishments of a superior tribunal in this island, whereof all the members will be appointed by the representative of the king, who will exercise their functions under his overseeing, and will be presided by him; and in the event that your Excellency would not think proper to order the establishing of a council in this island at this very moment, your petitioners intreat you very humbly to grant them your protection, in representing to his Britannic Majesty, that they may obtain that favour and claim from his benevolence and bounty.

Par mandement de tous les commissaires, et au nom de tous les habitants loyalistes, de St. Lucie.

DUPUY, *Commissaire du quartier de la reine.**

Proclamation addressed to the Batavian Army by the States General.

BRAVE SOLDIERS!

YOU who have given so many proofs of worth and courage, and who have revived the antient glory of the Batavian heroes; you, like all your fellow-citizens, are equal and free. Your blood shall no longer flow to increase tyrannical power, or to give triumph to pride or ambition. No, brothers, you are discharged from the oath or promise that you have made to the late captain-general. You will fight hereafter under the colours of liberty, for your country, for your homes, for your wives, for your children; for you shall be enabled freely to choose your wives, without being obliged to obtain permission from your commanders for that purpose. You shall be enabled to bear

* The preceding papers, beginning at page 152, are laid before parliament. For other papers relative to the West Indies see vol. i. p. 125, 322, and the appendix, p. 130, 142, till 152.—Vol. ii. p. 29, 31, 78, 90, 97, 98, 110, 136, 267, 269, 270, 316, and the appendix from p. 97 till 160.—Vol. iii. p. 99, 100, 101, 102, 216, 217, &c. and parliamentary papers.

the respectable names of husband and father: the proud, the cruel, shall no longer treat you as slaves; you shall no longer feel the blows of the cudgel which was only made for ruling brutes, and not for governing free men; the old warrior, who has grown grey in arms, or who bears the scars of his wounds, those marks of his bravery, shall no longer be subordinate to the orders of young fools, who, by the title of an imaginary prerogative of birth, or of riches given by chance, have obtained the right to command as officers.

No: brave defenders of your country; virtue, capacity, or merit shall create hereafter to the rank of your officers. Any one of you shall be capable of attaining the highest military posts, who shall render himself worthy of them by his virtue, the knowledge he may have acquired, by his courage, by his obedience to the military laws, and by his attention to discipline so indispensable. Go then, brothers, acquit yourselves of your duty like brave men; serve the time of the engagements you have agreed upon. You shall not be compelled to remain an instant beyond the period for which you have enlisted, and no cunning artifice, no seduction, shall be employed again to subject you; but your free will, alone, shall oblige you, and your new companions in arms, to embrace the service of your country.

As soon as the army shall have been reformed and put upon a better footing, you shall be better clothed, better fed; and in making that reform we shall endeavour to convince you by our first actions, that what we now declare, relative to your promotion, is not words only, nor vain sounds.

Brave Batavian soldiers, swear then, by a solemn oath, and in presence of the all-seeing Power, that you will be true and faithful to the country and to the sovereign Batavian people, of whom you yourselves are members. Embrace your French brethren who have delivered you from the yoke of slavery, and if it is necessary, fight like intrepid heroes by their side, for the liberty of mankind.

Done and decreed in the assembly of the States General of the United Provinces of the Low Countries at the Hague, the 27th of Feb. 1795, first year of Batavian liberty.

(Signed)

W. QUARLES.

The Speech of the Representatives of the French People, to a Deputation from the States General, delivered in the end of Feb. 1795.

THE representatives of the French people in receiving, in the name of their nation, the assurances of friendship, and propositions of alliance, which are made to them by a solemn deputation from

from the States General of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, regard this event as the presage of the felicity of the two nations. The national convention, to whom we shall transmit your vows, is not ignorant that the alliance of France is required at this day by the States General, renewed and regenerated: we assure you, it will learn, with much interest, that it has not to treat with the government which served the projects of the late Stadtholder against the liberty of the French, which only required peace when terrified by the rapidity of our victories, and less to save the blood and treasure of its people, than to preserve, by a treaty, the splendour of its idol; with that government, which, permitting its power to be fettered by the long usurpation of an ambitious house, in the height of your prosperity, surprised Europe by the affecting contrast between its pageantry and titles, and the impotence of its power; with that government, in short, which, invested with the sovereignty of the Batavian people, stooped at the same time under the domination of a foreign court, and under the absolute will of a minister who served it.

We shall address to the national convention, with earnestness, the decree of which you have made to us the free and friendly communication. It will discover in your declaration of the rights of man, in the proclamation of the sovereignty of the people, and in the abolition of the Stadtholdership, the principles which it has long since manifested, but of which it will never require the application in other states, faithful as it will always be to the solemn engagement it has made, not to intermeddle in the governments of foreign nations.

Your resolutions on the re-organization of your army, and on the re-establishment of your marine, will not escape its prudence, at the moment that you propose an alliance. The national convention knows how to value the courage of a people who fought eighty years to be free. It will not lose sight of the talents and triumphs of your seamen; it knows what ought to be expected from Batavians on that element, where they have so often conquered for their liberty; from which they have wrested the soil they inhabit, and which thus attests, at the same time, their valour and their industry.

If, as we wish, the treaty of alliance proposed by the States General of the United Provinces, and of which the request ought to be renewed by the solemn deputation that you sent to Paris, is approved by the government, and consecrated by the convention, you ought to depend on the unalterable fidelity of the French Republic to its engagements. You ought to rest assured of the power and energy that it employs to guarantee the independence and the liberty of the allies. You will have no more to fear from the wicked attempts of that political ambition and perfidy, which, too well seconded by some agents of your own government, managed

naged by a slow and progressive tyranny, the invasion of your commerce ; for France which wishes to be free, and will be free and respected, will entwine the rights and the prosperity of her friends with her own glorious destiny.

Substance of a Report to the States General of the United Provinces, from a Committee appointed to examine the State of the Finances, delivered on the 4th of March, 1795.

1st, SINCE the year 1787, till the beginning of the present revolution, besides the usual revenues, the people have been obliged to furnish an extraordinary sum of 89 millions of florins, of the application of which the nation will be more particularly informed.

2d, That this treasure has not only contributed nothing to the thorough re-establishment of the finances of the state, but that moreover new taxes must be introduced.

3d, That how much soever this terrible situation of the treasures of the state should influence the former government with peaceable sentiments, war was nevertheless continued, till, when they were unable to maintain themselves any longer, peace was offered to the Republic of France, with a sacrifice of innumerable treasures, with the preservation of the former government, which appears from the 11th article of the secret instructions, which were given to the citizens Brandsen and Reepelaer, on their being sent to Paris, which article is worded as follows:

“ They also shall give a negative answer, in case proposals should be made for making the most trifling alteration in the constitution and government of this state ; and if the French should insist upon this, they should declare, with discretion, that this would be the means of breaking off the negotiations ; for things would be suffered to come to the last extremity rather than yield to the said point.”

4th, That through such a management the country has been loaded with innumerable debts, in such a manner, that for paying the interest there will annually be required nearly 12 millions, exclusive of the guarantees which the province of Holland has made from time to time for the support of the East India company, which, in the whole, exceeds 70 millions of florins.

5th, That the province of Holland has advanced to several towns, settlements, East and West India companies, &c. above 30 millions, of which, in the present circumstances, not even the interest can be paid.

6th, That the treasure of the country contains, at the end of January, 1795, about four millions.

7th, That

7th, That the province of Holland has still to receive about 3,400,000 florins of last year.

8th, But that all this is not sufficient by far, to pay all that is required for the present exigency.

9th, That the province of Holland as to the pay and other expences of the militia, and urging objects with the admiralties, has still to pay upwards of two millions ; that,

10th, For repairing destroyed fortresses, filling magazines, procuring new ammunition, paying for provisions, &c. for the French army, several millions must be procured.

11th, That the annual revenues of the province of Holland are three millions less than the usual expenditure.

12th, That in order to free the province from this load of debts, extraordinary means must be naturally adopted, without which the country would be entirely ruined, and that of course the representatives of the people must be enabled, by sacrifices in money, to promote the real interest of the country.

Substance of a Proclamation to the Dutch People, from the Provisional Representatives of Holland, dated 26th March, 1795.

WHEREAS we gave to the inhabitants of Holland, in our publication of the 4th of March, a true description of the melancholy situation of the finances of the country: every one must easily have been convinced of the necessity of restoring them, in order to extricate the country from the distress in which it is plunged, and to defend it vigorously against the threatened attack on the part of a nation which seemed formerly to be the friends of the Batavians, but which has already done great damage to them, and is now taking the necessary measures to attack them, as an avowed enemy, by force of arms, and to destroy them entirely, if possible. But whereas it is impossible to resist the enemy, if we do not put our army and navy on a respectable footing, and whereas this cannot be done without some considerable sums of money, &c. &c.

Every inhabitant is therefore ordered to furnish, in the space of one month, all the uncoined gold and silver or plate which he possesses. Spoons and forks are excepted, as well as medals and personal ornaments, provided these last do not exceed in value 300 florins. The receipts shall be deducted from the sums which each individual will be bound to furnish for the grand operation of finance which is in meditation.

Proclamation of the Representatives of the French People, in consequence of the popular Society of "Concord and Public Safety" at Utrecht, having provoked the Arrest of the Regents who were in the Government in 1787.

BATAVIANS,

WHEN the French, preceded by victory, made their entry into the United Provinces; when they carried thither the freedom for which they fought, and to which you aspired; they then also wished it might be established among you with propriety; justice is its companion, happiness is its end. Prudence regulated the first movements of your revolution, its progress required certain sacrifices to vengeance; you agreed that it was just to pardon that which was not unpardonable; you found, in your own power, the obligation of being generous; it is necessary to persevere in those sentiments.

A popular society established itself in the midst of you, that it might spread illumination in the public mind, that it might labour in the propagation of, and instruction in, the rights of the people, in the duties of citizens, in the love of the country, in the necessity of having and respecting laws. Such were the objects of its institution; but it forgot these, when, in considering its meetings as political, it deliberated on public things, served as an instrument to the passions, advised or exercised vengeance, violated the rules of proceeding, and did not leave to the executors of the public authority, the care of executing it. If you have objects whom justice demands, let the law pronounce on them; let the guilty only be punished, and do not suffer the innocent to fear being involved in a general condemnation. Your existence, as a polished nation, depends on your respect for personal security; your credit, your commerce owe to that their existence; it is by that you are powerful; your enemies wish to destroy it; consider as such, whoever makes the least attempt against that security which ought to be enjoyed in the midst of you: equality of rights is established among you; maintain it then by your fraternity; attack your true enemies; equip your vessels; let your youths present themselves to gather laurels on the frontiers. What! are the fortresses of Bourtange and Bentheim surrendering to the brave and generous troops who brought you liberty while you abandon yourselves to tearing in pieces the interior!

The French will only feel troubled by your abuses; their principles oblige them to repress all actions of violence; their generosity obliges them to prevent personal vengeance; their attachment to the laws forbids them to suffer any illegal deed; their first wishes are not only to see the people re-established in their natural rights, but to destroy the hopes of the aristocrats and to

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curb fanaticism ; the French will yet succeed, and they invite you to give them assistance.

Done at Utrecht the 27th Ventose, (17th March, 1795.)

(Signed)

D. V. RAMEL.

Order published at Amsterdam on the 3d of April, 1795.

1. THE internal and external navigation of the ports and rivers of the Seven Provinces is declared perfectly free.

2. All exportation to England, and every country which is under its government, is prohibited.

3. All exportation of ammunition to any other country but France, is prohibited. The ammunition sent to France must first be insured by a security of triple its value, not to go elsewhere, than to France.

4. Arms, gunpowder, and saltpetre, are permitted to be sent to France only by land, and under the restriction of the security mentioned in article the third.

The following have been published in the Dutch Papers as the principal Articles of the proposed Alliance between Holland and France. They were brought to the Hague in the Middle of April, 1795, by Citizen Blaaw, the Envoy to Paris, who had then just returned from that Capital.

1. THE French Republic restores from this moment all the conquered places and countries which have belonged to the Seven United Provinces, from which, however, the frontier towns of the generality, such as Maestricht, Venlo, Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom, with their respective territories, are excepted. The countries, of which both shores of the river Hond consist, namely, on its right side, the island South Beverland and Walcheren ; and on its left, the States of Flanders, must remain in the possession of the French until the fate is decided of Austrian Flanders.

All the countries and towns on this side the Rhine and the Waal shall likewise be restored when a peace takes place.

2. The French as well as the Batavians shall enjoy, without paying any tolls, the free navigation of the Scheldt, the Rhine, and the Meuse, and all their branches as far as the sea.

3. The Batavians shall, for their part, pay unto the French Republic, the expenses of the war, which the latter has been compelled to make against the former.

This payment, however, can be made good by amicable dispositions; still the Batavians are to make, without loss of time, a provisional payment, either in hard cash or in good bills upon France, or neutral countries, of twenty millions.

4. The French Republic to acknowledge the independence and sovereignty of the Batavian.

5. The French Republic to conclude an alliance, both offensive and defensive, with the Batavian.

6. Neither the French nor the Batavians shall conclude peace, or make any other treaty, unless both parties participate therein.

7. The Batavian Republic shall maintain, during the ensuing summer, 12 ships of the line, and 18 frigates. This number shall be augmented if the war shall extend to another campaign.

8. Whilst the war continues, the land and naval forces of the Batavian Republic shall be under the conduct of French commanders.

9. The French Republic shall have the power, when peace is made, of putting a garrison in any strong place where it may be deemed necessary to protect the country.

Proposals of Peace, and Plan of Pacification, delivered in the Name of the Chouans, to the Representatives of the French People at Nantz, in February, 1795.

THE royalists of Brittany, those of Normandy, Maine, and other provinces of France, persuaded that a government, wholly popular, is subject to frequent and great commotions, which cannot take place without shaking the tranquillity of a state, and the happiness of all, are of opinion that the French, considering their physical and moral character, can never be so happy as under the government of a monarchy.

But they demand, that, between Frenchmen, a general and reciprocal oblivion of the past may take place.

The unlimited liberty of worship, and of religious opinions, respect of persons and property, the cessation of arbitrary acts, the exercise of civil and military laws, the most efficacious protection for the husbandman, who is the first and chief support of a state.

That the interior and exterior trade, protected and encouraged, may recover its antient respect: it is the source of our riches, and the only means remaining for the re-establishment of our finances.

That the labourer and manufacturer enjoy the greatest liberty in the exercise of their profession.

The

The military, and others, to whom their courage and their talents have acquired rank, places, and honours, must retain them.

The royalists of Brittany, Normandy, Maine, Anjou, and other provinces of France, cannot testify their inviolable attachment to the royalists of La Vendee, in a stronger manner than adhering to any thing to be done by General Charette, to restore peace, union, and concord amongst the French.

It will suffice only, that it be promised with guarantee, to fulfil afterwards such of the articles, the execution of which could not be complied with at present. It is but by slow and insensible gradations that the French may flatter themselves to restore their internal happiness; then no anarchy, no civil war, shall exist—the French, restored to themselves, become mild, humane, tender parents, kind and sensible friends, and reviving, by their activity, agriculture, arts, and commerce, will astonish the universe both by their former faults, and by the manner in which they shall have made a reparation for them.—They will not take up arms again, but to defend the limits they shall have acquired by their valour, and to which their wisdom will confine them.

Let such a project of pacification be submitted to all Europe; let its expressions be duly weighed, and it will be seen these are true Frenchmen, who, with the olive in hand, prove they wish the happiness of the people, as the only foundation of the peace, and would sign such articles with their blood.

(Signed)

CORMARTIN, *Marechal de camp, major-general de l'Armée catholique et royale de Brétagne.*

We the undersigned, after reading the above articles, do declare, that the sentiments they express, are generally those of the army wherein we have the honour to serve.

(Signed)

SOLILHAC, *Aide major-general*
RICHARD, *Capitaine.*

Proclamation in the Name of the French People—The Representatives of the People with the Army of the West, &c. to the Administrators of Districts.

WE are conferring with the chiefs of the Chouans—Our object is to re-unite all Frenchmen, and to attach them by confidence to the government which labours for their good, and will ensure them protection and justice. The chiefs of the Chouans, who, it is said, authorise the excesses daily committed, and which are denounced to us from all parts, disavow these excesses, and attribute

attribute them to professed robbers. We declare to you our intention of maintaining, with all our power, good harmony and understanding, but we announce at the same time, that to preserve order and protect all the citizens, we will prosecute with rigour all those who, in the name of the Chouans, pillage and lay waste the country, oppose the progress of provisions and military magazines, destroying the waggons, intercepting communication, menacing the administrators, maltreating and massacring the citizens.

We hereby give orders to the commanders of the armed force to second our views, and to act in concert with the constituted authorities. We doubt not but you will take every measure of prudence which circumstances may require, and that you will recommend to all citizens the love of peace, and the desire of preventing the further effusion of French blood. The chiefs of the Chouans will impart our wishes to the men attached to them.

At Rennes, the 20th Germinal, 9th of April, 1795, in the third year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed)

DEFERMONT, GRENOT, BOLLET,
CHAILLON, LANJUINAIS, I. T.
M. GUERMEUR, JURY.

Proclamation from the Chiefs of one Party of the Chouans to the Inhabitants of Anjou and Upper Poitou.

BRAVE inhabitants of the country, proprietors and farmers, hear us !

Alarmed for your personal safety ; oppressed in every thing most dear to men ; harassed in your possessions ; you entrusted your interests to us, and we have taken them to heart with more solicitude than our own interests.

The horrors of civil war and the numerous disorders that attend it, are now to be succeeded by amity and peace.

We have pleaded for you ; we have received from the representatives the strongest and most unequivocal assurances and promises ; you may rely upon it, that they will join with us in re-establishing prosperity among you.

The prisons will henceforth be filled only with malefactors ; your persons and your property are rendered sacred by the law ; all the sacrifices which you have made, shall receive their recompence ; but that which most nearly concerns you, is to put an end to every sentiment of vengeance.

Let us forget our common wrongs and injuries. When peace is made for the benefit of all, private resentment ought no longer to exist.

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There must consequently be no stoppages on the great roads ; no more assassinations ; no more of those violent measures which rapacity and interest dictate, and which generally confound the innocent with the guilty.

Henceforth we must think of the advantages resulting from a free communication on all the roads ; from open markets, and from supplies of provisions.

This liberty, and these benefits, will be guaranteed to you by the justice and the vigilance of the magistrates entrusted with the administration.

After having ensured these advantages, we consent, and we shall adhere to the terms of peace which have been proposed to us in the name of justice and humanity, in order to leave to the representatives of the people, who have shewn a just horror for the crimes that have desolated the country, the means of establishing a stable government that shall ensure the happiness of France.

Given at the head-quarters, at Provalaye, this 1st Floreal, in the third year of the republican æra, (April 20, 1795.)

Signed, CAUMARTON, CHANTREAU, SOLILHAL, BOIS-HARDY, MOULE DE LA ROITREE, CASMEL, RELLARNE, &c. &c.

*Declaration of Stofflet and the Chiefs of the other Party of the Chouans.**

WE, the undersigned commander in chief, and officers of the catholic and royal army of Anjou and Upper Poitou, do hereby declare, that, animated by a desire of peace, we have delayed its conclusion to this day, for no other reason, than that we might be able previously to take the sense of the people, with whose interests we are intrusted, and of the chiefs of the catholic and royal army of Brittany. Now, that their sentiments have been proclaimed, not only by a publication of the 12th February, 1795, entitled *Words of Peace* but also by the declaration of the 1st of Floreal (April 20.) we accede to the measures taken by the representatives of the people, to give peace to the departments hitherto in a state of insurrection, by submitting to the laws of the Republic, one and indivisible, and promising never to carry arms against it, and to deliver up our artillery as soon as possible.

* For the articles of peace with the Chouans and the treaty with Charette, see the treaties.

May this declaration on our part contribute entirely to extinguish the flames of civil discord, and convince foreign nations, that France no longer contains but one family ; and that we earnestly wish they may soon form one society of friends.

We request the representatives of the people who have concluded this pacification, to repair to the national convention, there to attest the sincerity of our sentiments, and to destroy the suspicions which disaffected persons may excite against the loyalty of our intentions.

Signed, STOFFLET, DE BRAUVAIS, MONNIER, L'AUNAY, CESBRON, MACHELIU, CERIS, GUICHARD, L'HUILLIER, JOUSSEIN, NIODAS, COOU, MARNE, PELERE, DUPONET LEGEAL, FOUGEREAU, DUMENIL, PALIEME, CHOLON, CADY, FORESTIER, THIBAUT, ST. CHALONS, ROBERT, BARRE, secretary-general ; BERNIER, ci-devant curate.

LIBERTE. EGALITE.

PROCLAMATION.

The Commissioners deputed by the National Convention, for the Windward Islands, to the Citizens of Guadaloupe, and its dependencies.

THE national convention, instructed of the first success you have obtained under the direction of your brave chiefs, has decreed, " That you have deserved well of your country." This flattering acknowledgement, (sole recompence to which a true republican aspires) ought to excite more and more the zeal which you have never ceased to manifest.

We have without hesitation faced the dangers which are inseparable from the important mission confided to us, we have brought back into these desolated countries our brothers, that would not die at their post. An odious egotism, and a foolish pride, has brought forth, among you, internal dissensions, which have favoured the liberticide projects of traitors, and of divers agitators in this colony. Their manœuvres would have been ineffectual, if ambitious and domineering vices had not stifled in your hearts all principles of humanity, and a character distinctive of that of a patriot. You ought never to forget, that the English have profited by your dissensions, and that they were the source of your misfortune. You have faults to repair that are deeply engraved. There is no room to doubt, your welfare is in your own hands. The triumphs of your enemies are the fruits of your divisions. Be on your guard against the snares which they still will lay for you ; sacrifice to your country all
your

your personal interests, abjure all party spirit, all hatred, all particular vengeance; the conquerors of this island have robbed you of all virtues, and of your happiness. The recollection of their deeds ought to determine you to trace your ignominy into the blood of the English, and to second with all your forces, the execution of the decree which abolishes slavery, that was but too long the scandal of reason and of humanity. Probity and candour will precede our steps. To be the terror of the malevolent, and the support of republicanism, will always be our dearest duty.

We solemnly engage this day to follow, entirely, the measures already taken by our colleagues; they tend to the general good, and we shall assist in consolidating a prodigious work.

We are persuaded that our black brothers are virtuous, and worthy of liberty, the first of all good. We shall listen to no other voice but to that of the purest patriotism: we shall never suffer the national convention, the only legitimate authority, to be vilified; we shall make use of our power only in the act of preventing crimes, in punishing those who shall still attempt to form parties, and renew, by the recital of ignominious and disastrous events, the old original quarrels against the Republic, as they have a tendency to disturb the good order and fraternity that reigns in this island.

After this profession of faith, we hope, by our firm conduct, to justify the choice of the convention, to promote the public good, to maintain public tranquillity, and to merit your esteem and your confidence.

Basseterre, 26 Nivose (18th of Feb.) the third year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed)

GOYRAND AND LE BACE.

Sealed with the seal of the commission,

(Signed)

BRUGENERRE, Sec.

PROCLAMATION.

(L. S.)

By his Excellency James Seaton, Esq. Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over his Britannic Majesty's Island of St. Vincent, Sequia, and such others of the Islands, commonly called the Grenadines, as lie to the northward of Curiaou; Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

IN order that the measures which the present critical situation of affairs obliges me to adopt may be understood by the peaceable French inhabitants of the island, by the society at large, by our country, and by our open and avowed enemy, I have thought

fit, by and with the advice of his Majesty's privy council, to make the following declaration :

That a most cruel and unprovoked attack has been made upon the country, aggravated by every circumstance of savage barbarity, by a numerous body of armed Charaibs, aided and assisted by a considerable number of inhabitants of the island, of French extraction, who had taken the oaths of allegiance and fidelity to his Majesty, acting under the direction of Chatoye, a Charaib chief, acknowledged by them as general and commander of the whole, at the very moment when they were professing an affectionate attachment to the society by whom they have been fostered, and to the laws under which they have been protected.

That this attack is therefore considered as the aggression of the Charaibs, aided by a lawless banditti of French inhabitants, traitors to their king and country, actuated by motives of rapine and murder, whose proceedings must be disavowed by all civilised nations, for the following substantial reasons :

Because no armed force has been landed in the island by any persons acting under the authority of our open enemy.

Because the Charaib chief, Chatoye, has been acknowledged as the general and commander of all the forces who have made this unnatural war against us.

Because the proceedings of the armed forces were conducted with every species of cruelty, by fire, murder, and unnecessary devastation, through every part of the windward country, for the succession of many days, when no resistance was made in that quarter.

Because many unarmed and unresisting slaves, without any apparent provocation, were murdered along the different roads through the island.

Because the unfortunate English prisoners, taken at Chateau-Bellair, about Monday the 9th of this month, were massacred on the Saturday morning following, upon Dorsetshire-hill, in the most barbarous and cruel manner.

Actuated by these motives, I am bound to consider the present attack as a treasonable plot, not conducted for the fair and avowed object of conquest, but for the purpose of exterminating the English inhabitants in the country.

To such an enemy I cannot apply the laws of war. They have begun the violation of them, and profess to hold them in contempt.

To those who may come against us as an open and avowed enemy, and who may by the fortune of war fall into our hands, I propose the same treatment which our countrymen, who are prisoners, receive from them.

To those subjects of French extraction who are faithful to the oaths which they have taken, I promise protection, and hereby require

require all his Majesty's subjects to use their utmost endeavours that no insult or injury may be offered to them.

As I am still ready and anxious to make allowances for those who have been seduced from their duty, or who may have been reluctantly compelled to join a desperate and cruel enemy, I promise mercy to such as may surrender themselves on or before the twenty-fifth day of the present month, provided they have not been concerned in any of the murders committed, or have not been principals in the present unnatural rebellion.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Fort Charlotte, this twentieth day of March, in the thirty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

By his Excellency's Command,

GEORGE SEATON.

JAMES SEATON.

God save the King.

Report on the Action between the British and French Fleets in the Mediterranean, delivered by the Committee of Public Safety to the National Convention of France in the End of March, 1795.

CITIZENS, the committee of public safety has ordered me to lay before you the different dispatches which they have received, relative to your naval force in the Mediterranean. The force, consisting of fifteen sail of the line, six frigates, and three cutters, left Toulon on the 11th of Ventose, (March 1st) at two o'clock in the afternoon. It was under the command of Rear-Admiral Martin; the representative of the people, Le Tournier of La Manch, was on board the admiral's ship. The chief object was to find out the English, fight them, drive them from the Mediterranean, and restore a free navigation. Every measure had been adopted by your committee, and by the representatives of the people in the south, to facilitate the execution of this plan; and though difficulties have been hitherto experienced, the events that have taken place do not induce us to think, even now, the execution of this plan is impracticable. Whatever malevolence, always eager to exaggerate the slightest checks, may affirm, the fortune of the Republic is not to be despaired of by sea more than by land. After five days sail, the wind being contrary, the fleet came in sight of Corsica. On the 17th, at seven in the morning, a ship of war was perceived coming out of the gulph of St. Fiorenzo, and attempting to double Cape Corsica, in order to join the English squadron, then at anchor in the port of Leghorn. This ship was the Berwick, of 74 guns. Three of our frigates were immediately ordered to give chase;

L'Alceste, commanded by the brave Lejoille, led the van, and, manœuvring with great skill, came up with the enemy's ship, attacked her with intrepidity, and did so much damage to her masts and rigging, that, after a quarter of an hour's engagement, the Berwick struck her flag in sight of the French fleet, which was then in full chace, and was on the point of succouring the attack of the frigates. So glorious a beginning infused the utmost joy into all hearts, and every person predicted the most successful events. The fleet kept on its course till the 23d Ventose, (March 13) when divers occurrences took place, which were attended with disastrous consequences. In the first place, the Mercure, of 74 guns, was separated from the fleet in a gale of wind, in which she lost her mizen mast. The admiral's ship, Le Sans Culotte, of 120 guns, was also separated from the fleet on the night of the 23d Ventose—the cause of this separation is not yet known. The deputy Letourneur and the admiral were not then on board, having previously gone on board the frigate La Friponne, in order the better to observe and direct the naval operations. At length Le Ca-Ira, which had constantly embarrassed the fleet by false manœuvres, fell on board the Victoire, and carried away two top-masts. The English fleet was then in sight, and both fleets were standing towards the cape of Noli. The blunders of the Ca-Ira exposed her to the fire of the enemy's van; during two hours she sustained an engagement with the whole van. The frigate La Vestale was then ordered to take her in tow, which she did with equal skill and courage. Soon, however, an erroneous manœuvre of the Censeur, and her obstinacy in persisting in it, notwithstanding the orders she had received, placed the Ca-Ira in the same situation of danger from which she had been just extricated, and also involved the Censeur. This ship, which was at the head of the line, had received orders to make sail for the purpose of seconding the Vestale, and of covering the Ca-Ira, during the period of her being in tow. At first the captain of the Censeur took no notice of the order. The admiral and the deputy then went on the poop to repeat the order. The captain thought that this order had also for its object the taking of the Ca-Ira in tow. In vain did the frigate L'Arethuse carry an order to him to resume his station in the line. The second order was as ill executed as the first. At break of day on the 24th, (March 14th) the Censeur and Ca-Ira were separated from the body of the fleet, and very near the enemy's rear. It was at half past six that a bloody action commenced between all the English fleet and a part of our's, which lasted till two o'clock in the afternoon. The British fleet was commanded by Vice-Admiral Hotham; it consisted of thirteen sail of the line, four of which were three-deckers, nine frigates, and several cutters; the fleet had also been joined, since its sailing from

from Leghorn, by two Neapolitan ships of the line. Our fleet, at first, amounted to fifteen sail of the line. The absence of the *Mercure* and *Sans Culotte*, the only three-decker we had, reduced the number to thirteen. At the beginning of the action our fleet was becalmed, and rendered unable to succour the *Censeur* and *Ca-Ira*. The enemy's fleet, on the contrary, had the advantage of a light land breeze, which enabled it to execute any manœuvre. It was in this position that our two ships were heavily canonaded by three ships of the line, one a three-decker. They returned, however, a furious and well-directed fire. Our headmost ships now beginning to have the advantage of a light wind, the admiral gave the signal to form the line of battle astern of the *Duquesne*, for the purpose of rescuing the *Censeur* and *Ca-Ira*; here the same disobedience of orders was manifested by the captain of the *Duquesne*; this ship, instead of obeying the signal, passed to the windward of the British fleet, instead of placing herself between the fleet of the enemy and our two ships. The *Duquesne* was followed by the *Victoire* and *Tonnant*, which sustained the fire from the enemy's line. The ships, however, returned a vigorous fire, which did much damage to the enemy. These were the only ships that could come into action; the rest of the fleet was becalmed, and could neither follow the three ships nor support them. During all this time, the *Ca-Ira* and *Censeur* were exposed to the fire of three of the enemy's ships, which they returned with exemplary courage. They carried away two of their main-masts, and their mizen-masts. The enemy's three-decker, however, so raked the *Ca-Ira*, which was already disabled, and so damaged the *Censeur*, that she struck as soon as she had lost her main-mast.

Thus terminated an action, in which courage endeavoured to repair as much as possible the errors arising from want of conduct, inexperience, and obstinacy. The ships proved that they were defended by Frenchmen, and we shall soon be convinced, that, every thing considered, the English obtained no real advantage over us, though they took two of our ships. After the combat, the representative of the people resolved to retreat, for the purpose of carrying our damaged ships and the *Berwick* into port. The *Berwick* was found at anchor in the gulph of Juan, with the *Mercure*, which fortunately arrived there after her separation from the fleet. The whole squadron then anchored at Hyeres, except the *Victoire*, *Berwick*, and *Timoleon*, and the frigates *Alceste* and *Minerve*, which the deputy thought proper to send to Toulon, for the purpose of putting ashore their sick, and repairing their damages. Such are the dispatches received from our colleague to the 26th Ventose (March 16.)

The courier of the day before yesterday brought us another letter from Letourneur, dated from Hyeres, 2d Germinal (March

(March 22):---The letter informs us of the safe arrival of the fine ship *Le Sans Culotte*, about the fate of which we were extremely uneasy. This ship separated in a thick fog, and though chased by five English ships, arrived safe at Genoa, and afterwards proceeded to Hyeres.

Tubeau and Beffroy, the deputies, have issued a proclamation in the south, calculated to quiet the minds of the people with respect to this combat.

A letter from Rover, the deputy at Toulon, says, that one of our sailors belonging to the *Censeur*, who got away by swimming, has brought an account of the sinking of the *Ca-Ira*. Other letters to the marine and colonial commission by the civil commissary, and the head engineer at Nice, inform us, that the shores of that port are covered with the wrecks of a 74 gun ship; on a piece of mast has been discovered the letters *Illus*—These belong to none of our ships. The custom of the English is to put the names of their ships on various parts of the ship. This piece of mast probably belongs to an English ship; and as there was in the English fleet a ship called the *Illustrious*, of 74 guns, there is every reason to presume that this ship, which was much damaged in the action, has sunk, as well as the *Ca-Ira*.—Thus the calculation is—

Lost by the French 2 ships, (*Censeur* and *Ca-Ira*.)

Lost by the English 2 ——— (*Berwick* and *Illustrious*.)

The *Ca-Ira* has sunk; the *Censeur* remains in their possession a mere wreck; while we have the *Berwick*, a new ship of the same force; besides the honour of having fought with five ships, a fleet of thirteen sail of the line, which had all the advantage of wind, and was besides reinforced by two Neapolitan ships. Such is the detail which your committee has received.

It appears that great faults were committed in this cruise, not on the part of the crews, who shewed themselves full of ardour and discipline, but on the part of several of the commanders.—Into the conduct of these officers your committee mean to direct a severe inquiry. They who have failed in the performance of their duty shall be severely punished; cowards and inexperienced men shall be dismissed, and their situations shall be given to men of courage and experience. The same spirit of justice ought to induce you to reward, by a public testimony of satisfaction, such of the sailors as on this cruise bravely sustained the honour of the national flag; particularly the sailors and officers of the frigate *L'Alceste*. The action which she maintained with the English ship the *Berwick*, is one of the most memorable naval actions of which history makes mention.

I must request you to confirm, by a decree, the reward which Letourneur has bestowed on the brave lieutenant Lejoille, commander

mander of the *Alceste*, and on the brave Florimont Rainval, the younger, who was wounded by the side of his captain, whom he nobly supported. The convention decreed that honourable mention should be made of the crew of the *Alceste*, and approved and confirmed the appointment of lieutenant Lejoille to the rank of captain; and of Florimont Rainval, the younger, to the rank of ensign.*

At the Council Chamber Whitehall, the 8th of April, 1795, present the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that divers artificers, manufacturers, seamen, and seafaring-men, his Majesty's subjects, have been seduced to embark, or to engage to embark on board divers foreign ships or vessels, for the purpose of quitting this kingdom, and going into parts beyond the seas, contrary to the laws and statutes of the realm, and his Majesty's proclamation of the 16th day of February, 1793; it is thereupon ordered in council, that no foreign ship or vessel be permitted to sail from any port of this kingdom, until an account shall be delivered to the principal officer of such port, duly attested on the oath of the master or commander of such ship or vessel, or on his affirmation, if a quaker, of all persons on board such ship or vessel, except the crew, as reported on her arrival in this kingdom, such account specifying the names, the ages, and the trade and occupations of all such persons, and whether such persons, or any of them, are or is his Majesty's subjects or subject; which account shall be transmitted to the clerk of his Majesty's privy council; and if any ship or vessel shall have on board any person, being his Majesty's subject, and an artificer or manufacturer, or seamen or seafaring man, going out of his Majesty's dominions into parts beyond the seas, contrary to the laws and statutes of this realm, or to the said proclamation, except the crew so reported as aforesaid, such ship or vessel shall not be permitted to sail with any such person, being his Majesty's subject, on board as aforesaid, till special permission shall be given for that purpose. And the right honour-

* The following is said to be a correct List of the French Navy. It is extracted from the *Moniteur* of May 2, 1795.

Ships of the line armed or fitting	—	96
Ditto building, or lately launched	—	25
Ships from 50 to 60 guns	—	20
Frigates	—	104
Corvettes, sloops, brigantines	—	92

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able

able the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the lord warden of the Cinque ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectfully appertain.

Custom-House,

STEPH. COTTRELL.

London, 9th April, 1795.

Let the collector and comptroller of take
care, that the direction contained in the order of council (of which the foregoing is a copy), be duly obeyed by themselves, and the officers under their survey, so far as they are respectively concerned.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Proclamation published at Brussels on the 15th of March, by the Representatives of the French People, PERES.

THE representatives of the people have been informed by the multiplied complaints of the different communes and inhabitants of the conquered countries, of vexations they have experienced from some of the agents of the Republic, by certain requisitions which have only turned out to their personal profit. The moment is come when the agents ought to give in their accounts; their conduct in the conquered countries will undergo the severest examination, and the most rigorous responsibility shall await those against whom shall be presented just remonstrances; it is now that the inhabitants of the conquered countries ought to open themselves with confidence. Let it be told to every one; the Republic wishes to know and to punish those who have abused their powers, or compromised the honour of the government for satisfying their avarice; it wishes to force them to make indemnity, such as impartial justice shall command.

It is for attaining this end that the representatives of the people address to the inhabitants of the communes the scheme of the subjoined table, inviting them to carry to their respective municipalities the requisitions which have been made from every one individually or collectively. The central administration is charged to gather in the particular tables of each commune by the surrounding administrations and to make a general table, that it may be remitted to the representatives of the people.

The efficacy of this measure depends absolutely on the celerity with which it is executed. The representatives of the people hope, therefore, that it will not suffer any delay, and that the civil administrations will the more press the execution of it, as it will furnish to them an opportunity of shewing their attachment to the Republic and to the interests of its administration.

The Representatives of the French People, Lefevre, Peres, and Portier of Oise, published the following Decrees at Brussels on the 1st of May, 1795.

Art. 1. EVERY person living by the labour of his hands, artists, men of letters, farmers, merchants, mechanics, and bankers, domiciliated in the conquered countries, prior to the entry of the French troops, and who may have absented themselves, are authorised to return to their homes.

2. They shall be immediately reinstated in the possession of their effects, and the sequestrations imposed upon those effects shall be removed.

3. In case any part of their property shall have been disposed of, they shall proceed by petition to the central administrations, which, after having consulted the adjacent administrations, shall give an account to the administration of the people.

4. The deputies reserve to themselves the power of pronouncing on the individual appeals which may be addressed to them by those who are not comprised in the first article, after they shall have received the report of the central administration.

5. Nevertheless, such persons as may have returned into the conquered countries, at the epoch of the promulgation of the present arret, shall be provisionally re-established on the disposal of their effects.

Report by Rewbell to the National Convention of France on the 10th of April, 1795, on the Treaty of Peace concluded with Prussia, (see the Treaties.)

AT length you are on the eve of reaping the fruits of your principles. Some of the powers, who appeared to have sworn the destruction of a Republic, governed by tyrants and tormented by factions, are now eager to sue for peace, since you have proved that justice and humanity are the only guides which direct all your measures towards the happiness of the people. The committee of public safety has followed up your intention of procuring a partial peace, and now presents for your ratification the treaty which it has concluded with the King of Prussia. (*Loud applause.*) We have not forgotten for a moment, that if the wish of the French people be for peace, it is for a glorious peace, such as can neither tarnish their dignity, nor endanger their interests. It was also necessary to bind, by its own interest to maintain this peace, a government which now renews the sentiments of friendship which it never should have forgotten. Any other peace

would neither have been solid nor durable ; it would only have been the shadow of a peace. You will judge in your wisdom on reading the treaty, if your committee has accomplished its object. Though you have not yet pronounced on the limits of the territory of the Republic, your committee has thought it its duty to act in this respect according to the apparent opinion of the nation ; but the principal point was to re-establish, and even improve our external connections. With this view we thought it our duty to restore the commercial intercourse between Prussia and the French Republic, and even to extend it, by removing the theatre of war from the north of Germany.

The proposition for it has been made by the king of Prussia. He will acquire by this a great weight among the states of the empire of which he has been the benefactor ; and we thought it advisable that a power, now become our friend, should have a preponderance in the circles of the empire, which may be exercised to our advantage. We are ready and willing to admit, that every account proves the Prussian nation has never allowed any occasion to escape, in the whole course of this war, of testifying their affection and esteem for us ; which even their supposed interest has not been able to diminish or alter.

It must not be dissembled that your committee of public safety has been exposed to all the obstacles which the distance of the place of conference and the diplomatic forms would naturally give birth to ; but seconded by the indefatigable zeal of your ambassador in Switzerland, it has overcome them all, and he has been assisted by no other arms than those of republican freedom and honesty, which end in carrying conviction to all minds.

This peace, citizens representatives, is not the only one under the meditation of your committee. Continue to employ all your energy and wisdom to destroy the plots of the malevolent. The emissaries of our cruel enemies know but too well the wishes of other governments for peace, and endeavour to prevent them from treating by promoting convulsions among us.

People of France ! remain inaccessible to all perfidious insinuations of robbers who inflame and rend the bosom of their country ; be convinced that it is those who suffer with the most constancy, who will carry us victoriously through this terrible struggle in which we are engaged ; think on the eternal misfortunes that may be occasioned by one movement of impatience ; take the confident and imposing attitude which becomes free men ; shew yourselves calm and firm ; depend on the courage of your representatives, and assure yourselves of your own happiness and of that of your most remote posterity.

Rewbell then read the powers given to Baron Hardenberg, and the treaty, which was loudly applauded.

Copy of the Order given by the French Representatives of the People at Head Quarters at Utrecht, on the 2d Floreal, 21st of April, 1795.

THE division is informed that a line is drawn between the Prussian and French armies, which shall be considered as neutral. This line for the French army shall be Emmerick, the frontiers of Holland in the countries of Zutphen and Overijssel, Nyenhuis and Arkeler, and that the Dutch frontiers shall extend to Bourlange. The general of the brigade shall give the strictest orders that this line be not passed by the patrols.

The Prussian lines shall begin at Rheine, Ysselburg, Veert, Bockholt, Schuttrop, Lingen, and the borders of the Eems.

The posts and post waggons which shall pass the line to the Prussian territory shall be free, when provided with a pass from their municipalities, revised by the general commanding the French troops of the place; as those coming from Germany must likewise have a pass revised by the Prussian General.

Tallien's Report to the National Convention of France, on the Excesses committed in Spain, delivered on the 16th of April, 1795.

YOUR committee of public safety with grief lays before you the excesses and the crimes which, under the reign of terror, in obedience to the orders of our last tyrants, have sullied the conquests made in Spain by one of our armies. Your committee knows its duty, and the power with which it is invested by your confidence. But it has not thought proper to take upon itself alone the remedy of those crimes and excesses, and therefore it thinks that a sudden act of national justice, which it has framed, ought to be decreed by the whole of the national convention.

The province of Guipuscoa, which is occupied by the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, and the province of Biscay, adjoining it, are worthy of particular interest, on account of their productions, but more especially on account of the character of their inhabitants. In the midst of general servitude, they have preserved many traces of liberty; they have constitutional laws, some of which preserve a striking resemblance to our own, and which are one of the most powerful barriers which the reason and the courage of the people have preserved against despotism in favour of their rights. You will judge of the general spirit of those laws by the tenor of the second, which runs thus:

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“ If any agent of arbitrary power shall present himself in the province, the first citizen who may meet him ought to order him to retire; if he refuse, he ought to be again ordered, and if he refuse a third time, he ought to be killed.”

The character of the inhabitants of these countries is as energetic as their laws. Formed for liberty, and naturally open and full of affection and esteem towards the people who fight for it, they are, of all those, on the territories of whom the Republic has carried her arms, the persons who have beheld our approach with the least alarm. Your committee will preserve silence as to the details of the horrors committed in these countries by the chief ministers, and by their subordinate agents: it will hold its tongue, for reasons which your wisdom will perceive, and will confine itself to measures of accommodation only.

In Catalonia, at the approach of our armies, the cities, the towns, and the villages, were deserted; the people fled with all the moveables and goods which they could carry, and burnt those which they could not take with them: such was their terror, or their hatred, that they would only deliver to our victorious phalanxes a country void of subsistence and inhabitants. The people of Guipuscoa remained, on our approach, peaceable in their homes, or else they presented themselves before us, rejoicing in a conquest which promised them the restoration of their rights, for it was far from their thoughts to imagine that they would not obtain, from a free and generous people, that which the most slavish and ferocious nations do not refuse to the people whom they conquer; namely, the precise execution of the conditions under which they surrender: but the system of blood, of madness, and of destruction, which then oppressed France, also spread itself to our conquests. Behold the details of a part of the crimes and excesses which have been committed;—it will be difficult for you to remain unmoved by the recital.

The city of St. Sebastian opened its gates without resistance; the states of Guipuscoa were assembled, and were offering up their vows in favour of the French Republic. An arbitrary act (you shall know in due time and place from whence it proceeded) dissolved them. The members chosen from among those inhabitants who had gained the confidence of the people by their patriotism and their probity, were arrested, and sent to Bayonne, where they were imprisoned in the citadel. This act of despotism began to exasperate the people, and other excesses concurred to alienate their affection. The capitulation of St. Sebastian was scandalously violated: the magistrates were driven away, and in their place were established a municipality of men whose least vice was their immorality; the churches were shut, the priests arrested, and even the religious persons were dragged from their convents, heaped on carts, and delivered to a picquet of hussars, who

who made them cross the conquered countries, and conducted them to Bayonne, where they were imprisoned and treated in the most barbarous manner.

You will feel the impression which this series of injustice, of violence, and of atrocity, would make on a people so attached to their religious opinions, and renowned for their respect for the faith of their treaties. All who possessed the means of flying abandoned their homes, and France was apprehensive that in Guipuscoa, as in Catalonia, she would have conquered deserts only.

Such was the conduct pursued in Guipuscoa. Let us see how Biscay was treated. Several columns advanced into the interior of the country, with chains in one hand and firebrands in the other: a great number of villages were burned, as well as many towns, among which were Arracia, Oudarrow, and Berriatua, situated in vallies in the midst of mountains, where peace till then had inhabited. The people of Biscay saw, for the first time, the French and the Republicans;—did I say French and Republicans!—Those who committed such atrocities are unworthy of bearing these honourable titles;—and they saw exercised whatever was most execrable, in destruction, debauchery, or pillage. Wives and daughters were violated, the unfortunate and defenceless, who on the knees implored their lives, were massacred; and they even carried away and mutilated a priest, and then sent him back again.

These abominable atrocities met with the reward they deserved. The Biscayers, who, like the inhabitants of Guipuscoa, would probably have received us as brothers, have risen in a mass, and we have not now more exasperated enemies. They occupy, to the number of 14 or 20,000 men, the defiles and the woods, from whence they suddenly fall on our brethren in arms, and avenge in their blood the sufferings which their relations have experienced. I know, and Europe knows it as well as we, that nothing is impossible to our republican phalanxes, and that when you order it, they can easily, notwithstanding the energy which vengeance has given to the Biscayers, overcome their resistance; but armed for the most sacred of causes, should we suffer it to be stained with atrocities, and that a few villains should render the name of Frenchmen execrable among a people who might have blessed us, if the justice of the agents of our government had been equal to the valour of our armed brethren?

If the excesses which we denounce to you had not had any other effect than to excite complaints, and to cause the tears of the oppressed to flow, they would have been equally criminal, and it would have been, not alone for your humanity, but for your good policy, not to have permitted them to go unpunished. There is, I know not how, curses which attach to cruelty and
injustice,

injustice, and which, sooner or later, draw down vengeance on the governments under which they have been committed with impunity.

The same means which have obtained your committee the knowledge of the crimes it has denounced, might have served for bringing the guilty before the tribunals; but it has rejected them: it has thought it its duty to give to this act of national justice all possible validity. Deeds which have soiled the glory of the French name ought not to be expiated by the interposition of a part of the representatives of the people. The committee thinks that it becomes the whole national convention to disavow them, and to order reparation. It is in this view that your committee proposes to you the following decree:

The national convention, after having heard the report of its committee of public safety,

1. Disavows the cruelties and injustice committed by the agents of the late government in the conquered countries in Spain, and especially in the provinces of Guipuscoa and Biscay.

2. A proclamation shall be published, in which shall be declared the principles of humanity and justice which ought to have been observed in the conquered countries, especially in Guipuscoa and Biscay.

3. The committee of public safety is charged with the drawing up of this proclamation. It shall also decree to pursue and bring before the tribunals the oppressors of those countries, and shall cause to be set at liberty the inhabitants of Guipuscoa who have been arbitrarily imprisoned, and who yet may remain in a state of arrest.

These decrees were adopted in the midst of the greatest applause.

Charles Delacroix moved, that the report and the decree be printed, and translated into Spanish; and that the guilty expiate their crimes at St. Sebastian.

This motion was agreed to.

Proclamation from the Committee of Public Safety of the French Convention, to the Inhabitants of the Province of Guipuscoa.

THE French people, forced to wage war by the coalition of the powers of Europe against their liberty and independence, after having driven them out of their territories, were obliged to follow them into their's, for their own security, and in order to obtain indemnities from them, to which the French people are entitled.—But in conquering a territory formerly inhabited by their enemies, they have not forgot the principles of humanity
and

and justice which a generous and free people ought to bring with them where they come. This was the reason of the national convention having hastened to disown the horrors committed by the armies of the Republic in the conquered countries in Spain, and particularly in the province of Guipuscoa. The agents of the tyranny which has almost destroyed France, have been the cause that the name of the French has been tarnished in some places. These were blood-thirsty men, who carried desolation into foreign countries, after they had done the same in their own country.

The revolutions of the 9th Thermidor, and the 12th Germinal, have annihilated the guilty hopes of those perfidious men, and justice to all will, in future, be the constant order of the day. The committee of public safety is anxious to let the inhabitants of Guipuscoa know the decree of the national convention, with respect to the injustice done by our former governments. They think it their duty to proclaim, in the most solemn manner, the principles which guide the operation of the present government of France.

All the treaties, capitulations, and conventions, concluded between the agents of that government, and those of the conquered countries, ought to be most religiously observed. All private property is sacred: he who violates it is a robber, and must be punished as such. The inhabitants of the conquered country must be governed according to their own laws and customs, and no innovation is permitted to be introduced.

The French people having proclaimed public worship, do not disturb that established in the conquered countries; the French people wish that public and religious opinions be respected. The French people revere old age, protect infancy, respect conjugal fidelity and modesty, and punish with severity those who violate them. If these principles have been violated in a conquered country, the inhabitants are invited to find out and accuse the guilty to the representatives of the people with the armies, and they may be assured that justice shall be done to them.

Given at Paris, at the national palace, the 1st Floreal, 20th April, 1795, third year of the Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed)

CAMBACERES, President,	
MERLIN,	TALLIEN,
LESAGE,	ROUX,
F. AUBRY,	J. P. LACOMBE,
MAREE,	LAPORTE.

Report

*Report to the National Convention of France, by Merlin of Douai,
on the 20th of April, 1795.*

I AM directed by your committee of public safety to propose to you to send a new representative of the people to the army of the western Pyrenees.

This proposition will undoubtedly astonish those who, led away by the suggestions of some Machiavelian journals, imagine, that in consequence of a pretended treaty lately concluded with Spain, we have already evacuated our conquests in that country, and that all hostilities against it are at an end.

It would, perhaps, not be indifferent to search for the sources of that falsehood; by this means, undoubtedly, you would see all the errors, all the falsehood, and all the calumnies, which, for a long time, have been spread and inculcated with such rapidity, respecting the most important operations of the government.

Those who, in their false reports, hasten a peace, which is as much wished by Spain as deprecated by England, undoubtedly are the very same persons who invent arrivals from London to Paris, sometimes of Baronet Eden, and sometimes of Lord Spencer, for the purpose of negotiating with the committee of public safety; the same, who invent the defeats of our troops in East Friesland; the same, who the day before the arrival of the treaty of peace with Prussia, reported that all negotiation had been suddenly broken up; the same, who in that treaty so interesting to the fate of Europe, throw in a secret article which restores Holland to its former master the Stadtholder; the same, who make the committee of public safety negotiate with the empress of Russia against the Swedes, Denmark, and Turkey, that is to say, against the natural allies of the French people; the same, who report that the English fleet had been victorious in the late naval combat in the Mediterranean, whilst, for two ships which we lost in this really miraculous engagement, where we had only five engaged against fifteen, it cost the English the Berwick, of 74, conveyed in triumph into our ports, and the Britannia, of 100 guns, which, since the engagement, has appeared in no port; the Illustrious, of 74, which is stranded on the coast of Nice, and the Bedford, the Courageux, and the Capitano, which were so shattered, that they retained not the least resemblance of a ship; these, in short, are the same who dared to say, that your committees, that you yourselves, are going to resign the republican system, and again to lead the French people under the yoke of royalty. Indeed, in order to counteract the horrible plots which are founded upon these ridiculous imputations, it is sufficient to present them

them to light: falsehood lives only in darkness; day-light sickens and kills it.

I return to the army of the western Pyrenees. The object is to concentrate more and more their operations; and therefore your committee proposes to you, to add Maignand, the representative of the people, to those who are already on that mission. The perfect knowledge which he already possesses of the country occupied by that brave army, renders the measure which we propose to you, infinitely precious; and we are not afraid to announce beforehand, that it will be crowned with the greatest success.

The national convention decreed the insertion into the bulletin of this report, and to be referred to the committee of general safety, to take such measures as it should think proper, in order to counteract the plots of the authors of those false and perfidious rumours, which are sown throughout the Republic.

In consequence of a motion made by another member, the following articles were decreed:

1. The national convention, on having heard the report of the committee of public safety, decrees, that Maignand, the representative of the people, shall set out, without delay, on mission for the army of the western Pyrenees.

2. He is invested with all the powers usually intrusted to the representatives of the people with the armies.

Orders by General the Duke of Richmond.

Brighton, April 20, 1795.

THE King having been pleased, in consequence of the present high price of bread, to direct that his forces, as well in quarters as in barracks, shall, from the 18th day of April, 1795, receive their bread at the same rate as it will be furnished to them in camp, the usual camp stoppage of five-pence per loaf is to be made from each non-commissioned officer and private soldier; for which a loaf of six pounds weight, and as nearly as possible of the same quality as those delivered in camp, is to be furnished every four days, and the difference between five-pence and whatever the market price of bread may be for six pounds of bread of the above-mentioned quality, is to be paid to the bakers by the paymaster of the corps, and charged in his public accounts.

In places where it is not usual, or it may not be convenient to bake loaves of six pounds weight, the commanding officer may order loaves of other sizes to be purchased, taking care to observe the proportion above-mentioned, and that each non-commissioned

officer and private soldier receives in kind one pound and a half of bread per day, and pays no more for it than at the rate of five-pence for six pounds.

The commanding officer will also, if not already done, divide all his men, except those who are married, into regular messes, from six to ten or twelve, as may be convenient, and see that so much of the pay as is directed by his Majesty's regulations to be laid out in food for the soldiers, be strictly so applied.

The officers are frequently to visit the messes, to see that they are properly conducted.

His Majesty has also been further pleased to signify his pleasure, that in consequence of the present high price of provisions, contracts should be immediately entered into by the commanding officers of regiments, for the supply of meat for their corps, under certain regulations to be transmitted from the secretary at war, so as that the expense of meat to the soldier shall not exceed four-pence halfpenny per pound. The commanding officers will therefore proceed to enter into contracts accordingly, and the regulations from the secretary at war will be transmitted to them as soon as received.

The Duke of Richmond trusts the soldiers will see, that, while every attempt at disorderly proceedings will be resisted with vigour, and punished with severity, every attention is paid to their real wants, when properly and regularly represented through their officers; and he is confident that these repeated proofs of his Majesty's gracious attention to their situation will animate them with fresh zeal for the cause of their king and country, in which they are engaged; and that each militia corps in particular, jealous of its own honour, and lamenting the disgrace which one has brought on itself, will see the necessity of maintaining the most strict discipline, on which the efficacy and credit of any army must so much depend.

J. HADDIN,
Brigade Major-General,
Southern District.

Declaration of his Majesty the King of Prussia, to his Most High Colleagues, Co-States of the German Empire, and Members of the Germanic League, with respect to the treaty of Peace concluded between him and the Republic of France, on the 5th of April, 1795.

HIS Majesty the king of Prussia, &c. finds himself now in the happy situation of being able to announce to his most high co-states of the high and mighty German empire, an event, the agreeable and happy consequences of which so nearly concern
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the whole of Germany. The uncertain and dangerous war, which but too long for suffering humanity has spread to such an extent death and destruction around us, is now terminated on the part of his Majesty. A happy treaty of peace between his Majesty and the Republic of France has been signed, on the 5th of April, 1795, at Basle, and has afterwards been ratified by the respective contracting parties. This treaty grants to the Prussian states a restoration of tranquillity and welfare, opens an easy road for the states of the empire to attain the same beneficial and happy object; and already gives to a great part of Germany protection and security against all the misfortunes and the ravages of the war. His Majesty, in expecting with the most just confidence, the consent and approbation of the whole of the empire, does not delay a moment to develope, with the utmost candour, his motives, his sentiments, and his wishes in concluding peace.

His Majesty flatters himself with the consciousness, that although his conduct, in this measure, has been forced, in some degree, by the imperious circumstances of the time, it has been as pure, and his views as liberal and disinterested as they have been hitherto, with respect to the great concerns which have employed the efforts of all Europe. His Majesty is able, with conscious satisfaction, to submit his conduct to the judgment of his observing contemporaries, and to that of scrutinizing posterity; his interest in the whole of this war has never been his individual interest; he has taken a part, not from views to his own advantage or benefit, but wholly from pure motives of zeal for the general welfare, and from patriotic wishes for the security and defence of our attacked and oppressed mother-country of Germany.

His Majesty in these liberal views, and in the general concern of Germany, has not only faithfully and perfectly fulfilled his obligations as a member of the Germanic league, and as a state of the empire, but has far exceeded his power, by making extraordinary sacrifices; by the most unexampled exertions, by straining every nerve of the powerful body of the Prussian states. His Majesty has carried on a bloody war for three long years with a great and choice army, at a distance from the Prussian states, in a foreign and almost exhausted territory, amidst the most extraordinary dearth of all necessaries—amidst the greatest possible obstacles of every kind, and subject to an immense exportation of specie from his own dominions, in a contest against an enemy, powerful on account of its forces and its successes in the war.

His Majesty has employed every means, and exhausted every effort, in order to remove from the German territories the devastating torrents, and the enterprizes of this dreadful enemy; and at all times has directed his efforts so as to deserve to be considered the protector and saviour of Germany. Posterity will undoubtedly shew itself thankful to the Prussian armies, for having

saved the German empire, in the beginning of this war, from the first powerful and rapid invasion made by General Custine, before any declaration of war had been issued by the empire or any hostile preparation had been made; when, after that powerful enemy had rushed and penetrated almost into the very heart of Germany, the courageous Prussian armies, with their wonted discipline and military skill, succeeded in driving them from the territories of the empire, in re-conquering from them the fortrefs of Mentz and the opulent town of Frankfort, and in re-uniting and securing the German empire, which had already been torn asunder.

Posterity will be thankful to those troops, who, during three campaigns, in which the armies of the allies on the banks of the Rhine, on the right as well as on the left, met with the greatest misfortunes, have always persisted in defending the banks of that river, and have proved themselves the unshaken rampart of the heart of Germany, which they defended with the greatest courage and perseverance; and who, when perverse fortune had lost to the allies the United Netherlands, and when the undefended north of Germany stood open to the entrance of the victorious enemy, hastened to the places where danger threatened in the most formidable shape; and at last succeeded in saving and securing, together with the Westphalian dominions of his Majesty, all the neighbouring circles, as well as in defending the countries of the empire, situated behind that new theatre of the war.

In this service of the common cause of all Germany, the Prussian blood was spilt in great abundance, and the states of Prussia totally drained of specie, even at a time when the king was partly involved in another war, and when the provinces of the other extremities of his monarchy were obliged to defend themselves against the insurrections and incursions of the neighbouring Poles, in which defence his Majesty was afterwards forced to employ the remainder of his armed forces.

Every observer, well acquainted with the real power of the Prussian states and their resources, must, from the strained bravery of the troops in the hostilities carried on, on both sides, in this depopulating, destructive, and fatal war, principally at such a distance from the Prussian states, have concluded that at last the very nerves of the body of the Prussian monarchy would become weakened, and the continuation of a foreign and distant war must at last become entirely impossible.

His Majesty has often communicated these circumstances for the information of his high colleagues, the members of the Germanic league, and his co-states of the German empire. This was particularly done in the beginning of last year, when his Majesty was obliged openly to *declare* * to the German empire, that it was

* See Vol. ii. p. 280.

become entirely impossible for him singly, and without assistance, to continue to bear the heavy burthen of this war; and that if the empire would not undertake to supply his troops with every thing necessary, he would find himself forced to withdraw his troops from the campaign, and to abandon the empire to its fate. But his just demands, in this respect, were every where received with coolness, disapprobation, and even contempt. This ill success of the just and well-founded claims of his Majesty, tended to disgust his liberal mind, and he began to meditate on the means of extricating his dominions from the dangerous situation in which they were involved.

At that period proposals of subsidies were fortunately made to his Majesty from the court of Great Britain, which satisfied the claims of his Majesty, and which furnished him with the means of continuing the war. His partaking in this war hitherto had always been the disinterested result of a true attention to all his connections, and union with the other states of Germany, and particularly of his zeal to oppose the destruction that was likely to be spread by the faction which at that time was raging in France, and to counteract the horrors which the latter carried to the utmost pitch; evidently proving his Majesty to have acted merely from a pure patriotic attachment to his mother country of Germany, and from a profound sensibility, which induced him to endeavour to strengthen its shaken foundation, and with all his energy to recover its declining preponderance. His Majesty then embraced the propositions of Great Britain, and the distressed empire continued to enjoy the protection of the Prussian arms.

The subsidies, however, were but a very limited relief to the efforts of his Majesty in the continuance of the war; they did not continue long enough; at last they discontinued entirely, and the whole burden of the war fell again upon his Majesty alone, and upon his means of carrying it on.

Had his Majesty at that time abandoned the empire, according to his previous declarations, to its own feeble defensive force, its fatal destiny would soon have been decided, particularly at that period when no dawn of peace had yet made its appearance; when every where on the German frontiers, and in the advanced countries of Germany, nothing but misfortune was raging; when every where a sorrowful conjecture predicted the fate undergone by all the states of the empire beyond the Rhine, and that the greatest part of unprotected Germany would become subject to the same fate with the Imperial Netherlands, notwithstanding their having been defended with the most extreme and energetic exertions; and that the United Netherlands, which at that time were threatened in the most dangerous manner, would also fall into the hands of the conquerors.

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The king, however, at that very crisis, persevered as the active defender of the German empire; his army marched at one time to the most threatened parts, at another to that of the open parts of the north of Germany, which latter they secured against the supernumerary forces and the victorious armies of the advancing enemy.

But these continued sacrifices, the march of a numerous army of his Majesty to Westphalia, and the difficulties of providing that army with the scarce necessaries, and particularly with corn, in territories but little fertile, and totally exhausted, formed the last effort of the Prussian state in favour of the war. After a continual and immense draining of finances from the Prussian territories, which lasted for three years; after an uninterrupted warfare, weakening and diminishing the troops; after the Prussian territories on the other bank of the Rhine had fallen into the hands of the enemy; the sensible influence of these events upon the population, the provisions and welfare of the other provinces, rendered the continuance of this war entirely impossible for his Majesty; if it was to be supported merely by means of his own capacity, and the resources of his dominions.

And what other remedies were at that time offered to his Majesty; when the empire itself even refused to furnish provisions for the Prussian troops who were combating for its defence and security? And even at present, when the troops in exhausted Westphalia ran the risk of fighting against the most formidable enemy, under the disadvantage of an insufficiency of provisions, and when the neighbouring and opulent states, who eagerly wished for defence, far from granting them provisions to fill their magazines, even refused permission to export provisions from their territories. The extraordinary and monstrous expenses of his Majesty, in consequence of the re-conquest of Mentz,* and of other extraordinary undertakings, in which the Prussian army alone executed that which was the duty of an army of the empire, have remained unliquidated, although the treasure for the operations of the war of the empire is destined particularly for such objects, and to which considerable contributions of the Roman months † (so called) have been furnished by the several states

* The expenses of his Majesty, at the re-conquest of Mentz, and according to the moderate accounts laid before the diet of Ratisbon, amounted to 2,083,961 rix-dollars, 11 groschen, 2 pfening.

† Formerly the states of the empire were obliged to send each a certain number of men in the retinue of the Emperor when he went to Rome. This service was afterwards commuted for money, which, for the whole empire, was rated at 50,000 florins (5520l. sterling) per month for six months; and subsequent custom from this gave the name of Roman Months to all extraordinary expenses of the empire. These Roman Months sometimes amount to 50 or a 100 in a year, each month being rated at 50,000 florins.

of the empire, and which even upon repeated claims of his Prussian Majesty, deducting what is due to the same contributions from his own dominions, have yet remained unsatisfied.

What assistance in this warfare could his Majesty expect for the future from any other power of the allies? Particularly as by the reduction of the United Netherlands the number of the powers combating against the enemy of the empire, were so extremely diminished, and that by this means, the weakest side of Germany had been opened to them, through which they easily could penetrate into its very heart. Every where traces were seen of the continual miscarriage of the arms of the allies, which even left no hopes for a future possible success. Every where the most total exhaustion was discovered, as the natural consequence of extraordinary exertions.

Even his Imperial Majesty, upon whom depended the most powerful exertions of the war, having in it such a manifold pressing and immediate interest, who could, in a more easy manner, furnish strong forces, in the middle of last year, made no secret in declaring * to the German states, that he was unable any longer to save that empire, without a particular assistance in men and money. What resources then remained to the empire, which could expect only to be abandoned to itself, and to the weakness of its diminishing power of defence? This defence, it is true, was increased by a quintuple armament; but it could expect no greater effect from this measure, than from the triple contribution, particularly since so many countries of the empire had been conquered by the superiority of the French arms, of whose assistance the empire is now deprived, and since the principal states of the empire are at present exhausted by the misfortunes and the expenses of the war, and some others are too impotent, and in no state of defence; in this war, as well as in preceding ones, the experience is confirmed, that the formation of the measures for a war of the empire must always be deficient and weak, on account of its being composed of such a number of divided parts, in order to form the whole, that it can never have activity sufficient without the assistance of other powers.

To these considerations, and to others, particularly in consequence of the conclusion of last campaign, where on one side the desperate crisis seemed to threaten the most dreadful events, was added the important event on the part of France, where, upon the ruins of the destroyed system of terror, a mild and moderate government was seated upon the throne of power, who first displayed their wise sentiments on the necessity of peace for their country; this in Germany could produce but one wish, and could awaken but one desire.

* See vol. ii. p. 308 and 9,

When, therefore, after three dreadful years of death and destruction have entirely exhausted the war resources, and have made all further hopes of success vanish ; when it appears clear and unquestionable that the powerful hand of Providence has given to the mighty stream of enterprizes, hostile to us, so decided a superiority, and rendered all future attempts against it fruitless ; and when at the same time we see the enemy not disinclined to peace ; and when all hopes predict to us that we certainly should obtain more by means of the latter than by an obstinate continuation of a destructive war ; what choice is left to us ? Would a wise and humane monarch, after this prospect, ever proceed in and continue the horrors of a war without any object of success or prosperity ? Have not there been provinces enough unpeopled, and filled with misery and mourning ? Has not suffering humanity been yet rendered sufficiently miserable ?

The King of Prussia, therefore, declares his sincere wish that rest and tranquillity may soon be restored to the Prussian states, and if possible to the whole of the German empire. The latter has even expressed the same general wish, having already opened a formal deliberation of the diet of the empire.—Whole circles, and several of the most distinguished princes of the empire, have even applied to his Majesty to make a common cause with them, and to negotiate for a peace. By means of the patriotic zeal of a number of states, for their own as well as for the general interest of the empire, ensued the celebrated *conclusum* * of the diet of Ratisbon, by which the empire, with dignity and moderation, expresses its wish for a peace, requesting the interference, for that purpose, of the principal head of the empire ; and applying, secondly, to his Majesty of Prussia, in order to invite him to co-operate in this important enterprize.

This co-operation of his Imperial Majesty, in which his Majesty the King of Prussia was only to be the secondary, has been delayed ; and, on the contrary, all steps have been taken in order to enforce the contributions of the states to the armament for this campaign, however weak and hopeless they may be ; and it seemed to have taken the turn, that notwithstanding the solemn declaration of the states of the empire in favour of a negotiation for peace, it is condemned to continue involved in this unfortunate war.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, however, in a war of three years, had made the greatest exertions in the defence of the empire, and the greatest sacrifices, in order to procure its welfare and security, but has, after this continued experience, found all his efforts fruitless. It is impossible for his Majesty to sacrifice his exis-

* See Vol. ii. p. 337.

tence, or to expose his collective states to destruction, in order to partake of experimental and delusive operations in war, the best possible result of which cannot be equally beneficial with a present negotiation for peace ; and especially when all that regards his external and internal interests, all the sacred obligations which his Majesty owes to the welfare of his provinces, who, wishing for peace and tranquillity, demand pressingly of his Majesty for the present to renounce a war, the progress of which can only produce irreparable destruction.*

His Majesty, therefore, did not suffer the opportunity to pass away of commencing a negotiation for peace to be carried on at Basle between his and a French plenipotentiary ; his good intentions have been blessed with a happy success, and his Majesty is now able to enjoy the pleasure of a sovereign—a father to his subjects ; that by this treaty of peace he has restored to his states tranquillity and undisturbed welfare.

To the German empire also his Majesty has, in this important occurrence, displayed his patriotic attention and particular care. His Majesty is not in the immediate power of procuring a formal and real peace to the empire, for to this would be required the principal head of that empire, and a direct authority on the part of all the states, to give sufficient legitimacy in the eyes of the French government, and particular instructions for the articles of the negotiation. In the mean time his Majesty, from his own humane sentiments, respecting the deplorable situation of the empire, and in consequence of repeated applications made to him by several of the most distinguished states, has done all that laid in his power, in order to open a road by which the whole empire as well as all the separate states, might arrive at the pinnacle of their wishes.

For this purpose an article has been expressly inserted in the treaty of peace that his Majesty has concluded with the French Republic, which allows, within three months time, any state of the empire to enter into a negotiation for peace with the Republic of France, through the mediation of his Majesty. A peculiar agreement has also been entered into between the two con-

* A calculation has lately been published in the Frankfort Journal, called *State's Ristretto*, respecting the losses incurred by the German empire, during the present disastrous war ; from which it appears, that the population of the empire has suffered a diminution of 172,000 men, during the three last campaigns. The extraordinary national expenses amounted to 346,900,000 florins. The revenues diminished, in consequence of the provinces fallen into the power of the enemy, to the amount of 19,230,000 florins. Contributions and extraordinary taxes amounted to 277,871,977 florins. Extraordinary war expenses to 243,805,375 florins. So that the whole loss in specie, incurred by the German empire, during the present war against the French, amounts to 887,807,352 florins.

tracting powers, which establishes a line * of separation and neutrality, tending to stop the progress of hostilities against all the provinces situated behind that line, whether under the dominion of his Majesty or others, to which security and tranquillity is insured, on condition of their abstaining from all direct and indirect hostilities. His Majesty has also obtained the surrender, on the part of the French Republic, of all the prisoners made of the troops of any of the states of the empire, who had been taken, in co-operating with his Majesty's troops in the different campaigns.

These are the advantages which his Majesty is enabled to offer, for the present, to the states of the German empire: his Majesty, therefore, flatters himself that they will all be struck with the ideas of their most important interests; and when once a hand is reached to them for peace and reconciliation, will there be any body inclined to reject these untried?

His Majesty herewith makes the most solemn promise to all those who shall immediately apply to France for a negotiation of peace, and at the same time may be in want of his mediation, that his endeavours shall be employed, to the utmost of his power, in order to procure the most agreeable negotiation in their favour from the French government.

His Majesty will think himself happy, his wishes completely fulfilled, and his sacrifices, made hitherto for the welfare of the German empire, compensated, if he succeeds in these endeavours to spread the blessings of peace still farther, and soon to see the terrors and destructions of this dreadful war removed from the territories of the German empire, that its citizens may once more be restored to tranquillity and security, and to the happy exercise of their peaceable duties.

Whatever course these events may take, and if even the empire is doomed to a continuance of this war, it is his Majesty's duty to declare, that by his treaty of peace he is obliged no longer to take any part in the contest, and never to co-operate in it by any means, whether to send his contingent, or to pay the so-called *Roman months*, which he is obliged fully to renounce, and only to conduct himself in the most punctual and strict neutrality, particularly as, during the three campaigns, his Majesty has completely fulfilled his duty of a state of the empire, and even done infinitely more than could be required for many future years; so that his Majesty cannot even reproach himself with any irregularity of conduct on his side.

His Majesty has the satisfactory conviction to have contributed to the welfare of the German country, the security of its constitution, and its tranquillity; first, by an energetic exertion of a

* See the treaties.

war of three campaigns, which seemed almost to surpass all physical possibility; and of having at last, by his patriotic care, opened a road for peace.—His Majesty leaves to the enlightened opinions of his co-states of the empire, to obtain, by this road, the object of their long-continued contest, namely, tranquillity and security; and hopes that they may, for this purpose, take advantage of the proffered mediation of his Majesty, and of the principles of moderation and justice at present adopted by the French Republic.

(Signed)

FREDERIC WILLIAM,

Berlin, May 1, 1795.

Form of Prayer, published at Berlin, and used in all Churches and Chapels there, on Sunday, the 10th of May, 1795, being the Thanksgiving Day appointed by Royal Authority, for the Peace concluded between his Prussian Majesty and the French Republic.

GRACIOUS God, Lord and Father of human kind, we humble ourselves before thee; suffer us to present to thee our unfeigned thanks, that thou hast restored to us once more the blessings of peace. We entreat thy pardon, that when our hearts were afflicted with the disastrous evils of the times, we frequently forgot the wisdom of thy providence and thy mercy. Thou rulest with justice, wisdom, and goodness. Thou stillest the waves of the sea, and the murmurs of the people. Thou bringest light out of darkness, and turnest mourning into joy. Praised be thy holy name, that thou hast heard our earnest prayers, and given peace to us and our fellow-citizens. To thy providence alone are we indebted, that our most gracious Sovereign has been protected amid all the dangers of war, and enabled, after so obstinate a contest, to procure to his faithful subjects the blessings of peace. O Lord our God, merciful and gracious, how great must be our perversity should we not be thankful for all these favours, and faithfully walk in thy ways! Grant us, therefore, thy grace, that we may profit by thy warnings, thy chastisements, and merciful forgiveness. Grant, O Lord, that order and righteousness, sincerity and truth, unanimity and confidence, may prevail through all ranks and degrees of men among us, that we may rejoice in the blessings of peace, and, in obedience to thy holy will, lead a tranquil and inoffensive life. Continue, O Lord, to grant thy support to thy servant, our Sovereign, that at all times he may have around his throne wise counsellors and faithful ministers, and, according to the wish of

his heart, be the protector and supporter, the benefactor and father of all his subjects, and partake, for many years to come, in the happiness he has bestowed upon them. Prosper, O Lord, the whole Royal Family, and establish it for the perpetual blessing of us and our posterity. And, O heavenly Father, grant, agreeably to thy everlasting mercy, that the sun of peace may speedily again arise upon all nations and people. Send down from thy throne the spirit of reconciliation and forgiveness; that strife and contention may cease, and all mankind may live in friendship with each other, as children of one common father. O God! wonderful are thy counsels; since, by the discord that prevails among men, thou bringest to perfection thy purpose, and fulfillest thy sovereign will. With humble submission, therefore, we leave to thee the government of the world; and firmly trust that thou wilt, in thy wisdom, bring good out of every event. To thee, the Lord of all lords, the King of all kings, whose power is eternal, and whose mercy endureth for ever, be all praise, honour, and glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Substance of a Report descriptive of the different Parties of Insurgents in Brittany and Poitou, delivered to the French Convention on the 13th of May, 1795.

RUELLE entered into a very detailed account of the peace with the Chouans. He imputed the triumph which the Republic had gained in those districts to the principles of justice and humanity professed by the national convention. It was, he said, on the 13th Floreal (May 2) that the junction was effected with Stofflet and his troops, under the walls of Moniglonne, formerly St. Florend, on the left bank of the Loire. Stofflet was surrounded by the remainder of his troops, some on horseback, others on foot: several thousands of inhabitants, assembled for the purpose of being witnesses of the termination of hostilities, kept at the distance of half a league, and waited with anxiety and impatience for the moment in which the treaty should be signed. Ruelle said, that he had conceived prejudices against Stofflet, which had been dissipated by his conduct: far from finding any hostile dispositions in him, the republicans were satisfied that his wishes were all pacific.

Stofflet had collected all the inhabitants of La Vendee, for the purpose of communicating to them the offers of peace. They expressed the utmost joy; and the national deputies, accompanied by Stofflet and all his chiefs, decorated with feathers and tricolour cockades, passed the Loire. The peace was an-

nounced

nounced by the discharge of cannon ; and the Chouans and the republicans entered Varades in triumph, in the midst of an immense concourse of people. A fraternal repast terminated the happy day.

Ruelle now entered into some explanations necessary to dissipate the uneasiness of the public with respect to some hostilities and assassinations that had occurred since the peace. When peace was signed on the 29th Ventose with Charette, Sapinaud, and the chiefs of their party, Caumartin, one of the chiefs of the army of the Chouans, called the army of Brittany, which occupied the departments of Finisterre, Cotes du Nord, and part of the departments of La Manche, Ille and Vilaine, and the Lower Loire, signed the peace, reserving to the council of that army the power of approving it.

There was another party of Chouans which occupied the departments of Orme, la Sarthe, Mayenne, and Loire, and the lower Loire. These two parties were very distinct ; each had their chiefs, their administration and their council. Caumartin, therefore, signed for his party, and what he did was wholly unknown to the other party. Desepeaux, Dreuzy, and some other chiefs, who commanded in the departments of Mayenne, Loire, and la Sarthe, informed of the peace, came to Nantes, and signed it. Stofflet profited of their absence to send a great many emissaries to the right bank of the river, in order to excite commotions ; to prevent the inhabitants from making peace, and to deprive the chiefs who had signed the treaty of the confidence which they had hitherto enjoyed. This measure was attended with the desired effect. Desepeaux and the other chiefs who returned to the cantons, escaped death only by resuming their commands. On this account, their party remained devoted to Stofflet, and hostilities were continued.

The peace of Rennes, on the 1st Floreal, confirmed what Caumartin had done in the name of the army of Brittany, but did not comprehend the other departments. It was a notorious fact that they were not to lay down their arms until Stofflet had made peace. If proofs were wanting, it would be easy to prove that since the treaty concluded with Charette and Sapinaud, no hostilities have been committed in that part of La Vendee which they occupy, that the inhabitants have returned to their habitations, and that they have resumed their former peaceful occupations. It was by the vigilance of Sapinaud that 30,000 rations of bread, destined for the republican army, escaped the rapacity of the robbers, who were in ambush to obtain possession of it.

With regard to the Chouans of Brittany, it must be said that the great roads are entirely free ; that provisions are carried from place to place with great facility, and that there have been no assassinations.

“ It

“ It should also (exclaimed Ruelle) be told that the chiefs of the Chouans have, since the peace, given up to us near a million of forged assignats; that at the end of last month, when an English squadron, whose object was to land emigrants, appeared in the harbour of Port Brieux, the inhabitants of the departments of the Cotes du Nord assembled, without distinction of party, and arming themselves with guns, pikes, hatchets, forks, &c. prevented the traitors from being landed. I must likewise inform you, that the chiefs of the Chouans have taken up such persons as have committed robberies and murders in the great roads. We have every reason to believe that the peace with Stofflet will produce the same effects, and that a permanent prosperity will succeed the horrors of civil war.

“ Yet it must not be disguised that, however durable the peace may be, it will be impossible, for a time, to prevent those discords, jealousies, and prejudices, which are ever the consequences of civil war.”

Ruelle concluded, by pronouncing a warm eulogium on the conduct of generals Canclaux and Hoche, and on the discipline of the armies of the west, and of the coasts of Brest and Cherbourg.—(*Applause.*)

Substance of a Report made to the French Convention, on the 22d of May, 1795, respecting a second Treaty with the King of Prussia.

TREILHARD, in the name of the committee of public welfare, announced that the principle of humanity which the convention had substituted for the reign of terror and blood, continued to inspire foreign powers with the happiest confidence, and to remove all difficulties. The most important treaties were at that moment negotiating; their result would conduce to the peace and happiness of Europe, and those would be culpable indeed who should retard the maturity of so salutary a work.—(*Applauses.*)

“ This day (continued he) your committee of public welfare has to give an account of a new treaty concluded at Basse on the 27th Floreal (May 17) between the French Republic and the king of Prussia.* This treaty relates to the terms contained in the seventh article of the first treaty, and it may be considered as the basis of a general pacification. The conditions are, the neutrality of such members of the German body as withdraw their contingents from the empire, and engage that

* See treaties.

they shall not furnish any troops to the enemies of the French Republic. The king of Prussia guarantees this neutrality, and the open communication of the whole right bank of the Rhine. The landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, of Hesse D'Armstadt, and the elector of Saxony, have adhered to this agreement, and will unite to drive out the Hanoverian troops. The object of this measure is, to remove the theatre of war from the north of Germany, to re-establish the commercial relations, and to reduce Austria to her own force. Such of the Germanic members as shall not fulfil the conditions of this treaty, will be excluded from the benefit of the neutrality."

Proclamation from the National Convention to the Citizens of Paris, May 24, 1795.

CITIZENS,

THE national convention, whose most ardent wish is to provide for the wants of the people, and who would long since have accomplished that wish, if the operations of the government had not been checked by the enemies of the public weal, think it their duty, at this moment of trouble and agitation, to point out to the good citizens the conduct which they ought to adopt, and the duties which they ought to fulfil.

Men, notorious for the infamous parts which they have played, under the dreadful reign of the late anarchy, have organized a revolt under the name of insurrection. The other demands which they connect with the demand for provisions, afford room to doubt whether their object is to complain of our melancholy situation in that respect, or to profit of it.

Disposed to arm those in want, whom they irritate by the fears which they affect to entertain, and by the rejection of confidence they pretend to be astonished at the unproductive nature of our commerce. Such, citizens, are the men whom you ought to distrust, and whose perfidious insinuations and seditious provocations you ought to repel; they offer to your view the dishonourable signal of revolt, which leads to slavery.

Your courage, and your love for the Republic, your active zeal for the security of persons and property, are a guarantee to the national representation, that you will not acknowledge any other standard than that which has so often been honoured by victory, and which your children, brethren, and friends, love to see at the head of your phalanxes; that tricoloured standard which, in remote countries, conquered by their intrepidity, present to their animated looks the precious and encouraging image of the country.

Citizens,

Citizens, the instigators of the troubles take good care not to disclose their secrets to you; they abhor peace, because it will re-establish abundance and vivify industry. A treaty of peace was to be signed at Basle on the 16th of last Germinal. On the 12th they excited revolt. Negotiations entered into with activity and prudence, open to the government a pleasing perspective, and promise the most satisfactory result: these same disturbers of the public peace endeavour to stifle, at its birth, the germ of your prosperity, and to break the thread of the political operations of those who govern.

Citizens, this is the moment in which you are going to gather the fruit of so many painful sacrifices; this is the moment in which a definitive government, the only remedy for the present evils, is on the point of being given to France, fixed on the bases of liberty and equality; in this moment, when you are entering the port, your internal and external enemies excite commotions and tempests, and throw this city and France against the rocks still blood-stained by anarchy.

Whatever perfidy may attempt, or anarchy undertake, the national convention, who by their courage will always be worthy of their post, will open neither the hall of the Jacobins nor the temple. The genius of liberty animates them; strong in the confidence of all good citizens, they will know how to fulfil their functions, and to make an honourable termination of their career. It is painful to us, citizens, to direct your attention in this moment to any other object than that of subsistence. Your multiplied and pressing wants affect our sensibility, and have long occupied our zeal; but can we speak of the miseries of scarcity, without referring to a disorganization which was the cause of it? Can we talk of ills, without referring to those who wished to increase them?

The convention, on their side, by redoubling, as much as possible, their diligence and care to provide for your wants, hope to be seconded by the active patriotism of all good citizens who are the friends of the laws, of liberty, and of peace, and who are attached by principle to the maintenance of property.

This well-founded hope, doubling its force, prepares success to the new measures of government relative to provisions, and will give you abundant resources in the present crisis; it will give to your enemies the opprobrium of a defeat, and to the Republic the *eclat* and utility of a triumph.

Copy of a Summons from Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, sent by Captain Mason in February, 1794, to the Mayor, Presidents of the Municipalities, and Citizens of the Town of St. Pierre, in Martinico, and to the Commandant of the Troops.

WE wish to spare the effusion of human blood, and to preserve the flourishing commercial town of St. Pierre from the horrid consequences attending the present attack of a formidable army of British troops making descents on different parts of this island at one and the same time, which cannot fail of commanding success; we, therefore, summon the inhabitants maturely to consider the terms offered in the declaration and supplement herewith delivered. We send an aid-de-camp to receive their answer, which we trust will be such as will place them under our protection and safeguard, and thereby secure them from the scourge of war.

We confide in the honour of the commander and legislature of St. Pierre for the safety and return of the aid-de-camp, with the flag of truce, in two hours, on which will depend the existence or destruction of the town, as hostilities will immediately commence, or not, upon St. Pierre, agreeable to the answer to the summons now made.*

CHARLES GREY, *General,*
J. JERVIS, *Vice-Admiral.*

* The following is extracted from a memorial to Sir Charles Grey, dated June 1, 1795, signed by Col. Chalmers, Majors O'Callaghan, Burnet, &c. &c. testifying that the whole island of Martinico made the greatest resistance to the British troops.

“ The attack upon the town of St. Pierre was preceded by the summons sent by you and Sir John Jervis, early in the month of February, 1794, by Major Mason, one of your aid-de-camps, addressed to the mayor, presidents of the municipalities, and citizens of the town of St. Pierre, and the commandant of the troops, requiring them to surrender upon the terms offered in the proclamation of the 1st of January, 1794. It was matter of notoriety to the whole army that, so far from the summons being well received by the inhabitants of St. Pierre, Major Mason was treated with great indignity, and refused admittance into the town. The result was, that a detachment of the army proceeded to reduce the town of St. Pierre, under the command of Major General Dundas.”

Speech Delivered at Bois-le-Duc, by Portier (de l'Oise,) Representative of the French People, with the Armies of the North, 20th Nivose, (9th January, 1795,) on occasion of the installation of the central Administration of the Circle, and municipality of Bois-le-Duc.

CITIZENS,

YOU have long wished that an administration should be formed; that wish is now accomplished, and I this day introduce to the inhabitants, of these parts, the citizens who are chosen by the representatives of the people.

There can be no doubt, but they will merit the trust reposed in them, and will prove their sense of the honour conferred upon them, in being chosen as proper persons to forward the triumph of liberty over tyranny.

Yes, citizens, chosen administrators as you are, it is in your power to promote this triumph, and provide for the necessities of the Republic, by causing the revenue which was paid by this country to its former governors to be paid into the treasury of the French nation, thereby to reward the bravery of those soldiers, against whom the rigours of winter were in vain opposed, and who every where undauntedly faced death, and the inclemency of the seasons, in pursuit after glory.

Many persons having no reliance on the faith of the French nation, have become the accomplices of despotism by flying to the standard of tyranny: the property of those fugitives justly belongs to the Republic; it is your duty, who are in this administration, to see the produce of their estates thrown into the treasury of the nation.

You will likewise take into consideration the importance it is of to the inhabitants of this country to have an exact statement of its resources, in grain, forage, and produce of every kind, and you will use your utmost endeavours to have exact accounts of the same. An object of no less consequence, I must recommend to your mature deliberation, which is, the paper money of the Republic; you will represent to the people within your administration, the security there is for the assignats; and will explain the artifices of certain contra-revolutionary individuals, who insidiously depreciate their value, in order to buy them at a low price, and purchase national lands in France with the amount. It will be your care to shew the superiority this paper currency has in point of credit to that which is now actually negotiating in Prussia, Sardinia, and Holland, to carry on the war they have declared against France.

Offspring of Batavians, wherefore do you stop? the moment is now arrived, when you have it in your power to shew that the

blood of your ancestors, those declared friends of liberty, still runs in your veins. Should I call to your recollection those noble events of your history in times which produced such numbers of heroes? should I recite the brilliant actions of your forefathers, simple in their manners, but great in their undertakings? they laid the foundation of a Republic which will astonish posterity. Should I bring to your minds the glory and splendour which Holland arrived at under the administration of De Witt? should I explain to you that the states of Holland, at the end of the last century, published that famous edict in which it declared the office of Stadtholder should be abolished?

What! have your ancestors given laws to the *sea*, and do you remain under the controul of a *despot*! they have said to that *turbulent element*, thus far shall you go, and do you submit to a *tyrant*! no, the moment of your freedom is arrived; and if the presence of hordes of slaves have damped your spirits for liberty, the defenders of the rights of man, who are now before your eyes, ought to revive them.

The representatives of the people explained to you the principles of the French nation, in their proclamation of the 10th Brumaire, and shewed you what would be observed by the convention in respect to you. Will you prove insensible to the call of a victorious people, who invite to the exercise of the rights of mankind, and the dignity of your nature? you have not for a long time been insensible of the consequence it is of to your trade to shake off the yoke imposed on you by a proud and haughty government, which keeps you in subjection. Will you, whom it so much concerns, be the only people to discover that it is the policy and design of England to ruin the marine of other countries, one after another, and establish its throne on their downfall? Is it not evident to those who are least clear-sighted, that the English are endeavouring to dispossess you of your eastern territories, to aggrandize their own power, and enable them to enjoy the exclusive right to a maritime trade? Are you not incensed at the conduct of the army of that government at Nimeguen? It is the principle of that nation to carry on the war by the force of corruption, and whatever success they obtain is purchased with their wealth.

Batavians, I repeat it again, the critical moment is now come; two hundred thousand republicans are ready to support you: they have proved victorious over the coalition of the kings of Europe, and offer to break your chains. Should you refuse to assert your rights, eternal disgrace will follow—imitate the French nation then; they conquer in every season: nature, which arrests the course of rivers, puts no stop to their conquests. You have long enough stiled an oppressive government by the splendid name of a Republic—correct your former errors, and become Republicans.

Substance of the Emperor's Decree of Commission, dated Vienna, May 19th, relative to the preparative Measures for a Pacification, presented to the Assembly of the Diet of the Empire, at Ratisbon on the 23d of May, 1795.

IT is well known, that on the 5th ult. a separate treaty of peace and friendship has been concluded at Basle, between the French nation and his majesty the King of Prussia, elector of Brandenburg, and co-state of the empire; and that it has since been ratified by both of the contracting parties.

The present urgent period appears to his Imperial Majesty to require of him to express his opinion with frankness and candour, to the electors, princes, and states of the empire, and to the German nation at large, in order to dissipate certain doubts and fears, which from ignorance of the real state of circumstances, from misunderstanding, or from other causes, which have originated in the minds and hearts of mankind, have been spread and inculcated, either by chance or design, with respect to the pure and sincere views of his Imperial Majesty; in order also from his paternal affection towards the empire, to unite the electors, princes, and states; and, with an entire confidence in their patriotism, to concur with them in a constitutional manner, upon measures to be taken in this important conjuncture, which may agree with the fundamental rights of the constitution of the empire, with the system of the independence of the states, and with the dignity and integrity of the Germanic body.—His Imperial Majesty does not think it necessary to detail the instances of his conduct, which prove his close adherence to the German constitution, and his zeal for its support, his constant care and energetic endeavours to preserve and increase the general welfare of the country; since the whole of his Majesty's reign, from his ascending the Imperial throne to this moment, has been distinguished by his paternal care and love for the German empire, and by the immense sacrifices made by the house of Austria for its defence, and for the support of its constitution. His Imperial Majesty continued to shew his constitutional intentions, and the sincere interests he took in the affairs of the empire, in his quality of its supreme chief, by approving of the principles laid down in the conclusum* of the diet of the 22d of December last, in order to open a road for a just and lasting peace, when his Imperial Majesty declared, that he was disposed to enter into preparatory considerations how to obtain this desirable object; observing at the same time, that it was necessary to invite his majesty the King of Prussia to co-ope-

* See Vol. ii. p. 337.

rate in concert with his Imperial Majesty, in accomplishing this wished-for measure, in the manner in which it was proposed in the conclusum of the diet: and lastly, by the constitutional regard which his Imperial Majesty has always paid to that *committal* decree.

He has given an assurance in his quality as chief of the empire, not only that he will in time give a special information to the general diet of the empire, of the success with which the preliminary dispositions shall meet; but also expressly invited the diet itself to co-operate ultimately in this object, in order to partake of the heavy burthen which his paternal cares for the empire are imposing upon his Imperial Majesty: that he might by this ulterior co-operation, receive a more efficacious assistance, in the same degree as his paternal conduct exerted itself in the present difficult political state of Germany, which shall always be sincere and active for the welfare of the empire.

In consequence of this disposition, which his Imperial majesty manifested, of seriously endeavouring to establish the means which tend to procure peace, he did not fail to take the first step in this salutary measure. On the 14th of February, in the present year, (the day when the decree of commission respecting the war of the empire, and the proposal of peace, was presented to the dictatorship in the diet of Ratisbon), his Imperial Majesty gave orders to his ministers, at the court of Berlin, to communicate the annexed note to the Prussian ministry.

This note, if considered through the whole extent of its contents, as well as with regard to the objects to which they relate, and particularly the paper which follows it, will evidently prove, that his Imperial Majesty has been disposed to open in concert the preliminaries of such a negotiation as has been agreed upon by a decision of the diet; the basis of which his Imperial Majesty had in some measure already paternally approved. His Imperial Majesty there expressed the most pressing request, that he might obtain the assistance of his Prussian Majesty, in order that, together with the authority given by the conclusum of the empire, the foundation might be laid for a negotiation, in which all the electors, princes, and states might co-operate for a speedy treaty of peace for the empire, according to the principles of the treaty of Westphalia; that all the states might send their deputies with full powers, and with instructions on the *materiale pacis*, as well as on the *modum tractandi*, in order to prevent all kind of contest according to the principles contained in the ancient acts of the empire. This end might have been obtained, if his majesty the King of Prussia had declared to the assembly of the empire, that he would employ every means to procure to the empire, the peace and tranquillity which it so ardently wished; particularly whilst, according to the general rumours at that time, pre-
paratory

paratory dispositions had already been made on his part, in order to enter into negotiations for peace.

The answer of the Prussian Minister to the above declaration of his Imperial majesty's minister, dated February 26th,* arrived on the 14th of March at the Imperial court. If on one hand, in this answer, the expression inserted in the conclusum of the diet, approved by the supreme chief of the empire, namely, "that the general wish of the states of the empire was to obtain a peace, conformable to the fundamental constitution of the empire," represented only a general wish for any peace whatsoever; on the other hand, his Imperial Majesty cannot discover, in this answer, that disposition of co-operation, or that solicitude for the welfare of the empire, which he so ardently wished and expected for facilitating and accomplishing the great end of pacification. Besides, Mr. Hardenberg, the Prussian minister of state, set out from Berlin, on his way to Basle, a few days after the official note from the court of Prussia had been signed, with the character of minister plenipotentiary and with new powers, dated Feb. 28th, in order to continue and bring to a conclusion the negotiations commenced between count Goltz and the plenipotentiary from the French government, by means of powers given to the count, dated the 8th of December, 1794.†

The state of things have now taken a different aspect on account of this separate peace. His Imperial Majesty thinks, in his paternal solicitude, and judges it necessary, that the electors, princes, and states, in order to accelerate a peace for the empire so generally wished, should, by the right of co-operation granted to them by the treaty of the peace of Westphalia, and the capitulation of the election, set aside all private contest, and, with a patriotic unanimity, open a deliberation in the diet, for the purpose of appointing a deputation of the empire, composed of as small a number of deputies as possible, to be sent to the first congress which may be appointed for obtaining a peace. These deputies should have full powers as deputies from the empire. The deliberations ought to extend upon these peculiar powers, to be conferred upon their sub-delegates, and lastly upon the instructions to be drawn up for the conduct of the deputies, respecting the *materiale pacis* and the *modum tractandi*, and afterwards a conclusum should be presented to his Imperial Majesty, on all these objects: precedents to which may also be found in the ancient acts of the diet of the empire.

His Imperial Majesty waits with the utmost solicitude and impatience for this conclusum of the diet. However, in virtue of

* The two papers here alluded to immediately follow this memorial.

† See page 129.

the election capitulation enacted in the year 1790, under the reign of Leopold, the electors, princes, and states of the empire, have a right, independent of their faculty of appointing deputies to the congress of the peace of the empire, to send to the congress their own ambassadors for their private affairs and individual interests, which relate to the negotiation of peace; whilst, at the same time, they are warned by his Imperial Majesty and by the empire, that, in the powers and in the instructions given to these peculiar ambassadors, the attachment to, and the union and harmony with his Imperial Majesty and the empire, should always be fully expressed; for, upon these alone, the true *supremacy* and the safety of the empire must rest.

The importance and the power of Germany are founded upon the happy concord of the general will of the states, loyally united to their chief; as well as its permanent welfare is founded upon the inviolability of the principles, and of the decisions of the diet of the empire. His Imperial Majesty himself is subjected to the laws of the empire; but in his faculty of presiding as chief, in order to maintain them, he hopes that the electors, princes, and states, in this interesting business of the peace of the empire, will deviate in nothing from Article VII. of the Westphalian Treaty, and that they will regulate their conduct according to the decision of the diet of April 30, and in the mean time, that they will continue to fulfil the different obligations imposed upon them by the decisions of the diet respecting the war of the empire, which is still continued, until a convenient, acceptable, just, and equitable peace, shall be concluded, in a most constitutional form.

The following are the two papers alluded to in the preceding decree.

Copy of the Note delivered from the Emperor to the Prussian Ministry, at Berlin, by Prince Von Reuss, the Imperial Minister, dated Feb. 21, 1795.

THE contents of the most humble advice of the empire, addressed to his Imperial Majesty by the general assembly of the diet, in which is communicated its most anxious wishes to the chief of the empire, for an equitable, just, decent, and acceptable peace, cannot have remained unknown to the ministry of his Prussian Majesty.

His Imperial Majesty is of opinion that he cannot manifest, in a more candid and confidential manner, the constant paternal care for the security and welfare of the Germanic empire, which he

he has displayed ever since the commencement of his reign in the most indefatigable manner, and supported by the most extraordinary sacrifices of the resources of the Arch-Ducal House, and which have been acknowledged, in the most grateful terms, by the electors, princes, and states, as likewise his persevering attention with regard to the present critical situation of the Germanic empire, than it has been done in the most gracious decree of commission* lately issued to the electors, princes, and states, a copy of which is here enclosed, and from which his Prussian Majesty will farther be pleased to recognize the sentiments of the chief of the empire upon this most momentous concern of Germany, addressed by the general assembly of the diet of the empire.

Notwithstanding the sincerity of the Imperial paternal inclination of his Imperial Majesty, to effect the preliminary introduction to obtain a peace congenial to the wishes of the empire, his Prussian Majesty cannot but perceive the various great difficulties which attend, in the present critical juncture of affairs, the accomplishment of the peace so fervently desired. The more urgent is the care of his Imperial Majesty to obtain, by the concert to be opened with his Prussian Majesty, on the preliminary introduction of pacificatory means, mentioned in the said advice of the empire and the Imperial decree of commission, that succouring assistance and Imperial paternal easement, which can further this pacific end by the basis of peace, established in the said advice of the empire, and most graciously ratified by his Imperial Majesty; especially since his Prussian Majesty has already previously declared to the general assembly of the Germanic diet, "that he will use every endeavour to procure to the empire that peace and tranquillity so fervently wished for;" and since, according to universal rumours, his Prussian Majesty is reported to have already made some overtures for an attempt to negotiate a peace, the more intimate knowledge of which might perhaps facilitate the good offices of the chief of the empire.

While the undersigned, accredited Imperial minister at this court, has the honour to make this communication to the royal Prussian ministry, by the supreme command of his Imperial Majesty, he recommends himself, &c. &c.

(Signed)

VON REUSS.

Answer of the Prussian Cabinet.

WE testify our gratitude to Prince Reuss, the Imperial royal ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at this

* See page 131,

court, for the friendly communication made to us on the 21st inst. of the Imperial decree of ratification, which ensued upon the late advice of the empire, respecting the opening of negotiations of peace. His Majesty, our most gracious lord the king, to whom we communicated the contents, perceived in it, with pleasure, the fresh proof of Imperial paternal care, which is to be revered with gratitude by the whole empire, since his Imperial Majesty gives his assent and approbation, as chief of the empire, to the expression of the general longing desire of the states of the empire for a speedy armistice and a tolerable peace; and since his Imperial Majesty declares most graciously his readiness to make the preliminary introduction to the salutary end, which becomes even more, and, in all respects, the only and surest remedy to save the Germanic country, after the result of a war, as equally just as it has been unequally and most unsuccessfully waged.

Upon the question put in the said communication, by his highness, the above-mentioned Imperial minister, we shall not omit to reply, that his Majesty charged major-general count Von Goltz, when his Majesty sent him some time ago to Basle, concerning the exchange of prisoners, to sound at the same time the sentiments of the French nation, with regard to a peace and the means of obtaining it.—The illness and subsequent death of the said count have, however, prevented all farther intimations. But nothing has been done in this respect, relative to the Germanic empire, nor could any thing be done, as the King's Majesty had to wait in this respect, the above-mentioned Imperial ratification, the advice of the empire containing propositions of peace, and the further overtures from the pleasure of his Imperial Majesty.

(Signed)

FINKENSTEIN,
ALVENSLEBEN,
HAUGWITZ.

Berlin, Feb. 26, 1795.

In the Sitting of the Diet, May the 21st, 1795, the Directorial Minister of the Elector of Mentz announced the Arrival of the preceding Imperial Decree, and read it to the Ambassadors of the other States. He was of opinion that strict Formalities should be dispensed with, and that the Protocol for Votes should be opened on the 1st of June, and should remain open but 15 Days. He also proposed a preparatory Conference on the Subject of Peace, and for the Purpose of facilitating the Instructions to

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the Ministers of the different States, that they might be enabled to vote on the Questions to be brought forward. These Propositions were agreed to by the Assembly of Ambassadors, and in the extraordinary confidential Conference which soon after took place, the following Articles were agreed upon, as Questions to which the succeeding Deliberations of the Diet should be directed.

I. TO leave entirely to the Emperor to conduct the negotiation of a peace, according to the *conclusum* of the diet of December 22, 1794, and that attention should be paid to the services offered with respect to this by Prussia.

II. That the time for beginning the negotiation for peace should also be left to the option of the Emperor. The diet, however, shall recommend the utmost possible speed.

III. The place of the congress of peace, and the security of that place, are to be left to be agreed upon between the Emperor and France. Frankfort, however, is particularly to be recommended by the diet, as a place for a congress.

IV. With regard to other preliminaries, the electorate of Mentz proposes, that no mention should be made of the places not yet conquered by France; such as Mentz and Luxemburg.

V. With respect to other articles of negotiation, it should be claimed, that France should leave the frontiers of Germany as they stood before the war, and have their own frontiers guaranteed.

VI. In case a deputation of the empire should be appointed to concur in a negotiation of peace, it was agreed that eight states only should send deputies, and the following to be proposed:

Electors—Mentz and Saxony.

Princes—Austria, Bavaria, or Bamberg, and Wurtzburg.

States—Bremen, Wurtemberg, or Hessen, (one of the three.)

Town—Frankfort, as the place of congress.

CORRESPONDENCE.

On the 23d of February, 1795, in the National Convention of France, a Secretary read the following Address, arrived from the Colonial Assembly at l'Isle de France, by Express, dated the 12th of Brumaire (2d of November) 1794.

Representatives of the People,

THE colony of l'Isle de France, faithful integral part of the French Republic, after having assured the defence of its territory against any hostile invasion, yields to the necessity of dispatching an advice-boat to acquaint you with the true situation of this island. For a long time forgotten by the mother country, in consequence of the great interests that take up your whole attention in Europe, without any assistance from abroad, placed in seas surrounded on every side by our enemies, we have experienced the wants of every article of the first necessity—our allowance of bread is reduced to six ounces per day, and we, moreover, experience every other species of want.

The minister Monge had promised us a supply of provisions, but nothing has as yet arrived. The minister d'Albarade gave us officially the same hope, and after a year's date from his promise, nothing has appeared; but, republican citizens, if you have given such an order to the executive council, why has it not been executed? Have promises been made us in order that their failure should throw us into despair?—No, citizens, those that calculate thus will be disappointed; you shall see that l'Isle de France has deserved well of the country.

Our last deputies gave you an account of the reasons of our complaints on the behaviour of St. Felix—events have proved, that if he had faithfully listened to the wishes of the people, his expedition to India must have destroyed the commerce of our enemies, and would have supplied abundantly our wants. A superb career was opened before St. Felix, but he would not embrace it. Nothing seemed impossible to the patriotism of the colony of l'Isle de France to support, with all its power, the most brilliant enterprize; but the refusal that was made of it,

left us no other resource but cruisers, and our privateers have indeed considerably annoyed the commerce of our enemies; however some of the enemy's ships could with impunity hover in sight of our islands, on account of the weakness of our maritime force.

Five or six months ago an English squadron from Europe appeared in sight: we were ignorant of their forces and purposes, but they were expected by our fellow-citizens with firmness.

The surrender of Pondicherry, treacherously delivered to the English by the staff and officers of its garrison, has forced this colony into a severe vigilance, on the arrival of the individuals belonging to that factory in our colony.

The information we have received of your decrees on the seizure, to the profit of the Republic, of the property belonging to the traitors punished by the law, has determined the colonial assembly to order some precautions about a ship fitted out by the house of Journu, of Bourdeaux. That vessel, now in a state of requisition, for the service of the Republic in the colony, is to carry instantly a considerable cargo to France.

An object deserving the attention of the convention is the state of our finances, and the emission of our national paper. Many years ago, the Republic suspended any remittance of hard money for the service necessary to the colonies it possesses in these seas; and the payments that were necessitated by its service, have all been effected by successive emissions of *Bons de Caisse*, underwritten by the administrators---it imports the Republic, it imports the colony, that the convention should take into its consideration the immense quantity of paper now circulating in the two colonies. Equality solicits us to draw you from your great concerns, if possible, to consider of the colonies, and to fix your thoughts on us who are faithful children of the country, whom she cannot reject, and who are in the greatest want of care and assistance.

The vessel we dispatch to you is sent with the sole view of claiming that assistance with eagerness; for, citizens, you cannot be ignorant that our colony has experienced a distress shocking to relate, and every day sees our embarrassments increased. We are every day forced to attempt fresh means to assure our preservation, and even sometimes we have been obliged to make some sacrifices to maintain order and tranquillity in a territory precious to the Republic; but you will acknowledge that in all our acts true patriotism, and an ardent love for the public good, animated our fellow-citizens. The successes and advantages of the Republic have been the fortunate occasions of our public festivals. The reverses and misfortunes that foreign accounts transmitted us, often with perfidious exaggerations, never failed to cause a general mourning; but never, indeed, never, could any thing

thing shake our fidelity to our country. We know that war is a compound of reverses and successes—the rebellious French will be subdued; and amongst our enemies, we shall have had the glory of conquering men difficult to be conquered; but *ça ira*—this is the wish of the colony of l'Isle de France. Long live the Republic.

P. S. We lose no time to inform you of a naval engagement that has just now taken place, in view of this island, between two republican frigates and a corvette, against two English vessels of the line, cruizing in the environs of this colony. Our captains have covered themselves with glory, and our brave defenders, in dying, congratulated themselves for having deserved well from the country. They gave numerous instances of bravery and devotion to the Republic, that you must judge worthy to have a place in the collection of heroic deeds performed by the children of the country. We acquaint you with the names of the brave Frenchmen killed in that engagement—they leave after them families without support, but with titles to the national benevolence. If the colony has enjoyed the first fruits of their labour, it has been the first to reward it by a public and voluntary subscription in their favour. The frigates are now repairing the heavy damages they have suffered. We put in requisition all the assistance to be got, either in men or provisions. It will not be long before they can put to sea again. The crews are full of spirit, and eager to meet again with the English. We are ignorant what is become of them; but we have sent a corvette in search of them.

Letter from Monsieur le Comte J. de Puisaye, formerly Lieutenant General of the Forces of the King of France, now Commander in Chief of the Royalist and Catholic Army in Brittany, to M. M. le Comte de Nevet, Vicomte de Ponteellanger, and Chevalier de la Marche, French Emigrants.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE received the letter you did me the honour to address to me, and take the first opportunity to thank you, in the name of my comrades and myself, for your zeal in promoting with us the success of a cause to which our very existence is devoted, and for the desire you testify to share our toils. I beg of you, in our name, to assure all the emigrants, that the most glorious day of our lives will be that in which we shall give them, in our ranks, and at the head of our intrepid soldiers, those places to which their courage intitles them.

We have read with the most lively emotion the proposals of those who wish to be united to us; and we have learnt with
astonish_

astonishment, that this frank and loyal declaration, which ought to have removed the doubts so diligently propagated by the enemies of our king and religion, has been liable, even in the country where you reside, to unjust misrepresentations. We should never have supposed, that a paper, dictated by the most laudable intentions, could be considered as a manifesto, in which every expression is to be weighed in such a political scale as we glory in despising. But not to give more scope to folly and malevolence, we here repeat the declaration, we have already published under the axe of the executioner—that we never will lay down our arms, till after the complete restoration of monarchy and religion—We likewise declare our firmest conviction, that every man who bears arms should avoid interfering in matters of government. Invariably submissive to our princes, from whom we have received so many marks of confidence, we shall implicitly obey their commands, and cause them to be executed without inquiry. We declare, that we shall reject with indignation all such as shall endeavour to inculcate among us a different opinion; and shall oppose *caballers, innovators, and embroilers*, with the same obstinacy with which we fight the *rebels*, less troublesome perhaps, because their reign must cease, while the nullity of the others may prolong awhile their miserable existence.

What has the most sensibly affected us, gentlemen, are the calumnies spread by ungrateful men on the intentions of a government, which, to use the expression of his royal highness the Count d'Artois, *assists us with generosity*; and while the royal colours are preparing to fly amidst French battalions, which England has taken into her pay; while she diffuses in the bosoms of the families of our unfortunate countrymen, and the ministers of our holy religion, succours more deserving our gratitude, as no other nation has followed her example; we are informed, that the breath of calumny is busied in tarnishing the purity of her benevolent views: such is, we are told, the pitiable madness of these beings, devoured by envy, that they even endeavour to depreciate the measures of moderation, clemency, and peace, which we have proclaimed at a time when our situation seemed to make vengeance excusable.

But we shall not answer the miserable suppositions formed by the idle, industriously propagated by the wicked, and of which disappointed ambition seeks to take advantage; or rather, we will answer to *all*, but it shall be by our *actions*; it shall be by renovated energy in the career of honour, and by leaving, far behind us, that piteous mediocrity which labours to raise an opinion, and which, not being able to step into the field, endeavours to cling to others, in order to crawl in their rear, or to retard their progress.

Brave

Brave Frenchmen! you who, for these five years, have given to Europe, that admires and pities you, an example of constancy and valour, come and partake with us the honour of placing on the throne of his fathers, the young and unfortunate monarch, the object of our hopes and adoration—Come to share our gratitude towards a protecting government, which adds more to its fame by replacing you into your possessions, than by conquering them; more, by re-establishing your ancient government, than by endeavouring to give you a new one. Let us rally around our princes; let us swear to obey them; let our place be between death and glory! it is from this height that innovators will be seen in their true colours; it is from this elevation that the futility of all equivocal discussion and diplomatical intrigues will appear in all their littleness. My friends! we have every thing to conquer. It is at the point of swords that you will regain your possessions; but you must endeavour also to dispose the public minds in your favour by the opinion which ought to precede you. And when we shall have restored this vast empire to its legitimate sovereign; when, by the force of arms, united to persuasion, more powerful than force, we shall have swept before us all republican and constitutional rubbish - - - - then we shall be the first in giving the example of obedience and subordination so necessary in a monarchical government. We shall receive from those, who have the right to give, the laws which, in their wisdom, they will think proper to prescribe.

In the mean while, let us unite our efforts, let us direct them to one object. Let him be rejected from our bosoms, who dares to raise one useless and misplaced clamour, or to calumniate useful men. Let us remember that the greatest of our kings, assisted by his nobility, recovered his crown, and restored peace to France, only because he knew how to conquer, and how to forgive.

I have the honour to be, &c.

LE COMTE DE PUISAYE.

P. S. This letter, gentlemen, is to be common to all the sincere friends of the cause for which we combat. We despise too much all polemical discussions, to attend to them in future. There are enemies whom it is more necessary to attack and easier to destroy. We have thought this explanation necessary, out of regard to those whose opinions have been misled. It shall be our only answer to all calumnies, past, present, and to come. This system of wickedness, unknown among us, induces us to endeavour to diffuse comfort into the bosoms of an illustrious family, by repelling the atrocity with which, we understand, the reputation of the brave and unfortunate prince de Talmont had been tarnished in foreign countries. This courageous young man, who lived
3 and

and died an hero, after having contributed to the numerous victories which have immortalized the name of Vendee, and dreading the consequences that were to result from the check he experienced before Grenville, endeavoured to find the means of reaching the army of Lord Moira, in order to hasten the approach of the succours that were to repair his losses. This step has been misrepresented by the malevolent; but those who fought by his side, in more than sixty battles, were in the secret. Our friend, Mr. Cercleron, is of that number. If M. de Talmont had succeeded in joining the English army, there is no doubt but it would have decided the fate of France; the blood of innumerable victims who have been sacrificed since that time, by our ferocious oppressors, would have been saved, and the ruin of that unhappy army prevented. We are positively informed of all the circumstances of his death, and there is not one royalist in Brittany who has not shed tears on his tomb. We all cherish those sentiments of respect and admiration for his memory, which posterity will entertain for the glorious names of those who have perished in the ranks of the illustrious defenders of the altar and the throne, or who still fight at their head.

France, December 25, 1794.

Translation of the Powers given by the Grand Duke of Tuscany to M. Carletti, his envoy at Paris.

HIS royal and serene highness, the archduke, grand duke of Tuscany, considering how useful it may be to the success of a negotiation, so long since begun with the French Republic, to send to Paris a person who enjoys the confidence of the two governments, and who unites the character, the sentiments, and the talents, necessary for effecting the proposed object, has appointed his chamberlain and knight of the order of St. Etienne, François Xavier Carletti, to repair to Paris as soon as he shall receive the necessary passport for entering France, and charges him to act with the committee of public safety for confirming orally and in writing all that is contained in the memorials signed by the secretary and council of state and finances, Neri Corsini, especially authorised by him to that effect, which memorials have been already communicated to the same committee by means of Cacault, agent of the French Republic in Italy, with the view of obtaining an agreement to the neutrality which Tuscany is ready to publish before all Europe; of stipulating for the restitution, either in money or kind, of the grain carried off by the English from Leghorn, and renewing the most solemn assurance of the constant
friendship,

friendship, which the government of Tuscany has always had, and always will have, for the French Republic. Given at Florence the 4th November, 1794.

(Signed)

FERDINAND.

NERI CORSINI, Secretary.

Translation of an Amplification of Powers given by the Grand Duke of Tuscany to M. Carletti, his Envoy at Paris.

HIS royal and serene highness, the archduke, grand duke of Tuscany, having nothing more at heart than to see re-established, in the usual diplomatic forms, his correspondence with the French Republic, in adding to the declaration made by him, *proprio motu*, the 4th of November last, nominates his chamberlain, and knight of the order of St. Etienne, count François Xavier Carletti, for his envoy extraordinary to the government of the French Republic, and authorises him, if he obtain the power, to reside at Paris in this character, as long as the mission with which he is charged, in the aforesaid *motu proprio*, shall render necessary, giving him to that effect the most ample powers to treat of every affair relative to Tuscany, and especially for the restitution and sending to the port *de la Montagne* of the grains carried off by the English from Leghorn, as well as for the re-establishment of the neutrality now pending to be renewed for ever between the two governments, in the manner the most agreeable to the French Republic, without prejudice to the rights of the belligerent powers.

Given at Florence, 30th December, 1794.

(Signed)

FERDINAND.

NERI CORSINI, Secretary.

(For the Treaty see Vol. ii. p. 19.)

Letter from Chauvelin to the Conductor of a Newspaper at Paris, dated Pluviose, 13th, (February 1st.) 1795.

I LEARN, citizens, that count Carletti is arrived here in the quality of envoy from the grand duke of Tuscany. The conduct of this envoy, when at Florence, at the time when Tuscany was commanded by England to break with the Republic, deserves to be made public.

The terror with which the grand duke of Tuscany was struck, by the insulting threats of the English minister, also pervaded Florence, and hospitality to Frenchmen became a crime. The ministry forced to act totally contrary to the interest of the state, signed orders to send away from Florence, at the shortest notice, all the French artists who had been banished from Rome by fanaticism, and by whom Tuscany, at that time, more free and

less oppressed by England, had been honoured by their residence, and profited by their industry for upwards of twelve months.

The Mediterranean covered with English fleets, and wholly in the power of the coalesced powers, deprived the young Frenchmen of all the advantages they could derive from the proximity of their country; but Carletti, as a brave philosopher, a friend to mankind and to liberty, took it upon himself to repair the wrongs, or rather the weakness of his unfortunate country. He communicated with all the French, and offered them his whole fortune, in order to assist them in flying from tyranny: he insisted they should accept of the generous succours which he offered to them; but by a lucky circumstance Carletti had the glorious opportunity to procure to the French Republic the means to assist her children. A bill of exchange of 20,000 livres was brought to Florence by the republican minister, who was ordered by the convention to succour his young fellow-citizens; the bill was presented to all the bankers, and was protested, but Carletti paid it.

Thus in the time when the Republic was under calamity, she had a liberal credit of the freemen of every country.

I request you, Sir, to give publicity to this letter before Carletti enters into the career of his ministerial functions, in order that the public may be convinced that he is worthy of treating with a people who know how to distinguish their friends, as well as they know how to punish their oppressors.

F. CHAUVELIN.

The Letter of Credence of Count Carletti, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Tuscany to the French Republic.

FERDINAND III. by the grace of God, prince royal of Hungary and Bohemia, archduke of Austria, grand duke of Tuscany, &c. &c. to the national convention of France, and the citizens representing the French people—

The happy event of the renewal of the most perfect amity and the best understanding between our government and our subjects, and the Republic and the French nation, in consequence of a treaty stipulated and concluded on the 9th of February, in the present year, between the representatives of the French people, members of the committee of public safety, and the count Francis Xavier Carletti, knight of the Tuscan order of St. Stephen, our chamberlain and envoy extraordinary with the French Republic, a treaty which you have ratified by your decree of the above month, and which we have also ratified on the 2d of March, 1795, has accomplished all our wishes, and has also persuaded us, that the French people are solely animated by those sentiments of justice and moderation which become a great and glorious nation.

As

As for us, desiring that the ties of amity, and of good understanding, which unite the two governments and the two nations, should be strengthened more and more for their mutual advantage; and considering that the before-mentioned count Carletti, from his scrupulous probity, his talents and uncommon experience, is of our subjects the best qualified to conduct matters to an happy end, we have determined to send him to reside with you, as our minister plenipotentiary, with orders to manifest on all occasions, to you and your committee of public safety, our real sentiments: and we pray you to give credit to whatever he shall communicate in our name.

(Signed)

FERDINAND.

Florence, March 2, 1795.

ANTOINE SERISTORI, } *Secretaries.*
NERI CORSINI,

In the National Convention of France, on the 18th of March 1795, the President announced the entrance of M. Carletti, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Carletti then entered the Hall in the midst of the loudest Applause, and having placed himself by the side of the Deputies, spoke as follows:

CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES,

INTRUSTED by the grand duke of Tuscany with a mission to you, to endeavour to restore to the Tuscan government that precious neutrality, which unfortunate occurrences obliged it to suspend, contrary to its wishes and its interest, I regarded this public trust, the first I ever accepted in the long course of my life, as the most highly honourable to a friend of humanity, of his country and of France. The day on which I signed a treaty of peace with the French Republic was the most glorious of my life, and the day on which the intelligence arrived at Tuscany, the signal of universal joy. Organ of the sentiments of my country, which is happily destined by nature to take no part in the military and political contentions of great powers, it is highly pleasing to my heart to be able to assure you, that the government and inhabitants of Tuscany have always preserved for you, notwithstanding the events that have taken place, all the regard which is due to your powerful nation. As to myself, I will exert my utmost care during the period of my residence here, more and more to cement the good understanding which ought to exist between the two states. May the peace now concluded between France and Tuscany be an augury of other treaties more important to the tranquillity of Europe, a tranquillity of which it stands so much in need. And may I, after having found you at my arrival covered with military laurels, quickly behold you repose under the salutary shade of the peaceful olive.

The President replied,

Compelled to have recourse to arms to defend liberty attacked by a great combination, the French people have every where carried the standards of victory into the territories of their enemies. Their own independence was the only conquest to which they aspired. To be free, such was their will ; to respect the government of their neighbours, such are their principles ; the justice of their cause, their power and their courage, such are the eternal pledges of security. They are not insatuated with their successes ; but they will not allow themselves to be deprived of the fruits of them ; they will not be barren for humanity. They value them so much the more highly, as they will be the heralds and guarantees of the peace of Europe, and the happiness of all nations. The blood which has been shed will never stain the laurels of the soldiers of the Republic ; it will rest on the heads of those ambitious courts, where some perfidious individuals meditated the destruction of a generous nation, in order to subjugate all the rest. Happy the nations, whose governments, frugal of the blood of their subjects, have been wise enough not to enter into a league formed by ambition and pride. Some there are, whom their position, and an almost general impulse, which they could not resist, forced to break a neutrality conformable to their wishes and their true interests. Such is the government of Tuscany ; but its wishes have always been for the re-establishment of that neutrality ; it never persecuted the French settled in its dominions ; it expelled from its bosom the counterfeiters of our paper currency, so scandalously protected in other countries. As soon as it openly testified its desire to live in peace, friendship, and good understanding with France, the convention, faithful to the principles which it had avowed, agreed to a treaty conformable to the interests of the two nations. May this commencement of a general peace quickly realize for the happiness of mankind, that truth stamped in the indelible characters of nature, though the ambition of some individuals had erased it from the writings of philosophers, “ that men and nations are not made to tear one another in pieces, but to love one another, and co-operate by a reciprocation of services for the general happiness.” It belongs to the French people to express this sentiment in the midst of their victories. Their hands will remain armed for war, but they will be opened to all, who shall present to them the olive of peace. The national convention takes a lively interest in beholding a man distinguished by his principles of philosophy and humanity, and who has rendered important services to Frenchmen in distress. The choice which the Tuscan government has made of you to represent it with the French Republic, and to cement the union between the two nations, is a fresh pledge that it will never be interrupted.

(Loud and long Applause.)

A Mem-

A Member moved that the President should give the fraternal embrace to the Tuscan Minister.

This proposition was decreed.

The Tuscan Minister then ascended the President's chair, and received the fraternal kiss, amid general acclamations and repeated cries of "Long live the French Republic!"

The Convention passed the following decree.

Art. 1. Francis Xavier Carletti is recognised and proclaimed minister plenipotentiary from the government of Tuscany to the French Republic.

Art. 2. The letters of credit of Francis Xavier Carletti, minister plenipotentiary from the government of Tuscany, his speech, the answer of the president of the national convention, and the minutes of the present sitting, shall be printed in the French and Italian languages and inserted in the bulletin of correspondence.

Copy of a Circular Letter written by Mr. Dundas on the Subject of Manning the Navy.

(Copy)

Horse-Guards, Jan. 17, 1795.

SIR,

HIS Majesty's ministers being desirous of submitting to parliament the most speedy and effectual means of procuring an additional supply of men for his Majesty's naval service; and being desirous, for that purpose, to receive the best information on that subject from the principal ports in the kingdom, I have thought it right to apprise you of it, in order that you may communicate this intention to the merchants and traders of Hull; and in hopes that they will send up some persons enabled to state whatever may occur to them, with a view to the general service, as well as to the particular interest of that port.

I am, Sir,

The Mayor of Hull.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

HENRY DUNDAS.

Answer from the Mayor of Yarmouth.

SIR,

IN consequence of your letter of the 17th instant, there have been two public meetings of the merchants and ship-owners of this port, whose opinion, on the subject of it, I am requested to communicate to you.

With respect to any particular persons being deputed from Yarmouth to wait on his Majesty's ministers, it was thought, that

that as various plans for procuring supplies for the naval service have, at different times, been suggested by many, who had the best opportunities for ascertaining the most effectual means for the purpose, very little additional information could be communicated on this subject.

The putting of the navy upon the most respectable footing, however, being in the present situation of affairs highly important, still larger bounties and an increase of wages, together with a more speedy and regular payment, by way of support to the families of seamen, were conceived to be measures indispensably requisite.

The establishment of an equitable peace appeared, at the same time, to be the object deserving of principal attention; for the speedily negotiating of which, it is respectfully recommended to government that every just and proper mode may be adopted. After this, should the ambition of the enemy render a continuance of the war necessary, persons of every description, it was the unanimous opinion, would cheerfully unite in whatever might contribute to a vigorous prosecution of it,

I have the honour to remain,

Sir, your most obedient,

And very humble servant,

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Yarmouth,
Jan. 28th, 1795.

Summons of the French General, Michaud, to the Dutch General commanding the Troops in the Island of Walcheren.

Head-Quarters at Breskens, in the Isle of Cadzand, the 8th of Pluviose (Jan. 27,) the third year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

To the General commanding the Dutch Forces, by Sea and Land, in the Island of Walcheren.

YOU are, doubtless, informed, that the army of the French Republic is at this moment in possession of the whole territory of Holland; the different towns have opened their gates to us, and I have no doubt but you have directions to act in like manner towards the troops which I command, my orders, at least, are to enter with them the island of Walcheren.

The cause which I defend is that of freedom, to which you are not strangers; we have, in fact, the same interests.

It is not as enemies—not as conquerors—no; but as protectors—but as friends, that we enter your country. Could it be possible, (which I cannot suppose) that the calumnies with which the combined tyrants have overwhelmed the French people, to terrify and alienate from them other nations, should, for a moment, have the least effect upon you, or obtain from you the least credit, the wickedness of such slanders must immediately become

become manifest, the instant you cast your eyes on the proclamation (dated the 20th January) of the representatives of the French nation to the people of Batavia, of which I herewith inclose you a copy, and which will convince you how sincere and disinterested are the intentions of the French nation towards you.

I summon you, therefore, general, to receive me into the island of Walcheren, at the head of the troops under my command. I repeat to you, that we come as friends. Of this you may judge from the orders which I have received from my commander in chief, which are perfectly conformable to the principles of the national representatives.

I shall not hesitate to add, that any resistance must be in vain, and can only tend to occasion a great effusion of blood, equally contrary to the interest and happiness of the people of Batavia, and the benevolent intentions of the French nation.

Health and fraternity.

(Signed)

MICHAUD.

(The Articles of the Capitulation are in the Account of the Revolution in Holland.)

The Members of the General Administration of East-Flanders, sitting at Ghent, to the National Convention of France, 3d Feb. 1795.

LEGISLATORS, amid the united voices that express the general satisfaction produced by your inviolable attachment to the principles of liberty, equality, justice, and probity, the administrators of East-Flanders present the homage of their attachment, and express their eagerness to see effected the incorporation of this interesting part of Belgium with the French Republic. Yes, legislators, the inhabitants of this fine country are worthy of being French citizens. The love of liberty, that sacred fire which burns in your hearts, burns also in their's. Frank in their character, energetic in their sentiments, they daily express their joy at the recital of the new triumphs, which, in the most rigorous season, procured to France the conquest of all Holland. A great number of their countrymen have long since given other proofs of their attachment to the Republic. In your armies they have shed their blood for liberty, because they felt its worth, and abhorred every species of tyranny. They declare, that by releasing them from despotism you have restored to them their country, which they will cherish for ever; and that they feel in their hearts the principles and laws you have proclaimed. They would be at the height of their wishes if these salutary laws were executed in Belgium. Can you, legislators, refuse them the advantage of participating in the war and the prosperity of the French?—
(Honourable mention and insertion in the Bulletin.)

Letter from the Representatives of the People with the Armies of the North, and Sambre and Meuse, to the National Convention.

CITIZEN COLLEAGUES,

Brussels, Feb. 15.

THE central administrators of Belgium request us to transmit to you an address, in which they express, in the most formal and precise terms, their wish for a speedy incorporation of their country with the French Republic. In doing this, they observe, that they are only the organs of a majority of the people, who are eager to bear the name of Frenchmen, and to be associated in the glory of which that name calls up the idea. We received at the same time an address to the same effect from the commune of Mons. All the communes of Belgium express the same eagerness on this head; they all ardently desire that you would put an end to the state of uncertainty, in which their civil and political existence has fluctuated, since you for the second time rescued them from the yoke of tyranny. We invite you to consider in your wisdom their demand, and to pronounce a union, which we have promised, in your name, and of which we think them worthy to receive the benefit. Health and fraternity.

FERES.

HAUSMANN.

The Members of the Central Administration of Belgium to the National Convention.

LEGISLATORS,

CALLED by the authority of your colleagues, under circumstances of difficulty to the important and delicate functions of the administration of Belgium, we were to keep two points in view; the glory, the prosperity of the Republic, and the happiness of the inhabitants of these provinces. Such were the views of the Belgians who sat among us, such the views of the French who share our labours. Public confidence reposes upon us, and it shall not be deceived. The sound and enlightened part of the people of Belgium have long aspired to a real incorporation with the French Republic. They have demanded it more than once, and the reception you gave their demand two years ago, nourished the hope of their seeing the happy day in which they might say with enthusiasm, "We are Frenchmen." Your colleagues, by their proclamations, have already given to merited contempt divers agents denounced by public opinion, agents whose self-sufficiency and conduct formed so singular a contrast to republican manners. These proclamations tend to assure to the Belgians subsistence, and whatever is necessary for the preservation of their trade and manu-

manufactures. They have put a stop, in a great measure, to the evil of requisitions, and removed the impediments to commerce. Hasten, legislators, to complete our regeneration. Belgium has suffered enough. Too long has it vegetated with half its liberty; it is time that it should recover the whole, and resume its ancient station among the Gauls. Pronounce the union, and you will destroy the ramifications of liberticide factions; you will silence the calumniators who insinuate to an honest and industrious people, that sacrifices have been required of them only to replunge them into slavery; you will defeat the hopes of those, who, for the reign of virtue, of justice, and the laws, would substitute a justly abhorred system of terror. If the Belgians have sometimes suffered themselves to be misled by hypocrites, they are not less deserving of your esteem upon that account, for what people is there whose energy has not been paralyzed at some time or another, by ambitious men or pretended patriots? to you, legislators, it was reserved to lay the unperishable foundations of a Republic, in which the love of principles will be the sole guide of the citizens. Recollect, however, that the Belgians, destitute of all means, and strong only in their courage, chased away their despot while France was still groaning under her's. While Batavia was receiving chains from an ambitious woman, did not Belgium give the first signal of the glorious revolution which you have accomplished? Did not Belgium, in 1787, give the first commotion to the conductor, whose parts electrified 25 millions of men who now enjoy liberty? Did not 30 battalions of Belgians and Liegeois share the perils of the heroes of the Republic? No, legislators, you will not suffer this people to be longer without a civil existence. You will not suffer us to be any longer an object of traffic for the tyrants of London, of Vienna, and Berlin. The French people will not make slaves. That generous people, which merits the admiration of the universe, is formed to love the Belgians, and to fraternize with them. Why defer proclaiming this union? it is then that the people of these countries will see their wounds begin to heal, and that their numerous sacrifices will seem light, because they will be sure of reaping the benefit of them. Hasten then, legislators, when our inhabitants shall go to learn of your Areopagus hatred of tyrants and love of virtue; when our youth, trained up in republican principles, will early accustom themselves to fight in defence of liberty and equality. The wish of honest men is to see our destinies united to those of France. This is our dearest hope, the only safety of Belgium. *Vive la Convention! Vive la Republique!*

Done at Brussels, in the sitting of the 23d Pluviose, (Feb. 11) third republican year.

Honourable mention and insertion in the Bulletin.

Letter from the Representatives of the French People with the Armies of the North, to the National Convention, dated Brussels, the 8th Ventose, (26th February) 1795.

CITIZEN COLLEAGUES,

I SEND you the wish of the city of Antwerp for its union with the Republic. This desire is uttered throughout Belgium, in proportion as we draw near to the opening of the campaign, and this ought to assure you of its sincerity. Men will not brave tyrants, at the moment they present themselves to impose new chains upon them: they will not defy them, as it were, to their face, without an ardent love for liberty, and without a firm resolution to perish in its defence. Therefore the national convention has only to declare itself, and 40,000 Belgians are ready to unite themselves with the triumphant armies of the Republic, to give the last blow to the impious coalition which dares to misrepresent it.

Health and Fraternity.

PERES.

The Representatives of the People with the Army of the North, and Sambre, and Meuse, in a Letter from Brussels of March 7th, 1795, wrote to the Committee of Public Safety as follows:

BRUSSELS is tranquil, peace and content reign throughout Belgium. If any cries are heard, they are those of immediate union with the Republic. I do not think it necessary to punish as seditious, the authors of such sentiments.

The Belgians, at first alarmed by the military contributions which were required, and the various requisitions which were made, now confess that the law of conquest was mildly exercised. In short, the salutary regulations of the committee of public safety, which had facilitated the payment of the contributions, which have restored the hostages to their families, which have broken the fetters of commerce, which have erected for the first time, in this despotic country, the noble institution of trial by jury; all these benefits united, tend to conciliate the affection of all persons, by convincing them that the French Republic is as generous as it is powerful, and as benevolent towards the people as terrible towards despots. Such are the Belgians, and when they are represented to you in an unfavourable light, it is only to induce you to maintain that barrier which has existed between you and them; but soon shall you overthrow it, and the people of both countries shall join heart and hand to combat tyranny and defend liberty.

Health and Fraternity.

(Signed)

PERES.

Address

Address of the Magistrates of Antwerp to the National Convention of France, read on the 2d of March, 1795.

REPRESENTATIVES,

AT length all our sufferings will be ended. The benevolent decree of the committee of public safety, dated the 22d Pluviose, tranquillises all hearts. Disposers of our destiny, you manifest unequivocal intentions to ascertain it for ever. All the inhabitants of our commune present you the just tribute of their gratitude. From all parts of our provinces the people, rejoiced at the sight of your exploits, admire the happy change you have just effected.

Yes, citizens, all Europe, plunged in the horrors of fanaticism, hypocrisy pervading all hearts, despotism seated upon thrones, governing with an iron rod in its hand, made of all Europe one unhappy family, enslaved by the arbitrary will of a species of individuals, whose birth and distinguished origin seemed to entitle them to give laws to their equals. Nothing less than a magnanimous nation could subdue and disappoint the numerous plots which the declared enemies of the public good incessantly foment against her—who may at length uproot the ancient tree of feodality, of despotism and tyranny, and cause the tree of liberty to flourish in its place.

We begin to breathe : a happy fraternity, a beneficent liberty, a perfect equality will be the immutable basis of our future felicity. Delighted with her happiness, which we presage from this auspicious fraternity, we can form no other wishes but to consolidate them by a happy union of our provinces, already reviving at the prospect of prosperity with that nation which alone was able to effect their felicity. It is this union alone which can give a durable happiness, which you have thus procured us ; it is by means of this union, and under its auspices, we shall see plenty revive amongst us ; it is this only that can make commerce flourish, which formerly was the inheritance of the inhabitants of our provinces ; and the free navigation of the Scheldt will restore to our citizens that abundance which was only banished from us by our inability to draw it from its source.

You have broken our chains ; complete our happiness by uniting us to you. Being become your brothers, and forming but one family with the glorious nation you represent, we shall for ever bless your exploits ; and, safe under the shield of your victories, we shall no longer fear the despotism of those tyrants, under whose terrible yoke we have groaned ; and the nation, freed by your invincible troops, sharing with you the fruits of liberty, will become a nation of brothers and friends.—Long live the French Republic over the face of the whole globe !

This was referred to the committee of public safety.

Letter from the Magistrates of Brussels, read in the Convention on the 9th of March, 1795.

Representatives of the French People,

THE city and district of Brussels, represented according to the ancient forms, by us, by the great council, and by the nine nations consisting of the corporations of this commune, have freely declared by acclamation, their unanimous wish to be united with the French Republic. Our deputies carried it to the committee of public safety on the 2d August last: persuaded that it will be found in the records of that committee, we request you to attend to it. If we are desirous of forming part of the French Republic, it is because we think ourselves worthy of participating her glory and her happiness. *Vive la Republique! Vive la Convention!*

A similar letter was read from Liege.

These letters and addresses were ordered to be referred to the committee of public safety, and inserted in the bulletin.

Letter from Gaudin, Representative of the People at the Army of the West, to the Convention of France, read on the 15th of February, 1795.

CITIZEN PRESIDENT,

EIGHT French mariners arrived yesterday at the port of Sables d'Olonne; they were in prison at Kinsale, in Ireland, when the hatred of slavery made them break their chains and carry off a small sloop which brought them to this place. Nothing can equal the dangers and sufferings they endured; for ten days that they were at sea, they lived on potatoes, boiled in sea-water, not having even fresh water to drink; they underwent a tempest, and it was a kind of prodigy that they were able to reach the French coast. But what are not men capable of undertaking and bearing who are animated by the love of freedom?—They are now in their country, on the soil of liberty, and they are happy.

The Irish, according to their depositions, are sick of tyranny. They sigh after liberty and the arrival of the French; they will neither furnish sailors or soldiers to George; and they even themselves aided the French to break their chains. Health and fraternity.

GAUDIN.

28th Pluviose, Tuesday, February 16th.

Letter from the Representatives of the People, from the Armies in Holland, to the Committee of National Safety.

SINCE the letter which we addressed to you on the 2d of this month, the political and revolutionary movements that the invasion of Holland has occasioned, have taken a consistence, day by day, more solid and important. These movements appear hitherto to have been confined to a municipal regeneration ; but they have been successively extended to the states of the provinces, and those of Holland are already re-composed. The men whom Prussian despotism had established in office, against the national will, and by force of arms, are removed, and replaced by energetic and prudent patriots ; no violence, no tumult accompanied this change ; and no other difference of opinion is manifested than in the confidence which is given to, or withheld from different public functionaries.

The regeneration of the body of the States of Holland is of the greatest importance ; this province, the most considerable of the Union, as it is equal in value to two thirds of the United Provinces, has a proportionable influence in the political affairs of this Republic ; almost all the ports depend upon it, and its determination in the present revolution necessarily draws with it that of all the other independent provinces.

This day new deputies of this province take their seats in the States General ; thus this body will in a few days be entirely, or at least in a great degree, renewed ; and the French Republic may expect to lay the first foundation of a solid and unalterable union with the Dutch nation.

The men who compose the new authorities were, for the most part, in place before the invasion of the Prussians, and they have done no more than re-enter into the functions which have been delegated to them according to the legal course of their constitution ; they have all the characters of legitimacy which were wanting to the creatures of Prussia and the Stadtholder. This assembly has for its president citizen Peter Paulus, formerly minister of the marine, a warm patriot, who was removed on the invasion of the Prussians, and who unites to a practical knowledge of the maritime resources of his country, experience in her political relations with the powers of Europe. His colleagues, like himself, perfectly accustomed to public business, appear to us equally capable of contributing successfully to an union of the interests of the two nations, and of powerfully seconding the common efforts that we ought to make against England.

Their intention is to put aside all questions, which tend to alter their present constitution, (the stadtholderate excepted, which

which they reject) until a more tranquil time shall permit the Batavian people to fix their attention upon this matter, and to make the reform which shall appear to them convenient.

The powers granted to the deputies sent to Paris are about to be abolished, together with the regimen of 1787; and by and by they will bear no public character at Paris. We announce to you also that we have made a provisional application to the States General for grain, forage, straw, cloathing, shoes, &c. to be delivered at Nimeguen, Thiel, and Bois-le-Duc, to supply the wants of the armies of the North, the Sambre, and Meuse.

Immense magazines of the English are at our disposal. We are about to make out inventories; we believe that these magazines will be usefully employed in provisioning the strong places which we occupy, and which are all more or less unprovided.

The Danes and Americans have given us a proof of their exactness in observing the neutrality by refusing to embark on board their ships in the Texel the French emigrants who fled the approach of our troops.

(Signed)

ALQUIER, BELLEGARDE, JOUBERT,
J. B. LACOSTE, FRECINE HAUS-
MAN, ROBERJOT.

Letter from the Representatives of the People with the Armies of the Departments of the West, and of the Coasts of Brest and Cherbourg, to the President of the National Convention of France, read in that Assembly, and dated Nantes, 9th Ventose, (27th February,) 1795.

CITIZEN COLLEAGUES,

LA VENDEE is returned into the bosom of the Republic. Charette, and all the chiefs of the armies, entitled of the Center and the Lower Countries, have made a solemn declaration that they submit to the laws of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

Stofflet, commander of the Vendée army, called that of Anjou, has not shewn the same dispositions to profit of the benefit of our pacificatory decree; but eight of his principal chiefs have quitted him, and, joining Charette, have, with him, made the same submission to the Republic. Should Stofflet persist, he cannot be dangerous, his army by this desertion being reduced to a few hundred horse, deserters from the German and Rosenthal legions.

We have spoken in your name the language of humanity, and are here listened to. The grand and imposing attitude in which the convention has appeared since the 9th Thermidor, has made

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an impression on the minds of the Vendéans, which the defenders of their country could not have made by the effusion of blood.

The return of the people of La Vendée, into the bosom of this country, draws along with it that of the Chouans, two of their chiefs have come to acknowledge the republican government. They are assembling the other chiefs, for the purpose of subscribing the declaration of Charette. Orders have been given by them to cease hostilities.

The conduct of our brave defenders has contributed to the success of our operations. They have spoken the words of peace and of reconciliation to the La Vendéans with the same energy as they fought them. They have fraternized and persuaded: the armies of the West, and of the coasts of Brest and Cherbourg, placed on a theatre less splendid than some others, have, nevertheless, deserved well of their country in these circumstances.

Health and Fraternity.

(Signed) P. P. DELAUNAY, ROMME the American,
BRUE, CHAILLON, BOLLET, RUELLE,
MENNOU, GARRY, DORNTE, MOBISSON.

Extract of a Letter from Troiton, Major General of the Army of Anjou and Upper Poitou, to Stofflet and his Council, dated February 22d, 1795.

A STRANGER, and without property in La Vendée, I have no right to lead thousands to slaughter, when they are offered an honourable and beneficent peace. The people of La Vendée took up arms for two reasons, first, their religion; that is secured to them—second, exemption from being called upon to serve in the army; they are to remain quiet at their homes. Never did they take up arms for a king; the form of government is nothing to them, provided they are not oppressed by it. The peasant loves his cow better than a king. I should never forgive myself if I were to sacrifice the life of a single man in resisting the pacification offered by the convention. Bravery is not virtue; humanity is. I leave La Vendée with 450 livres in paper and 15 in specie. None but wicked men, who aim at private emolument, will make royalty a pretext for continuing the war. What are your means of resistance? a few chasseurs and dragoons constitute your whole army: for the country people, assured of not being molested by order of the convention, will fight no more.

Letter from the undersigned Chiefs of the Army of La Vendée to the Popular Society of Nantz, read in the French Convention, 14th March, 1795.

CITIZENS,

TWO years of a destructive war have taught you, as well as us, how dangerous it is to establish between cities and the surrounding country a division capable of breaking off all the connections of exchange and mutual services, which conduce equally to the prosperity of the one and the other. Undoubtedly, if our common enemies had not exerted all their efforts to extend the ravages of a flame easy to be extinguished at its commencement, we should have soon come to a good understanding, and we should not have had to lament the disasters we have witnessed. Let us forget, if that be possible, so many scenes afflicting to humanity; and since peace sheds her healing balm on our wounds, let us not envenom, instead of curing them. Let us think only of our misfortunes to employ all the means we have left for repairing them.

Commerce and agriculture, in order to flourish, require peace, justice, tolerance, and liberty. Let us not enter into the discussion of political opinions, upon which the wisest and most enlightened men may disagree, without ceasing to be useful citizens and virtuous persons; let us exert ourselves rather to re-establish between us the advantageous communications which afford men the opportunity of making their industry and their talents valuable, which multiply their sources of labour, which avert the evils of idleness; and, finally, procure the conveniencies and comforts of life.

After the tempests which have agitated our countries, after the ravages which have desolated them, you cannot, citizens, expect to find in them the abundance and riches they formerly produced; but the effect of a sincere reconciliation is to lead men to natural benevolence, and to assist one another to the utmost of their power. Be assured that it shall not be owing to us if your wants of various kinds are not supplied. On your part, we pray you to consider that the inhabitants of the country must be treated with some allowances, and that those of La Vendée, separated from you for a long space of time, have ideas, habits, and even prejudices, which must not be shocked too harshly, if we wish to succeed in establishing the confidence and security which must be the strongest guarantees of peace. The fruits of peace are so sweet, and the advantages so precious, that to obtain them is surely worth some sacrifices; besides, Frenchmen have too many reasons for esteeming one another to be long enemies. It is time that their unfortunate dissensions should cease; that they should no longer

longer sharpen against each other the arms destined to defend them against their common enemies. What ground of mutual contest have they? The glory of arms is a national property which they ought to share in common, instead of fighting for like rivals.

Let us then, citizens, be friends in heart and affection; let us unite our efforts to second the wise and beneficent views of the national convention, to aid the representatives it has sent among us, to extirpate the last roots of the tyranny which covered France with mourning and misery. The base and the wicked alone have an interest in disorder, anarchy, and discord. All good citizens, on the contrary, all men of honour, courage, and probity, have the greatest interest in esteeming, conciliating, and understanding one another in order to operate the happiness and safety of our common country. Such are our sentiments with respect to you; and we feel the greatest pleasure in giving you this assurance of them.

The generals and officers of La Vendée.

(Signed)	CHARETTE,	FLEURIOT,
	COUETUS,	DEBRUC,
	RENOU,	PROTOVIN,
	MARTIN the elder	DELAVILLE,
	GIBERT,	MARTIN the younger.

P. S. We ought to warn you that malevolence and intrigue on your side, as on ours, have tried all kinds of manœuvres to traverse the negotiations for peace; the evil minded on both sides will not fail to search all the means their detestable cunning can supply to disturb the serenity and the peace itself. Be, therefore, on your guard against their perfidious efforts, as we shall be unceasingly attentive to render them as vain as they are proper to unmask their authors.

Extract of a Letter from Bezard, Representative of the People, to the Armies, and the Departments of the West, intrusted to watch over the Loire, to the National Convention, dated from Mont Glonne, 27th Ventose (March 17th).

CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES,

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform you that the kingdom of Louis XVII becomes in a sensible manner more and more narrow, and that soon Monsieur Stofflet, his general commissary, and his whole council, will be compelled to beg at our feet the pardon you had the generosity to grant them, and which they daringly refuse.

VOL. III.

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My

My colleagues to the army were fortunate enough to bring back to reason the deluded people in the departments of La Vendée; but in those occupied by Stofflet we ought to use bayonets.

The bravery of our troops, and the good disposition of the army, leave me no doubt but peace shall be soon restored to the whole Vendée: the two first successes I am to announce to you, assure us many others.

Three months ago, we had cleared the left bank of the Loire, from Brissac to the bridge of Chalonne, and the whole country situated between the Loire and the Layon. We had restored to agriculture that precious territory, in quieting and protecting the peaceful citizens; and facilitating, by those means, the return of the refugees to their homes.

I send you a proclamation issued by General Stofflet, which proves the sincerity of the conduct of Charette, and of the other chiefs returned to the bosom of their country. I join to this a pastoral letter from M. Besnier, the curate of St. Laud of Angers. This man is the general commissary of the army of Anjou, and Haut-Poitou.

On Monday the 23d of February, 1795, the Mayor of Durham received a Letter from the Lord Bishop of Durham, inclosing one from Mr. Secretary Dundas to his Lordship, on the Subject of stationing a force on that Coast, of which the following are Copies:

Durham, Feb. 23d, 1795.

IN consequence of the Mayor having received a letter from the Lord Bishop of Durham, inclosing a copy of a letter from the Right Hon. Henry Dundas to his Lordship, he thinks it necessary to communicate the same to the public.

Cavendish-square, Feb. 16th, 1795.

MR. MAYOR,

I inclose herewith a copy of a letter just received from Mr. Secretary Dundas. It must give much real satisfaction to yourself and the inhabitants of the city of Durham, to whom you will communicate it; and prove that his Majesty's ministers have not been inattentive either to their own duty, or to my representations.

I am, with much regard,

Your faithful servant,

The Mayor of Durham,

S. DURHAM.

MY LORD,

Horse-Guards, Feb. 17, 1795.

In respect to the points which are stated in your lordship's note, there does not appear to me any difficulty in stationing a force, equal at least in extent to that which has been proposed; indeed the arrangements which have been made of the force to be stationed on the coast, will, I imagine, admit of its being rather increased than diminished.

His Majesty has ordered a general officer to set off immediately for the purpose of considering any arrangements which may, under the present circumstances, become necessary; and your lordship may be assured that his Majesty will pay due attention to the qualifications of the officer to whom the chief command of the district may be entrusted.

I have desired that an inspection may be made into the state of the military stores at Berwick. I understand that about 2000 stand of arms are already there; but if the general commanding in the district should think it advisable to remove these arms to any more convenient depot, or to increase the number, your lordship may rely on the disposition of government to accede, as far as possible, to any measures of that sort which may be proposed.

I flatter myself it will be some satisfaction to your lordship to know, that Capt. Schank, of the royal navy, is now employed for the purpose of ascertaining in what manner the naval force, both stationary and occasional, can be best applied to the protection of that part of the coast, and that in the mean time, the necessary preparations are making for carrying into execution the measures he has already suggested, with a view to that object.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY DUNDAS.

The Lord Bishop of Durham.

Copy of a Letter from his Excellency Major-General Adam Williamson, Lieutenant-Governor, &c.

SIR,

Kingston, Feb. 2, 1795.

AS it is absolutely necessary that all persons capable of bearing arms should return to St. Domingo, to assist in the reduction of the Brigands, and in restoring tranquillity to the colony; it is my positive direction that you order all such as belong to the Grand Ance, and to the south, to embark in such vessels as shall be appointed for them, and to go to Jeremie. Those who refuse will not receive any allowance from government, and their property will be heavily taxed to contribute to the expenses of the service.

N n 2

You

You will send me a return of all such persons as refuse to embark, that their names may be entered, and their estates laid under heavy contributions.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
Mons. Collet, Dep. Ag. AD. WILLIAMSON.
for St. Domingo.

Copy of the Letter from the Secretary at War to the Officers on the Recruiting Service throughout Great Britain.

CIRCULAR.

SIR,

War Office, March 14, 1795.

IT has been represented to the king, that notwithstanding the orders conveyed in the circular letter from this office, dated the 21st of last month, officers raising corps, or recruiting for rank, conceive themselves still at liberty to pay large and unlimited sums to persons for procuring recruits; by which means not only the immediate object of the orders referred to is virtually defeated, but an encouragement is continued to a set of people, (most of them not in the army) who, under the pretext of recruiting, are guilty of practices equally injurious to the king's service, and offensive to the laws; conducting themselves at the same time in so artful a manner, as to render it extremely difficult to bring them to justice.

His Majesty, upon serious consideration of the several circumstances laid before him on this occasion, has been pleased to signify his commands, that it may be notified to all officers raising corps, or recruiting for rank, that the payment to any person whatsoever of a higher sum than fifteen guineas on account of a recruit enlisted for general service, and ten guineas on account of a recruit for the fencibles, will be considered precisely in the same light as if such higher sum had been given to the recruit himself; and the officer convicted of paying the same will forfeit his commission.

His Majesty is further pleased to signify his commands upon the following points; to which you, your agent, and all the officers employed by you in recruiting, are required to pay the most punctual and immediate attention.

1st, That all beating orders, and copies of beating orders, shall be forthwith called in, which are now in the hands of persons not actually and *bona fide* belonging to the army.

2d, That no beating orders shall in future be delivered, or transferred, to such persons.

3d, That the commandant of the corps, for the raising or recruiting of which the original beating order is made out, shall take care that no copies thereof be made use of, except such as

are authenticated from this office, and indorsed by himself, or one of his officers, to some commissioned or regularly attested non-commissioned officer by name, for whose conduct on the recruiting service, he, the said commandant, shall be held responsible.

I shall take proper measures for making known the contents of this letter to the magistrates, both in town and in the country; acquainting them, at the same time, in his Majesty's name, that, after the 25th of this month, they shall be at liberty, if they think proper, to dismiss any recruit brought before them to be attested, who shall appear not to have been enlisted under a beating order, certified to be a true copy by the deputy secretary at war, or first clerk of the war office, and indorsed as above-mentioned.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

W. WINDHAM.

P. S. It having been stated that many sea-faring men are engaged for the new levies, I am to acquaint you, his Majesty has positively ordered, that on discovery of any such persons among your recruits, whether they have belonged to the king's or merchant service, they shall be given up to the navy, their bounty shall be disallowed, and they shall not be reckoned in the complement of your corps.

Copy of circular Orders from Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to the General Officers commanding Districts.

York House, 18th April, 1795.

My Lord,

IT having been represented to his Majesty, that the present allowance of one penny halfpenny per day to the soldiers in Great Britain, for the purchase of one pound and a half of bread, is, from the very advanced price of that article, inadequate to purchase the quantity specified;

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to take the same into consideration; and I have to acquaint you, that it is in contemplation to allow the troops in Great Britain to be put upon the same footing in regard to bread as they would be in camp.

His Majesty has been further pleased to signify his pleasure that, in consequence of the present high price of provisions, contracts should be immediately entered into by the commanding officers of regiments, for the supply of meat for their corps, under certain regulations, to be transmitted from the

secre-

secretary at war, so as that the expence of meat to the soldier shall not exceed fourpence halfpenny per pound.

I am, my Lord,

Your's,

War Office, April 30, 1795

(Signed) FREDERICK, F. M.

Copy of circular Orders sent from the War Office to the General Officers commanding Districts.

Sir,

War Office, April 18, 1795.

THE King having been pleased, in consequence of the present very high price of bread, to direct that his forces, as well in quarters as in barracks, shall from this time receive their bread at the same rate as it will be furnished to them in camp; I have it in command (in the absence of the secretary at war) to acquaint you, that the difference between the usual camp stoppage, of fivepence per loaf, and the actual price will be allowed to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of the troops within your district; which difference, it is supposed, will not exceed fourpence per loaf, each loaf being of six pounds weight, and as nearly as possible of the same quality with those delivered in camp. You will be pleased forthwith to communicate this to the commanding officers of the different corps, that they may govern themselves accordingly.

The extra allowance above-mentioned is to be charged in the public accompts of the respective corps.

I have, &c.

War Office, April 30, 1795.

(Signed) M. LEWIS.

Sir,

War Office, April 25, 1795.

THE price of butchers meat being at this time extremely high, and there being little prospect of its reduction till the season is further advanced, I have the honour to acquaint you (in the absence of the secretary at war) that the King has been graciously pleased to direct that the extra price thereof, beyond fourpence halfpenny per pound, shall be allowed to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of the troops within your district, and be made a charge in the public accounts of the respective corps. In making known to the commanding officers of corps this fresh instance of his Majesty's goodness, you will be pleased to caution them in the strongest manner to watch over the application of it, and to give the utmost attention to prevent any excess of expenditure, by taking care that no higher price is given than is absolutely necessary for procuring good and wholesome meat, such as soldiers are used to have; and that no extravagance be admitted, either as to the quantity or quality thereof.

I have, &c.

War Office, April 30, 1795.

M. LEWIS.

Letter from Prince Henry of Prussia to M. Bascher.

SIR,

Berlin, April 14, 1795.

THE recollection you suggest of the year 1768, excites in my mind very pleasing sensations. It never occurred to me that I had laid you under any obligation; if I had done so, you could not have made me a more noble return than by your letter announcing the thing dearest to my heart—peace. May this peace become the object of happiness to the French Republic; may it, as I wish it may, strengthen the bonds of amity between all nations, but more especially between France and Prussia. Such are my prayers, and they proceed from the bottom of my heart. M. Barthelemy and you have given the first sanction to this peace, which will contribute to the public good; might I have it in my power to promote this end! but, if I have not the means, I shall always have the wish, accompanied with that of assuring you of the esteem with which I am, &c.

PRINCE HENRY.

Letter from General Mollendorff to M. Bascher.

SIR,

Offenbruck, April 13.

IT is with true pleasure and satisfaction I take up the pen to congratulate you, from the bottom of my heart, upon the happy issue of your labours and those of the ambassador; in testimony of which, I request you to present my respects to him, and to assure him of my perfect and sincere esteem. The service you have done to both governments, as well as to humanity, are of such importance as to lay every individual under obligation, much more myself, who have always been anxious for this conciliation. I am happy that you are pleased with major Mayenruick, whom I love as I love myself; whom I esteem as a worthy young man, and who, I rejoice to hear, has conducted himself according to my instructions and counsels. Persevere in completing what is begun so happily for the human race, and which may be so happily extended. I shall always rejoice to express the esteem, &c.

MOLLENDORFF.

Substance of a Rescript of the Emperor, dated Vienna, 22d April 1795, and presented by the Imperial Minister to the Minister of the States of the Germanic Empire, at Ratisbon, on the 4th of May, 1795.

THE ministers of his Imperial Majesty are charged to declare, in the name of his Majesty the emperor and king, to the envoys representing the several princes and states of the holy Roman empire,

pire, that his Majesty is ready to enter into negotiations with the French Republic. His Majesty, without being too mindful of his own interest, will consult thereby the real welfare of the empire, and make it his sole care to procure to the empire an acceptable, solid, and permanent peace. But his Imperial Majesty has also, at the same time, the just confidence in all his co-states of the empire, that they will co-operate, with all their power, to accomplish this desirable end, and not enter into separate negotiations with the French Republic. His Imperial Majesty expects, however, the speediest declaration on this subject, and the Imperial con-commissioner will soon present a declaration from the emperor and king, explanatory of the sentiments of his Imperial Majesty. In other respects, his Imperial Majesty cannot conceal, that the separate treaty of peace concluded on the part of his Prussian Majesty, even in his quality of a prince and co-state of the empire, has been most unexpected to him.

As soon as the king of Prussia's declaration of the 1st of May had been presented to the Diet, at Ratisbon, the electoral and directorial minister of Mentz made the following overtures:

THAT the moment was arrived in which the empire, in order to reply to the invitation of his Prussian Majesty, ought to declare itself, with precision, upon ulterior measures to be taken relative to the mode to be adopted on the subject of negotiations for peace, and to the means of acting with one accord; that the electoral minister had, in consequence of orders from his court, requested a decree of Imperial commission relative to this object; but that, on account of the uncertainty of the success of that measure, and on account of the pressing necessity of preventing ulterior hostilities between the belligerent powers, the directory should prepare, if even the Imperial commission should not arrive, to commence the deliberations on the 18th. He expected that some other clauses favourable to the German empire would appear amongst the articles of the Prussian treaty of peace; but as things stood at present, it was his sincere opinion that it would be best for the States of the empire to remain in a strict union under their principal chief, the Emperor, and that none should venture to enter into any separate negotiation.

The electors and courts of Treves, Cologne, Saxony, Wurtemberg, and Wurtezburg, are said to have concurred in the opinion of the elector of Mentz.

Sub-

Substance of a Declaration made May the 12th, 1795, to the Ministers of the States of the Empire, in the Name of the Emperor, by Baron Huegel, his Ambassador and Commissary at Ratisbon.

ALTHOUGH his Imperial Majesty has been disappointed with respect to the conduct of the king of Prussia, who sent his minister, Hardenberg, to Basle, where the well-known separate peace with France was concluded, without the concurrence of the states of the empire, his Majesty, the emperor, in order to comply with the wishes of the empire, is busily employed in taking measures in order to obtain the accomplishment of that object also; and notwithstanding the present disturbances in France, and the crisis to which the affairs in that country are come at present, seem to warn us not to be too hasty in a negotiation for peace; his Majesty assures the states, that he constantly has this important object in view, and that he continues his endeavours, in order to comply with the general wishes of the states of the empire.

His Imperial Majesty, however, reposes so much confidence in the states of the empire, as to hope that, with respect to a peace, their conduct will be directed according to the eighth article of the treaty of peace of Westphalia, and to the resolution of the empire of the 30th of April, 1793. That they will remain united according to the constitutional laws of the empire, so as not to separate from the Germanic league, and zealously to continue the armaments for the defence of the empire, without which neither a reasonable nor a solid peace can be expected.

The Representatives of the People with the Army of the Western Pyrenees to the Committee of Public Safety, read in the Convention May the 21st, 1795.

AS soon as the proclamation of the committee to the inhabitants of the province of Guipuscoa, and your order of the 9th Floreal, were made known to me, through the medium of the bulletin of the national convention, I did not conceive it necessary to wait its being conveyed to me by an extraordinary courier to put it in execution. I repaired on the 20th to Saint Sebastian, and on the 21st convoked all the authorities of the conquered country, as well as all the members composing the deputation of the states, and all those who, according to the laws of their constitution, had a right to vote in the assembly.

Having all assembled in the town house, I caused to be read to them, in Spanish, the decree of the 27th of last Germinal, and the report which preceded it, with the proclamation and your order of the 6th Floreal, which restores to the province of Guipuscoa all its rights, both civil and political.

I declared to them, in the name of the convention, that every thing which had been done previous to that time was annulled, and I invited them to resume each their different functions, which was immediately acceded to. I afterwards desired them to draw up the minutes of the sitting, which I here subjoin, in which are entered the decrees of the 27th of last Germinal, the report which preceded it, the proclamation of the 3d, and your order of the 6th Floreal, in order to have them printed, and sent to all the communes of Biscay and Guipuscoa: after some deliberation, it was determined upon, and the assembly, rising spontaneously from their seats, repeatedly cried out—"Long live the French Republic!" The most lively joy appeared in the countenances of all.

This act of justice of the national convention, and the arrest of all the robbers, the instigators of the late troubles, whom I have caused to be conducted, under a strong guard, to the citadel of Bayonne, have restored confidence throughout the country, and promise great succour for our army, and the ultimate completion of our projects.—Biscay has risen. I shall embrace the first opportunity of informing you, citizens colleagues, of the effects produced by this event in Biscay.

Health and fraternity.

(Signed)

CHAUDRONE ROSSEAU.

P. S. Since the entry of the French into this country, the Guipuscoans make use of the Republican æra.

Extracts from private Letters written by Sir Charles Grey to General Dundas, found afterwards among the Papers of the latter Gentleman, and read in the House of Commons by his Brother, Mr. Charles Dundas, in Justification of the Motives which actuated Sir Charles Grey in his Proceedings in the West Indies.

From SIR CHARLES GREY to GENERAL DUNDAS.

Fort Royal, May 7, 1794.

"WITH respect to booty, I wish there was no such thing. Mr. Ker I believe to be an honest man; his advice, and that of all others, runs to contribution, not confiscation, as

as more agreeable to the people : as for myself, I am perfectly ignorant and only wish to act right : but this I am not ignorant of, that we must not sully our brilliant doings, carried by such ability and exertion of your's and the whole army, by any act of oppression ; therefore the contribution to be levied should be well considered."

May 11th, 1794.

" Every thing is settled in all the islands with respect to contribution in the room of confiscation, and the final instruments signed and so approved by every one in the island, that no harm can happen ; I would not, for the world, have our laurels sullied by any such thing."

May 22d, 1794.

" I am glad to learn, from your letters, that you receive such able assistance from the marquis de Clugny as commissary general, and that men of good character, steadiness, application, and temper are searched for to fill the places of deputy commissioners. The advisers of violent measures should certainly be heard with caution, and those who have taken an active part in oppressing the peaceable and industrious, cannot expect much favour ; but considering we are in the way of receiving most of our information from our friends, the emigrants, their reports should also be heard with caution, as they are prejudiced, and many of them violent. Any of those who are deemed bad subjects, and are desirous of removing to France or America, might be indulged, in my opinion, without any detriment to the colony."

The following Article has been published and introduced by observing, that, as, from Mr. Secretary Dundas's Speech in the House of Commons, it is probable Ministers will not allow the inquiry into the conduct of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Fervis to be gone into, the Public ought to know what the persons most immediately interested, and the best able to judge, felt and expressed of Sir Charles Grey, after he had sailed for England, when their sentiments must have been uninfluenced either by hope or fear.

SIR,

Port-Royal, Martinico, Jan. 15, 1795.

WITH much eagerness, I avail myself of the departure of the frigate, the *Terpsichore*, to forward to you the resolution of the sovereign council of this island, entered into on the 7th inst. I congratulate myself on having to transmit to you the testimony offered by this body in the name of the colony, of the gratitude due to you. I shall take measures, and give orders for the speedy execution of the resolution.

I am, with respect, &c. &c.

Sir Charles Grey, K. B. &c. &c.

DUBUE.

O o 2

Extra

Extract from the Register of the Sovereign Council of Martinica,

THIS day the sovereign council of Martinico, desiring to give, in the name of the colony, to Sir Charles Grey, knight of the order of the Bath, a new testimony of its gratitude,

Resolved, that Sir Charles Grey shall be requested to accept of a sword and a service of plate, which shall be presented to him in the name, and on the part of the colony.

The sovereign council invites monsieur, the administrators general, to attend to the execution of this resolution, and to provide the necessary funds for the expense.

Done in the sovereign council of Martinico, the 7th of January, 1795.
ROIGNAU.

Substance of the Emperor's second Rescript to the Diet of Ratisbon, presented in the middle of May, 1795.

HIS Imperial Majesty, as a state and member of the empire, ardently desires to concur in procuring a peace for Germany. However much at the same time he wishes to effect this, the Germanic body should unite with its chief to treat under his auspices, conformable to the constitution; for, as a sovereign, he cannot but regard truces or partial treaties, as dangerous measures: his Imperial Majesty, in advertising the co-government of this danger, has only in view the support of the German constitution, and the forming of a bulwark of the force and co-operation it is his wish to preserve—he invites his co-sovereigns to declare, either in a body or individually, what measures they propose to adopt, in case of a detached pacification being preferred, regardless of the consequences of the inevitable anarchy that must ensue: his Imperial Majesty, however desirous to support his allies, must in that case center his strength in his own dominions.

The Deputies of the Province of Holland, at the Assembly of the States General, reported in the Sitting of the 30th of April, 1795,

THAT on the proposition of the deputies of the province of Friesland, concerning a report of negotiations of peace being likely to be set on foot between Great Britain and France, it had been resolved to order the Dutch ministers at Paris, citizens Blauw and Meyer, in case the above report should be founded, to exert their utmost efforts for obtaining from the French government a promise, that the restitution of all the Dutch vessels, detained

tained in the British ports, be made a condition of peace; and that likewise on another proposition of the same deputies, they had come to a resolution to charge the committee of marine with giving the necessary orders, that as a strong armament was fitting out in the English harbours, an armed vessel be stationed off Ameloud and another off Sciermaskoog, to serve as advice-boats in the north seas.

Reubell, Representative of the French People, to his Colleagues, Members of the Committee of Public Safety.

Hague, 8th Prairial, (May 27th, 1795,) 3d year of the French Republic.

I ANNOUNCE to you with pleasure, my dear colleagues, that the president of the States General has communicated to us the power which he had received from the Seven United Provinces, to ratify the treaty* concluded between the two Republics. The convention will, no doubt, also have given its ratification. This great event will serve to disconcert the projects of the factions, whom I have always regarded as the vile puppets and instruments of foreign powers. Health and fraternity.

(Signed)

REUBELL.

P. S. I inclose the letter of the president, which I have just received. Citizen Peter Paulus desires me to request that you will instantly make every arrangement necessary to send back the Dutch sailors who were made prisoners, in order that active operations may be entered upon for the advantage of the two Republics.

I. G. H. Hahn, President of the States General to Citizen Reubell, Representative of the French People, and Member of the Committee of Public Safety.

J. HAHN, citizen, do announce to you that the votes of the different provinces having been taken, the ratification of the treaty between the two Republics has been finally made by the States General. From the bottom of my heart I desire that the mutual happiness of the two countries may flow from it. I dare even to augur it; and if the treaty of Westphalia changed the face of Europe, what have we not to expect from this? I know nothing like it in the annals of the world. Health and fraternity.

(Signed)

J. G. HAHN.

* See Treaties.

On the 5th of June, 1795, in the French Convention, Syeyes read the Ratification of the Treaty concluded with the Dutch Republic, and the following Letter from the States General of the United Provinces, to the Representatives of the French Nation.

*Hague, 28th May, 1795.
The first year of the Dutch liberty.*

CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES,

IT is with the greatest satisfaction that we heard of the arrival, in the place of our residence, of two celebrated members of your committee of public safety, the citizens Reubell and Syeyes, charged with the important mission of treating definitively with us on the subject of a treaty of peace and alliance between the two Republics. We appointed, immediately after being informed by them of the object of their mission, four members of our assembly, to whom we gave the power of treating definitively upon the measure, subject to our ratification.

We have not been deceived in the opinion we had formed of the capacity, the talents, and the sentiments of your deputies; and our's having proved themselves to be equally worthy of our confidence, the inhabitants of our provinces are at length enabled to leave that state of uncertainty too afflicting to republican minds, a state of which the friends of tyranny made use for the purpose of circulating doubts with respect to our intentions.

The news of a conclusion of a treaty of peace, friendship, and alliance signed by the respective deputies, has caused sensations of the most agreeable nature. The most enlightened minds preface the prosperity of two nations whose interests are the same, and who, connected by the closest ties, can serve the cause of humanity and contribute in the most powerful manner to the well-being of all Europe.

The representatives of the different provinces of the Union having, citizens representatives, examined thoroughly the treaty of alliance, and having formally ratified it, we hasten to reply to the sentiments of esteem and consideration which you have testified towards us, by sending two of your members of the committee of public safety, and have deputed two of the members of our assembly of the states, the citizens Graweld and Siter, to carry to Paris the act by which we have ratified the treaty of peace, amity, and alliance, together with the separate articles relative to the port of Flushing.

We enjoined them to depart immediately, in order that the reciprocal ratifications may be exchanged in the period prescribed; and to this effect, we have invested them with the character of our ambassadors extraordinary, in order to give a signal mark of our high consideration for the French Republic, and of the value

value which we put on an alliance so long desired by the true friends of the two nations. We entreat you to receive them in that capacity, and to give the same credit and confidence to them as to ourselves, and members of our assembly, with whose sentiments they are acquainted; they will thus be in condition to developpe these sentiments to you more amply, and to convince you of our desire to keep up with the French Republic a friendly correspondence, and a most intimate connection.

Health and Fraternity.

(Signed)

J. G. HAHN.

By order of the Lords the States General.

W. GACEL.

It appears from the following intercepted papers, and the last accounts from France, that some of the Chouans have had it in contemplation to break their treaty with the French Republic, and that in consequence Caumartin, Bois-hardy, and others have been arrested; but no proof is found of Charette or Stofflet having intended to break their engagements.

CAUMARTIN TO COUNT SILS.

Rennes, May 2d, 1795.

IN this department I have money at command. I wish M. Guillot to return with all possible dispatch, for the purpose of sending you succours in men and money. Favour me with your signature, (leaving a blank) that I may may negotiate a loan for our mutual benefit. There will be four signatures to the instrument, Bois-hardy, Cheutreau, your's, and my own. Do assist us with your influence. I have had the offer of large sums on my own account, but I never will isolate myself on such critical subjects. Send M. Guillot immediately, and rely on the friendship of

Your's &c.

CAUMARTIN.

Addressed to M. Count Sils, royal catholic army, Normandy.

Letter of Roziere and Lefritter to the Members of the Council of Morbihan.

(Without any date.)

GENTLEMEN,

OUR common interest, and a similar mode of thinking and acting, and your confidence in us, induce us to invite you to a continued correspondence, which may inform us fully on the subject of our respective positions.

In

In consequence, we send you one of our captains, to whom you may give full confidence, on account of his entire devotion to us. He is a Vendean, who, for eighteen months, has fought in that country with much honour and ability. He will be, gentlemen, the faithful interpreter of our sentiments; and we entreat you, in the name of the king and of the common weal, to communicate to him the instructions which you shall deem necessary to send us, in order that we may use all the means in our power to second the noble devotion with which we know you are inspired.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

LOUIS DE LE ROZIERE,
LE CHEV. DE MORGUERYE.
HENRI DE MORGUERYE,
Chiefs in the canton of Avranches.
LOUIS LEFRITTER,
Charged with orders for Normandy.

Letter of Caumartin to the Members of the Council of Morbihan.

GENTLEMEN,

WE know the proclamation of which you speak; we feared the effects of it, and our fears have unhappily been too well founded.

All the causes of the events which afflict us proceed certainly from those who have sworn eternal hatred to us. We ought not to be surprised at their conduct; they have long enabled us to know them; but whatever our complaint may be, and whatever our wrongs, what ought we to do in such circumstances?

Recollect that we are not an isolated party, that we have a relation to all the royalists in France, and that our measures depend on a general decision.

The Chouans, it is said, are in some force in the department of Finisterre. The arrest, however, of the principal leaders, and the army of the coasts of the West, will soon reduce them to that obedience which the lenity of the government ought to have prevented from their violating.

Declaration of Grenot, Guezno, and Guermeur, Representatives of the People, with the Armies on the Coasts of Brest and Cherbourg, and in the Departments within their jurisdiction.

HAVING seen a printed paper, entitled, "Instructions to the commanders, soldiers, &c. of the troops called Chouans," dispersed throughout this part of the country, agreed upon
at

at the grand council held at Bazouges the 7th of May, 1795, the 3d year of the Republic, we, the subscribers, think proper to make the following declaration:

Art. I. The paper in question is incompatible with the agreement entered into on the 1st inst. at Mabilais, near Rennes. The Chouans expressly engaged to submit to the laws of the Republic, and never more to take up arms against it.

II. It is a breach of the 23d article of our declaration, which prohibits the usurpation of the public authority under any pretence whatever.

III. No troops, except the troops of the Republic, are recognized by her, and commanded by officers chose, or appointed according to the laws.

IV. All other troops are disbanded, and their chiefs are prohibited from collecting or claiming them.

V. All collections of armed men, other than bodies of citizens, commanded or sanctioned by the law, shall be disembodied, in conformity to the resolution of the 7th inst. and the public functionaries, civil and military, are required to adopt the most effectual means of preventing illegal assemblies.

VI. A stop shall be put to the payment of certain claims specified in the declaration of the 1st of this month, until it be ascertained that every person has returned to his habitation, and until the equal distribution of men and of things be restored.

VII. Every printer is interdicted from printing any manifesto, or other instrument, sanctioned by the name of any person appearing in the character of a chief.

VIII. This declaration shall be printed, transmitted to all the authorities, civil and military, read, published, and posted in the places to which it immediately applies.

Done at Rennes, 29th Floreal (May 18, 1795) 3d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed)

GUEYNO,
GUERMEUR,
GRENOT,
LEGALL, Sec.

The popular Society at Angers, in the end of May, 1795, sent an Address to the Convention, of which the following is the Substance.

i. THAT, far from the Vendean rebels, or Chouans, having been disarmed, these rebels have, on the contrary, disarmed all the patriots of the territories through which they are dispersed.

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2. That

2. That they have made out lists of proscription, and assassinate, without mercy, all those whom they know to be irrevocably attached to the Republic,

3. That in the name of the pretended Louis XVII. they exact payment from the purchasers of national domains, and the farmers who rent the estates of the emigrants,

4. That they receive those only who have hitherto professed equivocal principles, formerly known under the title of moderates.

5. That at this moment there still exist posts of the royal and Catholic armies, to the right and left of the banks of the Loire, the soldiers of which wear white cockades and uniforms.

6. That they resist the conveyance of provisions, to starve the cities and soldiers of the Republic, the latter of whom they drive over to their own party, in search of bread.

7. That they are allowed to dispense with the national cockade, and even to wear counter-revolutionary distinctions, in the cities, where they supply themselves with provisions, and, by their speeches in favour of royalty, bring over partisans.—
And,

8. That their ringleaders, who have pretended to subscribe to the amnesty, are abundantly supplied with specie and assignats, and, by their insolence, insult the public misery.

The following general Order was published by Cherin, Commandant of the General Staff, on the 7th Prairial (May 26, 1795) upon the Subject of the Revolt of the Chouans.

THE army is apprized that, by the most infamous of treasons, the chiefs of the Chouans, openly violating the solemn oath they had taken, of submission to the laws of the Republic, of union, and of peace, are preparing, under the mask of hypocrisy, to renew the horrors of war, and to execute the plan for a long time conceived, of raising in a mass the too credulous inhabitants of the country, of famishing the towns, of murdering the citizens, and of delivering up the country to the foreign enemies of the Republic. The multiplied proofs of their perfidies are known; and the national representatives have ordered the principal conspirators to be apprehended.

This measure of rigour and justice, called for by the safety of the people, will secure the success of the pacification, if, as there is every reason to presume, every good citizen should unite and share our indignation against the deeply-criminal plots of the conspirators, who aim at the revival of the reign of
ter.

terror, and at organizing in these departments a new La Vendée.

The conditions of the pacification will be faithfully observed; and the misled citizens who faithfully submit, and shall continue to submit, shall unceasingly enjoy all the advantages it secures to them.

In consequence, the commander in chief recommends more strenuously than ever to the troops, to protect, in all places, the freedom of religious worship, property, and personal security. Such of the soldiers as shall be convicted of arbitrary acts, and want of discipline, shall be instantly apprehended, and delivered over to the criminal tribunal, to be punished with all the rigour of the law.

The general renders the military commanders responsible for the execution of the present decree, and relies on the loyalty of the French soldiery.

Extract of a Letter from the Committee of Public Safety of France, to M. Barthelemy, their Minister at Basle, giving an Account of the Insurrection which took place in Paris on the 20th of May, 1795.

THOSE members of the convention who had participated in the crimes of the 12th of Germinal (April 1, 1795) without having been brought to condign punishment, displayed, during the insurrection of the 20th of May, the utmost audaciousness; but their triumph was of very short duration: they are all arrested. During this affray, royalism (of which, it is said, many have so favourable an opinion) remained silent, and did not dare to raise its head. Within a short time, a vigorous constitution shall be organized, and frustrate all the efforts of our enemies to overturn the Republic.

Papers relative to Neutral Powers.

Extract of a Letter from M. Boccardo, Minister at Paris from Genoa, to the Senate of that Republic, written in January 1795.

THE commission of foreign affairs has remitted to me a decree of the three committees of public safety, of finances and of commerce, on the navigation of neutral powers, conceived in these terms :

Art. I. The vessels of neutral powers shall freely enter and depart from the ports of France, without the least obstacle or delay, and without being forced to sell their cargoes.

II. If the ships of neutral powers shall think proper to sell their cargoes to government, the price shall be paid in the manner which shall be agreed upon.

III. The French fleets shall respect, and shall cause to be respected, in what concerns them, the rights of nations and the stipulations of treaties, according to the terms of the decree of the national convention of the 25th of July, 1793.

IV. Neutral vessels shall not be forced out of their course. There shall not be seized, while on board of them, neither captains, mariners, passengers, nor any military persons, though actually in the service of hostile powers ; nor the merchandise, nor effects, which there may be found belonging to such persons.

V. From the stipulations of the present article are excepted—
1. The goods of enemies, till the other belligerent powers have declared that goods embarked in neutral bottoms shall be exempt from capture. 2. Contraband goods belonging to neutral powers ; that is to say, arms, warlike ammunition of all sorts, horses, and their equipage, and effects of all sorts destined for places besieged, blocked, or invested.

VI. The goods of enemies taken on board neutral vessels shall be instantly unloaded in the ports of France.

VII. The expenses of freight shall be paid according to the dispositions of the police of lading.

VIII. After unloading, the neutral captain shall have a right to depart.

IX. Merchandise taken under the idea of its belonging to enemies, which shall be found to belong to neutral powers, and, consequently, declared not to be a lawful prize, shall be restored in kind to the proprietor, unless he pleases to sell it.

X. The commissioners of the marine shall present the state of the subjects of hostile powers taken on board neutral vessels, on purpose to do justice to their claims.

Extract from the Register of the Committee of Public Safety of France, Feb. 23, 1795.

THE committee of public safety, after hearing the report of the commissioner for foreign affairs, on the application made by the consul of the United States of America, for the release of certain individuals, English, Americans, and supposed Americans, taken on board of English ships, the greater part of them now detained at Brest—

Considering that the detention of those persons, and especially of English families, is contrary to the 23d article of the treaty of 1778, since they were taken on board of ships belonging to the United States; considering that the release of citizens of the United States is the natural consequence of the good intelligence that subsists between the two Republics, orders as follows:

I. The persons named in the annexed list shall be immediately set at liberty, with their wives, children, and domestics. Orders of release shall be expedited for each of the heads of families. They shall mention the number of persons composing their family, and the number of their domestics.

II. Excepting citizens James Conecling, Philip Van Don-ton, and James Wilkinson, all the others shall be bound to quit France as soon as possible. To this end, they shall avail themselves of the first ships that sail. Their orders of release shall stand in the room of passports.

III. The consul general of the United States at Paris shall be invited by the commission for foreign affairs, in the name of the committee of public safety, to facilitate the execution of the preceding article.

IV. The commission for foreign affairs shall send a copy of this order to the commission of marine and colonies, the commission of civil administration, the police, and courts of justice, each

each of which shall see to the execution of it in as far as they are respectively concerned.

(Signed)

THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
OF PUBLIC SAFETY,

CAMBACERES,	FOURCROI,
MERLIN OF DOUAI,	J. P. CHAZAL,
PELET,	DUBOIS CRANCE.
CARNOT,	

(A true copy.)

MIOT, *Commissary for Foreign Affairs.*

Speech of Merlin of Douai, in the Name of the Committee of Public Safety, to the National Convention of France, April 23, 1795, previous to the Introduction of the Swedish Ambassador.

BEFORE the 9th Thermidor (July 27, 1794) it was said in this tribune, that you ought only to negotiate through the mouths of cannon. Returned to be yourselves, since that time, you have been permitted to manifest your own thoughts, and you have more than once solemnly proclaimed your respect for all the diplomatic institutions, which preserve the rights of mankind. Your committee of public safety, therefore, will not act contrary to the spirit which has animated and directed you, in now proposing to fix the manner of receiving foreign ambassadors in the bosom of the national representation.

Till the present time, the powers friendly to the Republic sent to us only *charges d'affaires*, residents, envoys, or ministers plenipotentiary, with whom there has been no question of etiquette, fraternity alone having induced them to dispense with forms. But there is a difference between them and ambassadors, properly so called, which requires some distinction on your part. Ministers plenipotentiary, and still more, envoys, residents, and *charges d'affaires*, are regarded only as the mandatories and the bearers of powers for the states in whose name they act. The character of an ambassador is more elevated; he is the true representative of the government which sends him; and as the government which sends him always represents the nation, which it governs, it is only in this last analysis, as representative of the nation, that an ambassador can present himself. It is the established custom among governments to give to ambassadors, in the ceremony of their reception, a state chair, which is placed opposite to the representative of the sovereign, and in which he sits even in delivering his speech. Governments have always considered as a particular mark of attention

and

and respect, the sending to them an ambassador. Republics, above all, have ever attached a great value to it; and, for this reason, France has generally maintained ambassadors in Switzerland, in Holland, and in Venice.

At first sight, these distinctions may appear trifling; but, when we consider that they express the degree of confidence, of attachment, or of respect, that nations mutually testify for one another, it appears indispensable to maintain them, at least, till by the consent of other governments, other rules may be established. Your committee of public safety has, in consequence, charged me to propose to you the following plan of a decree:

The national convention, after having heard its committee of public safety, decrees—

Art. I. In receiving the ministers of foreign powers in the bosom of the national representation, those who shall be invested with the character of ambassador shall be seated in a chair opposite the president, and shall speak sitting.

II. There shall be fixed, for his attendants, raised seats, on right and left.

III. The preceding article shall apply in common to all the ministers of foreign powers invested with the character of minister plenipotentiary.

IV. The president, in answering an ambassador, or other minister, shall give him the same titles contained in his letters of credit.

These decrees were adopted.

S W E D E N.

On the 21st of April, 1795, Syeyes, in the Name of the Committee of Public Safety, announced the Arrival at Paris of an Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Sweden, and read the following Credentials.

WE, Gustavus Adolphus, by the grace of God, king of the Swedes, the Goths and Vandals, &c. &c. &c. heir to the kingdom of Denmark, of Norway, duke of Schleswig, Holstein, Hormaire, and Dithmarsen, count of Oldenbourg, and of Delenhorst,

To the most honourable, most illustrious, our friends and allies, sincerely cherished by us, the citizens representatives of the French Republic, our salute, and the assurance of our vows for your happiness.

Desiring to give you a testimony of our friendship, and of our sincere sentiments towards you, and to strengthen, in the
best

best possible manner, the ties of a friendship which for such a number of years had united Sweden to France ; we therefore, in order to have near you, an interpreter perfectly capable of expressing to you our sentiments, have conferred the dignity of our ambassador extraordinary upon the chamberlain of the queen of Sweden, knight of the order of the sword, our faithful subject, by us sincerely beloved, the Baron Eric-Magnus Stael of Holstein, known by his talents, and for his integrity in the direction of affairs, and who long since had resided in your capital.

We hope, with confidence, that you will accept, with pleasure, the efforts he will make in order to cement the alliance of our mutual friendship.

As we have not the least doubt but this will be agreeable to you, we beg of you, with friendship and cordiality, to grant an easy access to our mentioned ambassador extraordinary, and to have an entire confidence in every thing which, with his active loyalty, he shall communicate to you in our name, and in virtue of our orders ; and particularly every time when we shall assure you of our sincere sentiments towards you, and of our indefatigable zeal to concur in our common advantages.

Finally, We are making vows for the continual increase of your prosperity, and we recommend you, with all our heart, to the Divine protection.

Given at our royal chateau at Stockholm, the 23d of February, 1795.

During the minority of the king, my very merciful lord.

(Signed)

CHARLES.

(And lower)

ROSENHANE.

The national convention decreed that the ambassador from Sweden shall be introduced to the sitting of Quartidi next, at two P. M. and that the letter of credentials be inserted in the bulletin.

On the 23d of April, 1795, the Swedish Ambassador was introduced into the French Convention, preceded by the Members of the Committee of Public Welfare, and accompanied by the Commissary for Foreign Affairs, and many of his own Attendants. He sat down facing the President, and pronounced the following Speech:

Citizens Representatives of the French People,

THE alliance of the kings of Sweden with France, consecrated for a long series of years in the treaties, and by the annals of history, and still more by a remarkable analogy of character between both nations, has not suffered by the political shock which has convulsed all Europe. The system pursued by the Swedish government, the treaty of armed neutrality concluded between the
king

king of Sweden and that of Denmark, are for the French Republic, a proof of the sentiments which his Majesty expresses to-day by me, his organ. I come, in his name, into the bosom of the national representation of France, to render a signal homage to the natural and imprescriptible rights of nations. Do not doubt but the Swedes, who have been often called the French of the North, continue to form a people of brothers with the French of the South. It is agreeable to me, citizens representatives, to have to maintain and strengthen that union, by the candour and loyalty of which we will reciprocally give example. May peace, the source of the true prosperity of empires, soon crown the glorious successes of France! May all the governments, whatever they may be, have a mutual respect one for the other, and cease to be rivals, except in justice, wisdom, and generosity! At last, may the French, that intrepid people, now above the passions reprobated by morality, philosophy, and politics, offer to mankind the new spectacle of power re-united to virtue. (*Loud applauses.*)

The PRESIDENT (BOISSY D'ANGLAS) *answered—*

Baron Eric-Magnus Stael of Holstein, ambassador extraordinary from Sweden; the universal applause which has delayed my answer sufficiently shews the sentiments of those who surround you. You see with what satisfaction we receive in your person a friendly nation, with which you come to renew our ancient alliance. Participate freely with us in the first emotions of our hearts, and in the enjoyment of the most touching fraternity. The generous respect which you have shewn to the representatives of a free people, to the natural and imprescriptible rights of nations, do honour to the government which you represent; they are worthy of making an epoch in the history of liberty. It is our duty solemnly to acknowledge, that Sweden has not waited for our success to manifest the best disposition towards the French Republic. No; long before, victory, faithful to the cause of freedom, had begun to cut the knot of the coalition which attacked us; at the period even when the greatest dangers seemed to threaten us on every side, the Swedish nation, we know, praised our courage, and secretly prayed for those triumphs which we have since obtained. It did all in its power for us, under a king, who wished to shew himself personally our enemy, without being prevented by the fear of destroying, at the same time, the best interests of his country.

A chief more worthy of the task had scarcely taken the reins of government, when we saw him hasten to break the bonds by which Gustavus the III^d. had laboured to attach the Swedes to the league of our enemies. He has since always repelled, with the same honesty, their corrupt manœuvres and their insolent menaces; and as his attachment for the French nation is unaltered, the

national convention thinks itself able to answer to the prince whom you represent, that it will carefully strengthen again our ancient bonds, and re-establish on the basis of reciprocal utility all the advantages which ought to result from the common prosperity of the two nations.

With regard to yourself, personally, Baron Stael of Holstein, the national convention sees with pleasure that you are charged to treat with us respecting our mutual interests, as it is persuaded that no one knows better the sincerity and openness of our sentiments, and consequently no one could give more hopes of the return of a perfect union.

Come then, receive the Republican embrace: may it be the band of fraternal attachment which shall unite the French Republic and the kingdom of Sweden! (*Loud applause*).

The ambassador of the king of Sweden ascended the president's chair, and received the embrace amidst the most loud and repeated applause.

The national convention then decreed:

Art. 1. Baron Eric-Magnus Stael of Holstein is recognised and proclaimed ambassador extraordinary from the king of Sweden to the French Republic.

2. The speech of Baron Eric-Magnus Stael, the answer of the president of the convention, and an extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the sittings of this day, shall be translated into all languages, printed, inserted in the bulletin of correspondence, and sent to the departments, the armies, and the agents of the Republic with foreign governments.

SWITZERLAND.

Speech addressed to his Excellency M. Barthelemy, Ambassador of the French Republic in Switzerland, by Chancellor Ochs, in Presence of the Secret Council, and in the Name of the State of Basle, January 22d, 1795.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

“**T**HERE is a Switzerland wanting to France, and a France to Switzerland.” It is in this manner that one of the representatives of the French Republic expressed himself towards us, and it to this principle, marked with the stamp of a sound policy, that the two nations are long indebted for a great part of their success and prosperity. It is indeed allowed to suppose, that without the Helvetic confederation, the wrecks of the ancient kingdoms of Lotharingia, Burgundy, and Arles, would not have been united to the French dominion; and it is hard to believe,

lieve, that without the powerful diversion and decided interference of France, they would not at last have succeeded in stifling the Helvetic liberty in the cradle, or in causing the destiny of our political existence to retrograde.

However, the truth of this salutary principle has perhaps never manifested itself with more evidence, than in the course of the memorable events, of which we were for some years past the peaceable spectators. But it belongs to history to reveal one day to an impartial posterity, the reciprocal relations of the cause and effect which subsisted between these events, our neutrality and preservation. Perhaps on a future day this sentiment of natural justice will be admired, which, in making us to abhor all foreign influence in the choice of the modifications of our forms of government, forbid us by this very object to set up for judges of the mode of public administration of any state whatever. Our fathers have not censured either the grand feudatories of the Germanic empire, for having lowered the Imperial power, nor the royal authority in France, for having kept in awe the grand feudatories. They have successively seen the States General represent the French nation; the Richelieu and Mazarin seizing upon the absolute power; Louis the XIVth displaying by himself the whole power of the nation; and the parliaments pretending to partake, in the name of the people, of the public authority. But they were never heard with a rash voice, arrogating to themselves the right of calling the French government back to such and such a period of its history. Their wish was the happiness of France, their hope its unity, and their support, the integrity of its territory.

However, what inclination the Swiss may always have had to tread in the steps of the founders and preservers of their liberty, it must be confessed, that more than once it was feared, in those moments of exalted passions, to see them deviate from so sure a road; and if they have escaped this fatal danger, the public opinion, although tottering and divided on so many points, unites itself, in order to attribute the honour of it to your excellency, and to the faithful and zealous companions of your important exertions.

To blend amiableness of temper, the frankness of probity, and the modesty of true merit, to the firmness of the man of the public, jealous of the dignity of his place, and the honour of his country; to conciliate a prudent temporizing with the active rapidity of the events, and the considerations due to our relations, multiplied with the rights of a regenerated people, who are more than ever sensible of the value of their alliance; to prevent the perfidious or exaggerated insinuations either of malevolence or intrigue, or of a blind and inconsiderate patriotism; to allay by the hope of the indemnities, which the confederate justice promises,

the sentiment of sacrifices of all kinds, against which public treaties or authentic acts seemed bound to have given protection : this is the sublime art which your excellency has displayed in your ministry, to maintain peace, remove all difficulties, calm resentments, heighten the hopes, and draw pure and unimpeachable magistrates round a single rallying point, the scrupulous observation of a free neutrality.

Happy to become habitual witnesses of virtues so dear to all hearts, the secret council of the town and canton of Basle, in the name of our lords the burgomaster and council of this Republic, has the honour to beg your excellency favourably to accept of the assurance of the respectful devotion and very lively eagerness in anticipating the wishes with which each of us is sincerely animated. The residence of your excellency in our town announces a confidence which we know how to appreciate. It was under the walls of Basle that, 350 years ago, were formed the first ties which united our fate to that of France ; and it is within the walls of Basle that, at this moment, for the first time, the two Republics solemnly yield to the effusion of a soft fraternity. If we may believe the consoling reports of uncertain renown, another assimilation of ancient times and our days presents itself to all minds. It was also within the walls of Basle that was concluded the famous peace, which terminated the last bloody contest the Swiss had to sustain for the sacred cause of their independence. May a peace of this kind soon add to the glory of our country ! Through a fatality which confounds the reason of man, war was always necessary for the foundation of liberty. But it is only peace consolidates it by the true display of its energy ; it is peace ennobles it by the practice of virtue ; it is peace embellishes it by the charm of all the arts, and makes it to be worshipped by feeling and generous hearts. How charming it is to present the olive branch of peace, when one's brow is girt with the laurels of victory ! Moderation in the conqueror chains fortune to his car, and the strength of the enemy is less to be dreaded than the despair of the vanquished. But the importance of such great concerns as these makes us exceed the limits of our mission. Let us still have the permission to ask of your excellency the precious continuation of your kindness and benevolence, and also your powerful interference in all well-grounded claims which this state or its citizens may be likely to address to the supreme authorities of the illustrious French Republic.

Reply

*Reply of the Ambassador of the French Republic in Switzerland to
the Secret Council of the State of Basle.*

MAGNIFICENT LORDS,

I RECEIVE, with so much the more gratitude and sensibility, the expressions of sentiments you please to bestow upon me, as I have already the knowledge of your affectionate friendship in my behalf, the same as I hope you have, that of my desire of serving you, and my constant solicitude for your concerns. It will be still more animated, magnificent lords, through my stay in your town. The nearer I am to you, the more I will endeavour to draw upon you the attention of the French Republic.

Since I lived in your country, circumstances singularly difficult have circumvented the laudable Heveltic body; but the profound wisdom which has characterised all its steps, has made them hitherto to surmount these very difficulties; and certainly, by persevering in these principles, it will continue to enjoy the calm of peace, until the happy period which will restore it to the universe; and they will attain it, under the blessings of the worthy people they govern, with the confidence and due consideration of the French nation, and of all Europe; and with the certainty that posterity will admire the behaviour they held in these critical times, and which so many means have been employed to make the cantons depart from the maxims which they inherited from their ancestors, the prudence of which is confirmed by the experience of ages.

Your state will have so much the more right to share in this triumph, as it has not only shared with its co-allies all the dangers of the present epoch, but that it has moreover been exposed to private uneasiness. It ought to be well assured of having acquired with them indelible claims on the continuance of the friendship of the French Republic. I esteem myself very happy, magnificent lords, of being at this moment its organ with you, and of being able to transmit to the committee of public welfare of the national convention, the expressions of your confederal attachment, and the wishes you utter for the prosperity of the French People, who will always be your most faithful ally.

D E N M A R K.

*Substance of the Address which accompanied the medal which the
Danish Nation sent to their beloved Minister of State, Count
Bernstorff.*

TO the man of the king and the country, the noble Bernstorff,
who taught Europe, that true state policy constituted in justice,
tice,

tice, and peace maintained with a courageous constancy, are the greatest honours of a government; this mark of gratitude is sent by his grateful fellow-citizens for the great blessings, which, for the benefit of mankind and the state, have been promoted for some years past. This day, so dear and important to both the kingdoms, was fixed upon by their faithful sons, in order to render deserved thanks to the most worthy of citizens.

On the part of the Danes and Norwegians who are attached to their king and country.

January 1, 1795.

V E N I C E.

Extract of a Letter written to the Committee of Public Safety by the Envoy of the French Republic at Venice, dated Venice the 14th of March, 1795.

A SECRETARY of the senate has announced to me the nomination of M. ALVISE QUERINI, as resident from this Republic, to the French government, in quality of *noble*. This title may appear extraordinary to you and requires explanation.

It is a constitutional maxim with the Republic of Venice, that it shall only have two kinds of diplomatic agents, ambassadors and residents: the first are always chosen from among the nobles, and the second from among the citizens. The nobles are very jealous of their right to being appointed to embassies, which lead to the highest honours in their own state. The number of embassies is fixed, and they do not wish to diminish them. To Russia they sent an ambassador, but it pleased Catharine to send to them only a resident, and it was consequently intended here, to send to the court of Petersburg in future, a citizen, under the same title. Of this the empress was informed: she made it known that she would receive none but a noble, and the senate settled this point by sending M. Foscarini, he who is at present at Constantinople, with the title of noble, which was substituted for that of ambassador.

When it was resolved in the college to name a minister to the French Republic, instead of M. Pisani, a discussion arose on his title; and the greatest number of members being of opinion that they ought not to change their system on account of the mission to Paris, it was agreed that M. Querini should there take the title of noble, under which he will present himself to you. He is ordered to depart in a month, and he is making preparations not to exceed that term.

In

In this transaction, citizens, the choice of the senate is generally applauded. The government appears to be resolved to shew openly its esteem and firm attachment for the French Republic. I herein inclose the note of the senate on this subject.

(Signed)

LALLEMENT.

Mr. ENVOY,

17th March, 1795.

IT being the intention of the senate to accede to the wish of Chevalier Pisani, and to permit him to return to this country to fill the honourable employment to which he has been promoted in consideration of his services, it has, in consequence, for the purpose of continuing the correspondence and perfect friendship between the two Republics, appointed the nobleman M. ALVISE QUERINI to reside at Paris under the title of *noble*.

The senate, in making to you this speedy communication, shall be happy, if it is made known, through your means, to the French government; and renews to you, at the same time, its assurances of respect and affection.

A M E R I C A.

Copy of Letter and Instructions from Sir William Scott and Dr. John Nicholl, prepared at the instance of Mr. Jay.

To his Excellency JOHN JAY, Esq. &c. &c.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of sending the paper drawn up by Mr. Nicholl and myself; it is longer and more particular than perhaps you meant; but it appeared to be an error on the better side, rather to be too minute, than to be too reserved in the information we had to give; and it will be in your excellency's power either to apply the whole or such parts as may appear more immediately pertinent to the objects of your inquiry.

I take the liberty of adding, that I shall, at all times, think myself much honoured by any communications from you, either during your stay here or after your return, on any subject in which you may suppose that my situation can give me the power of being at all useful to the joint interests of both countries:—If they should ever turn upon points in which the duties of my official station appear to me to impose upon me an obligation of reserve, I shall have no hesitation in saying, that I feel them to be such: on any other points, on which you may wish to have an opinion of mine, you may depend on receiving one that is formed
with

with as much care as I can use, and delivered with all possible frankness and sincerity.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect, &c. &c.

Doctors Commons, London, 10th Sept. 1794. WM. SCOTT.

[Paper inclosed in the foregoing letter.]

SIR,

WE have the honour of transmitting, agreeably to your excellency's request, a statement of the general principles of proceeding in prize causes, in British courts of admiralty, and of the measure proper to be taken when a ship and cargo are brought in as prize within their jurisdictions.

The general principles of proceeding cannot, in our judgment, be stated more correctly, than we find them laid down in the following extract from a report made to his late Majesty in the year 1753, by Sir George Lee, then judge of the prerogative court, Dr. Paul, his Majesty's advocate general, Sir Dudley Rider, his Majesty's attorney general, and Mr. Murray, (afterwards Lord Mansfield) his Majesty's solicitor general.

“ When two powers are at war, they have a right to make prizes of the ships, goods, and effects of each other, upon the high seas:—whatever is the property of the enemy, may be acquired by capture at sea; but the property of a friend cannot be taken, provided he observes his neutrality.

“ Hence the law of nations has established,

“ That the goods of an enemy, on board the ship of a friend, may be taken.

“ That the lawful goods of a friend, on board the ship of an enemy, ought to be restored.

“ That contraband goods, going to the enemy, though the property of a friend, may be taken as prizes; because supplying the enemy with what enables him better to carry on the war, is a departure from neutrality.

“ By the maritime law of nations, universally and immemorially received, there is an established method of determination, whether the capture be, or be not, lawful prize.

“ Before the ship, or goods, can be disposed of by the captor, there must be a regular judicial proceeding, wherein both parties may be heard; and condemnation thereupon as prize, in a court of admiralty, judging by the law of nations and treaties.

“ The proper and regular court, for these condemnations, is the court of that state to whom the captor belongs.

“ The evidence to acquit or condemn, with or without costs or damages, must, in the first instance, come merely from the ship taken, viz. The papers on board, and the examination on oath of the master, and other principal officers; for which purpose

pose there are officers of admiralty in all the considerable sea-ports of every maritime power at war, to examine the captains, and other principal officers of every ship, brought in as a prize, upon general and impartial interrogatories: if there does not appear from thence **ground** to condemn, as enemy's property, or contraband goods going to the enemy, there must be an acquittal, unless from the aforesaid evidence the property shall appear so doubtful, that it is reasonable to go into further proof thereof.

“ A claim of ship, or goods, must be supported by the oath of somebody, at least as to belief.

“ The law of nations requires good faith:—therefore every ship must be provided with complete and genuine papers; and the master, at least, should be privy to the truth of the transaction.

“ To enforce these rules, if there be false or colourable papers; if any papers be thrown overboard; if the master and officers examined in preparation grossly prevaricate; if proper ships papers are not on board; or if the master and crew cannot say, whether the ship or cargo be the property of a friend or enemy, the law of nations allows, according to the different degrees of misbehaviour, or suspicion, arising from the fault of the ship taken, and other circumstances of the case, costs to be paid, or not to be received, by the claimant, in case of acquittal and restitution: on the other hand, if a seizure is made without probable cause, the captor is adjudged to pay costs and damages; for which purpose all privateers are obliged to give security for their good behaviour; and this is referred to, and expressly stipulated by many treaties.

“ Though from the ship's papers, and the preparatory examinations, the property does not sufficiently appear to be neutral, the claimant is often indulged with time to send over affidavits, to supply that defect: if he will not shew the property by sufficient affidavits, to be neutral, it is presumed to belong to the enemy.—Where the property appears from evidence not on board the ship, the captor is justified in bringing her in, and excused paying costs, because he is not in fault: or, according to the circumstances of the case, may be justly entitled to receive his costs.

“ If the sentence of the court of admiralty is thought to be erroneous, there is in every maritime country, a superior court of review, consisting of the most considerable persons, to which the parties who think themselves aggrieved, may appeal; and this superior court judges by the same rule which governs the court of admiralty, viz. the law of nations, and the treaties subsisting with that neutral power, whose subject is a party before them.

“ If no appeal is offered, it is an acknowledgement of the justice of the sentence by the parties themselves, and conclusive.

“ This manner of trial and adjudication is supported, alluded to, and enforced, by many treaties.

“ In this method, all captures at sea were tried, during the last war, by Great Britain, France, and Spain, and submitted to by the neutral powers. In this method, by courts of admiralty acting according to the law of nations and particular treaties, all captures at sea have immemorially been judged of, in every country of Europe. Any other method of trial would be manifestly unjust, absurd, and impracticable.”

Such are the principles which govern the proceedings of the prize courts.

The following are the measures which ought to be taken by the captor, and by the neutral claimant, upon a ship and cargo being brought in as prize:

The captor immediately, upon bringing his prize into port, sends up or delivers upon oath to the registry of the court of admiralty all papers found on board the captured ship. In the course of a few days, the examinations in preparatory of the captain and some of the crew of the captured ship are taken, upon a set of standing interrogatories, before the commissioners of the port to which the prize is brought, and which are also forwarded to the registry of the admiralty as soon as taken. A monition is extracted by the captor from the registry, and served upon the Royal Exchange, notifying the capture, and calling upon all persons interested to appear and shew cause, why the ship and goods should not be condemned. At the expiration of twenty days, the monition is returned into the registry, with a certificate of its service, and if any claim has been given, the cause is then ready for hearing, upon the evidence arising out of the ship's papers, and preparatory examinations.

The measures taken, on the part of the neutral master or proprietor of the cargo, are as follows:

Upon being brought into port, the master usually makes a protest, which he forwards to London, as instructions (or with such further directions, as he thinks proper) either to the correspondent of his owners, or to the consul of his nation, in order to claim the ship, and such parts of the cargo as belong to his owners, or with which he was particularly intrusted: or the master himself, as soon as he has undergone his examination, goes to London to take the necessary steps.

The master, correspondent, or consul, applies to a proctor, who prepares a claim supported by an affidavit of the claimant, stating briefly to whom, as he believes, the ship and goods claimed belong, and that no enemy has any right or interest in them; security must be given to the amount of sixty pounds to answer costs, if the case should appear so grossly fraudulent on the part of the claimant as to subject him to be condemned therein. If the captor has neglected in the mean time to take the usual steps (but

(but which seldom happens, as he is strictly enjoined both by his instructions, and by the prize act, to proceed immediately to adjudication) a process issues against him on the application of the claimant's proctor, to bring in the ship's papers and preparatory examinations, and to proceed in the usual way.

As soon as the claim is given, copies of the ship's papers and examinations are procured from the registry, and upon the return of the monition the cause may be heard. It however seldom happens (owing to the great pressure of business, especially at the commencement of a war) that causes can possibly be prepared for hearing immediately upon the expiration of the time for the return of the monition; in that case, each cause must necessarily take its regular turn: correspondent measures must be taken by the neutral master, if carried within the jurisdiction of a vice-admiralty court, by giving a claim supported by his affidavit, and offering a security for costs, if the claim should be pronounced grossly fraudulent.

If the claimant be dissatisfied with the sentence, his proctor enters an appeal in the registry of the court where the sentence was given, or before a notary public (which regularly should be entered within fourteen days after the sentence) and he afterwards applies at the registry of the lords of appeal in prize causes, which is held at the same place as the registry of the high court of admiralty, for an instrument called an inhibition, and which should be taken out within three months if the sentence be in the high court of admiralty, and within nine months, if within a vice-admiralty court; but may be taken out at later periods, if a reasonable cause can be alledged for the delay that has intervened. This instrument directs the judge whose sentence is appealed from to proceed no further in the cause; it directs the register to transmit a copy of all the proceedings of the inferior courts; and it directs the party who has obtained the sentence to appear before the superior tribunal to answer to the appeal. On applying for this inhibition, security is given on the part of the appellant to the amount of two hundred pounds to answer costs, in case it should appear to the court of appeals, that the appeal is merely vexatious. The inhibition is to be served upon the judge, the register and the adverse party and his proctor, by shewing the instrument under seal, and delivering a note or copy of the contents. If the party cannot be found and the proctor will not accept the service, the instrument is to be served "*viis et modis*," that is, by affixing it to the door of the last place of residence, or by hanging it on the pillars of the Royal Exchange.

That part of the process above described, which is to be executed abroad, may be performed by any person to whom it is committed, and the formal part at home is executed by the officer

of the court. A certificate of the service is indorsed upon the back of the instrument, sworn before a surrogate of the superior court, or before a notary public, if the service is abroad.

If the cause be adjudged in the vice-admiralty court, it is usual, upon entering an appeal there, to procure a copy of the proceedings, which the appellant sends over to his correspondent in England who carries it to a proctor, and the same steps are taken to procure and serve the inhibition as where the cause has been adjudged in the high court of admiralty. But if a copy of the proceedings cannot be procured in due time, an inhibition may be obtained by sending over a copy of the instrument of appeal, or by writing to the correspondent an account only of the time and substance of the sentence.

Upon an appeal, fresh evidence may be introduced; if upon hearing the cause the lords of appeal shall be of opinion, that the case is of such doubt, as that further proof ought to have been ordered by the court below.

Further proof usually consists of affidavits made by the asserted proprietors of the goods, in which they are sometimes joined by their clerks and others acquainted with the transaction, and with the real property of the goods claimed. In corroboration of these, affidavits may be annexed, original correspondence, duplicates of bills of lading, invoices, extracts from books, &c. These papers must be proved by the affidavits of persons who can speak of their authenticity; and if copies or extracts, they should be collated and certified by public notaries. The affidavits are sworn before the magistrates, or others competent to administer oaths in the country where they are made, and authenticated by a certificate from the British consul.

The degree of proof to be required depends upon the degree of suspicion and doubt that belongs to the case. In cases of heavy suspicion and great importance, the court may order what is called "plea and proof," that is, instead of admitting affidavits and documents, introduced by the claimants only, each party is at liberty to alledge in regular pleadings such circumstances as may tend to acquit or to condemn the capture, and to examine witnesses in support of the allegations, to whom the adverse party may administer interrogatories. The deposition of the witnesses are taken in writing; if the witnesses are to be examined abroad, a commission issues for that purpose; but in no case is it necessary for them to come to England.—These solemn proceedings are not often resorted to.

Standing commissions may be sent to America, for the general purpose of receiving examinations of witnesses in all cases where the court may find it necessary for the purposes of justice, to decree an inquiry to be conducted in that manner.

With respect to captures and condemnations at Martinico, which are the subjects of another inquiry contained in your note, we can only answer in general, that we are not informed of the particulars of such captures and condemnations; but as we know of no legal court of admiralty established at Martinico, we are clearly of opinion that the legality of any prizes taken there must be tried in the high court of admiralty of England upon claims given in the manner above described, by such persons as may think themselves aggrieved by the said capture.

We have the honour to be, &c

(Signed)

WM. SCOTT,

JOHN NICHOLL.

Commons, Sep. 10, 1794.

Department of States, America, 22d Nov. 1794.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing are true copies of an original communication from Mr. Jay to the secretary of state.

GEORGE TAYLOR, jun. *chief clerk.*

Letter sent to Mr. Johnson the American Consul, by Mr. Pinckney, the American Minister.

Great Cumberland-Place, Jan. 30, 1795.

MY DEAR SIR,

MR. MUNRO, our minister plenipotentiary in France, informs me in a letter dated at Paris, Jan. 7, 1795, that the convention have agreed to carry into full effect, the treaty of commerce between the two Republics.—As this is, I presume, the most authentic information which has been received of this determination, I have thought it proper to communicate it to you officially, for the information of our commercial friends.

I am, with respect, dear Sir,

Your most obedient,

And most humble servant,

Joshua Johnson, Esq.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS PINCKNEY.

SIR,

Council Office, Whitehall, Feb. 22, 1795.

I HEREWITH transmit to you, for the information of the merchants trading to and from America, copy of a letter this day written, by direction of the lords of the council, to the secretary of the treasury, for relaxing the regulations heretofore observed with respect to American vessels coming to the ports of this kingdom for a market.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Philip Sansom, Esq.

W. FAWKENER.

SIR,

SIR, *Council Office, Whitehall, Feb. 21, 1795.*

THE lords of the council having had under consideration a note from Mr. Pinckney, the American minister, transmitted by directions of Lord Grenville, on the subject of the regulations laid down for American vessels which may touch at any of the ports of this kingdom, observing, “ That an American vessel, coming with tobacco to Falmouth, and then to a market, if ordered to proceed to France, is not suffered to depart until a licence from his Majesty in council for that purpose—the conditions of which licence are, that the vessel shall proceed to a specified port in France, and that security shall be given in three times the value of the cargo, that no goods or merchandise, the growth or manufacture of this kingdom, shall be put on board, and that the vessel shall bring a certificate of the delivery of the tobacco at such port—and suggesting the propriety of having the regulations concerning this branch of trade, so modified, so as to oppose the fewest impediments to its free exercise.”

I am commanded by their lordships to acquaint you, for the information of the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, that the lords of the council, upon consideration of the said note, and of a minute of the lords of the committee of council for trade and foreign plantations thereupon, are of opinion, that it may be adviseable, that the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury should, if they shall so think fit, instruct the commissioners of his Majesty's customs to give general directions to the principal officers of the customs, at all the ports where American vessels are likely to touch for a market, that if such vessels take on board any articles not now permitted to be exported to France, or to any country under the government of France, that the said officers do take bond with two sureties, who are inhabitants of this country, for landing the same in some country in amity with his Majesty, and to produce a certificate within a limited time of the said goods having been so landed, or the bond to be forfeited; but in case any American vessels so coming for a market, shall not take on board any such articles, that then they be permitted freely to depart with their cargoes.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

C O R S I C A.

Speech of his Excellency Sir Gilbert Elliot, the Viceroy of Corsica, delivered to the Chamber of Parliament at the opening of the Session, the 9th Day of February, 1795.

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ I T is with unfeigned pleasure that I meet you this day in Parliament, both because your constitution, on which the future happiness of Corsica depends, is hereby consummated, and because the full energy of your wisdom and authority is required at a period rendered doubly interesting by the establishment of a new government, and by the continuance of the war.

“ You are charged not only with important but arduous duties, since you must, on the one hand, secure your freedom as an independent nation, by a vigorous and courageous exertion in the war, and on the other, you must make provision for internal happiness and liberty, by deliberations which are better suited to times of tranquillity and peace.

“ For the discharge of this great trust, I rely with perfect confidence on the wisdom and public spirit of Parliament, supported by the zealous and hearty union of all good Corsicans, whether in public or private stations; for you will, no doubt, participate with me in the pleasing reflection, that the present period affords the happy opportunity of composing past animosities, and obliterating divisions no longer supported by any subsisting motive, and which being always at variance with the general good, are peculiarly prejudicial to it in moments like the present.

“ His Majesty, on his part, ever just and ever firm to his engagements, has already taken those steps which the constitution pointed out, for completing the new system of your government. He has been pleased to ratify in person the constitutional act which he had previously authorized me to accept in his name.

“ I have

" I have ordered the gracious answer made by his Majesty to the address of the late general council, presented to him by deputies from that assembly, to be laid before you. I have also ordered to be laid before you a copy of the commission by which his Majesty has been pleased to confer on me the exalted honour of representing him in this kingdom under the title of viceroy, agreeable to the provisions of the constitutional act. By the choice of a person whose best qualification for that distinguished station is a warm and steady affection for Corsica, you will perceive that the same sentiment prevailed on that occasion in his Majesty's mind.

" I am enabled, with equal satisfaction, to acquaint you, that his Majesty is not less attentive to your protection against the hostile designs of the enemy; and you may depend on his powerful and vigorous support during the war. He confides, at the same time, in the zeal and courage of his Corsican subjects for repelling the enemy, and in defending the independence of their country, and the security of their lives, fortunes, and honour, all that can be dear to men. In these views, a considerable body of Corsican infantry has been raised, and an immediate augmentation to the national corps is intended.

" Measures have been taken for enabling his Majesty to assemble the militia, and employ them against the common enemy in case of need. It will be for the Parliament, in its wisdom, to frame adequate regulations for the perfection of such a system as may give to Corsica, in moments of danger, the full benefit of the courage and patriotism of all her subjects; for it must not be forgotten, that the independence and liberty of your country must not depend on the protection of regular troops alone, however formidable the force employed may be; but, under the providence of God, must still rest principally on the hearts and arms of a people who love their country and their freedom.

" Many important objects will require your immediate attention. The most urgent of these is, to provide sufficient funds for the public service.

" In the present circumstances of Corsica, his Majesty is pleased to take upon himself the whole charges of the military establishment; you have also the benefit of a great naval force, without any expense; you have no public debt, and, consequently, no interest to pay on that account.

" Reflecting on these peculiar advantages, enjoyed, perhaps, exclusively by this nation, I am persuaded that you will cheerfully furnish the remaining and unavoidable expenses of the public service; and it is with much comfort that I consider the impossibility of an ample and adequate provision for the civil charges of government being burthen some

to the people of Corfica, even in the present state of her resources.

“ A settlement of your religious establishment has been reserved for the chamber of parliament, in concert with his holiness the pope.

“ To this important point you will naturally direct your early and serious attention; and I have no doubt that the wisdom and piety which preside in your councils will lead you to the means of reconciling the civil interests and temporal prosperity of your constituents, with the holy duties of religion, the reverence due to its ministers, and the sacred rights of property.

“ The definition and limits of the several powers and jurisdictions to be exercised by the different tribunals, in the administration of justice, as well as a declaration of the law itself, are other points of serious and urgent importance. A faithful and judicious administration of the national property, particularly of the woods and forests, the improvement of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, the encouragement of industry in all its branches, the government and discipline of the military, the encouragement of navigation, and regulations which may bring forth the naval resources of the island, whether in mariners or stores, in its own defence, and in the general service of the empire; the repair of highways, and improvement of internal communication; institutions for public instruction; establishments of health; both for the security of the inhabitants, and the convenience of their commerce: all these are objects worthy of your early deliberations, and for which your wisdom and diligence will not fail to provide.

“ I have the greatest satisfaction in announcing to you the conclusion of a treaty for the marriage of his royal highness the Prince of Wales with the Princess Caroline, daughter of the duke of Brunswick. I am persuaded that your affection for the person and family of his Majesty will make you participate in the general joy diffused through every part of his dominions, by an event so interesting to the happiness of his Majesty and of that illustrious Prince.

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ Impressed with the momentous nature of the present period, and of the duties which it imposes on us, I am, nevertheless, confident in your patriotism, talents, and application; and I pray God so to bless and enlighten our councils, and so to endue us with wisdom and virtue, as to render this first parliament of Corfica an example to all succeeding ones, as well as to your constituents of the present day;

of disinterested, zealous, and above all, united exertion for the public good,

It is by these means, and by the blessings of God, that I trust your country will triumph over its foreign and domestic enemies, and attain, under the mild and equitable government of his Majesty, the summit of national prosperity and happiness."

I R E L A N D.

On Thursday the 22d of January, 1795, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, opened the Parliament of that kingdom with the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IN obedience to his Majesty's command, I resort to your councils at a period which, in a peculiar manner, calls for the wisdom and energy of parliament.

His Majesty's determination is fixed; as long as he is supported by his faithful subjects, he never will be wanting to them or to himself; his Majesty has no interest but that of his people; no views but for their happiness; no object but their general safety.

The uniform tenor of your conduct has demonstrated, that you will not only be desirous, but zealous to second and emulate the magnanimity of a sovereign, formed to lead a nation that has ever been as firm to assert its liberties, as affectionately devoted to a government which maintains its own authority, for the sole purpose of supporting those liberties. As you are thus cordially attached to that sovereign, and to the constitution which it is his glory to protect, I have to announce to you, with true satisfaction, that you will hear with equal pleasure, the intended marriage of his royal highness the Prince of Wales, with the Princess Carolina Amelia Elizabeth, daughter of his most illustrious highness the duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh; a princess of that illustrious house to whose mild and constitutional sway these kingdoms are highly indebted for the blessings they enjoy; this marriage promises the perpetuation of the same blessings under the same house.

I have it also in command to inform you, that his Majesty has concluded a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, with the United States of America, in which it has been his Majesty's object to remove, as far as possible, all grounds of jealousy and misunderstanding, and to improve an intercourse beneficial to both states. As soon as the ratification of this treaty shall have been exchanged, and I shall have received a copy of it, I will direct it to be laid before you, in order that you may consider if it will be necessary to make any provisions for carrying into effect a treaty,
in

in which the commerce of this kingdom is so materially and extensively interested.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the estimates for the public service, and the state of the public accounts, to be laid before you.

His Majesty has that assured confidence, grounded on a long and uniform experience of your loyalty, and your zeal for his service, and the good of your country, that I think it unnecessary to press you, in any particular manner, to make a provision adequate to the present awful situation of affairs.

It is with pleasure I acquaint you, that the provision will, in some degree, be facilitated by the circumstance, that, during the existence of such a war as the present, the public revenue, together with the commerce of the kingdom, has kept up, and has even been augmented: advantages which are due to the care and vigilance of our sovereign, in the general protection provided by him for all his subjects.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I earnestly recommend to you a continuance of the laudable pains you have constantly taken to cultivate all your domestic advantages in commerce, in manufacture, and in such public works, as have appeared directed to promote those important objects. These are the true foundations of all public revenue and public strength. Your endeavours have had their fruit. The great staple manufacture of this kingdom has increased beyond the most sanguine expectation—an advantage principally owing to the constant superintendence and wise provisions of the parliament of Ireland; and next to those, to the assured, liberal, and most merited encouragement, which it receives in the rich and extensive market of Great Britain—a circumstance tending to cement the union, and to perfect the harmony, which happily subsists, and I trust will subsist for ever, between the two kingdoms.

Attached as you are to the general cause of religion, learning, and civilization, I have to recommend to your consideration the state of education in this kingdom, which in some parts will admit of improvement, in others may require some new arrangement. Considerable advantages have been already derived, under the wise regulations of parliament, from the protestant charter schools, and these will, as usual, claim your attention: but as these advantages have been but partial, and as circumstances have made other considerations, connected with this important subject, highly necessary, it is hoped that your wisdom will order every thing relating to it, in the manner most beneficial, and the best adapted to the occasions of the several descriptions of men, which compose his Majesty's faithful subjects of Ireland.

We are engaged in an arduous contest. The time calls not only for great fortitude, and an unusual share of public spirit,

but for much constancy and perseverance. You are engaged with a power which, under the antient forms of its internal arrangement, was always highly formidable to the neighbouring nations. Lately this power has assumed a new shape; but with the same ambition, with much more extensive and systematic designs, far more effective, and without comparison, more dreadful in the certain consequences of its eventual success, it threatens nothing less than the entire subversion of the liberty and independence of every state in Europe. An enemy to them all, it is actuated with a peculiar animosity against these kingdoms, not only as the natural protection of the balance of power in Europe, but also, because, by the profession of a legal, humane, and rational freedom, we seem to reproach that false and spurious liberty, which, in reality, is an ignominious servitude, tending to extinguish all good arts, to generate nothing but impiety, crime, disorder, and ferocious manners, and to end in wretchedness, and general desolation.

To guard his people from the enterprises of this dangerous and malignant power, and for the protection of all civilized society against the inroad of anarchy, his Majesty has availed himself of every rational aid, foreign and domestic: he has called upon the skill, courage, and experience of all his subjects, wheresoever dispersed, and you must be duly sensible, in such a crisis as the present, which rarely occurs in the course of human affairs, of the advantage of Majesty's thus endeavouring to profit of the united strength and zeal of every description of his subjects.

I have to assure you of his Majesty's most cheerful concurrence in every measure, which your wisdom and comprehensive patriotism shall point out for this salutary purpose.

On my part, you shall find me, from principle and from inclination, thoroughly disposed to concur with his Majesty's paternal wishes, and with the wise measures of his parliament. On a cordial affection to the whole of Ireland, and on a conduct suitable to that sentiment, I wish to found my own personal estimation, and my reputation in the execution of the great trust committed, by the most beneficent of sovereigns, to my care.

Addresses which were Echo's of the Speech, passed both Houses of Parliament; and in Answer to the Address of the House of Commons, his Excellency made the following Speech:

THIS cordial address, justifying with such promptitude and alacrity the confidence which his Majesty reposes in the spirit and loyalty of his faithful Commons of Ireland, is of so salutary and animating a tendency, reflects such high honour on the national character, and gives so happy an earnest of the cheerfulness,

ness, vigour, and extent of the national exertion, at this arduous and trying crisis, that it calls for more than ordinary expressions of satisfaction and acknowledgment.

Such sentiments communicating themselves from one kingdom to the other; such conformity in attachment to the constitution, and in affection for the best and most beloved of sovereigns, a spirit so firm and persevering in the support of a cause which they consider as common to both, and a determination so fixed and unshaken to stand or fall together, must be as encouraging to the friends, as formidable to the enemies of the British name and empire.

Standing on this ground we have nothing to dread. The disturbers of the peace of Europe will see, that, bound indissolubly together, in interests—in principles—and in affection, Great Britain and Ireland disregard their menaces, and are determined, under Providence, to check the course of their exterminating ambition.

If any thing could be wanting to complete my satisfaction at this happy and auspicious commencement of my administration, I should find it in the flattering terms in which you express your approbation of my principles and past conduct, and in the generous confidence with which you anticipate future benefits to be derived to this kingdom from my loyalty to my sovereign, and from my inviolable attachment to the rights and liberties of the people.

The stake which I have in your country, you naturally conclude, ought to bind me, in a peculiar manner, to its interests; but such considerations are languid and cold, indeed, when compared with the ardent desire I feel to recommend myself, in this new connection which I have formed with you, to the approbation, the esteem, and the affection of the whole of Ireland.

On Tuesday, March 24th, 1795, his Excellency having come to the House of Lords in State, the Right Honourable the Speaker delivered the following Speech from the Commons.

THE Commons attend your excellency with their supplies, which go to the utmost extent of every estimate and desire laid before them by his Majesty's ministers, and are much larger than have ever been granted in any one session; but it is their determined resolution, at all times, to stand or fall with Britain, and that resolution is now, if possible, still more strengthened by every circumstance of foreign and internal consideration in these eventful times. They, therefore, feel it their duty, their interest, and their anxious wish to support the empire through the present unpro-

unprovoked and destructive war, with all that is most dear to them—their lives and fortunes.

In their appropriation of these supplies, they have shewn their early attention to the sure and natural strength of the British empire, her navy, by granting 200,000*l.* for procuring seamen; and they have provided for augmenting the militia, an institution which, by the indefatigable exertions both of men and officers, is the admiration, and will be the salvation of this kingdom.

It is owing to the unexampled prosperity and growing resources of the nation that they have been enabled to raise the large sum which they now offer to his Majesty, without laying much burthen on the people, or lessening those bounties and pecuniary encouragements under which our trade and manufactures have increased and are increasing; and the same causes have allowed them, amidst these liberal supplies, to gratify his Majesty's paternal benevolence, and their own anxious feelings, by relieving all the poorer classes from the tax of hearth-money.

Satisfied, however, that those resources and that prosperity cannot be permanent without an effectual attention to the sobriety of the people, to their morals and peaceable subordination to the laws, they have by an arrangement of duties, which promises also an increase of revenue, relieved the brewery from all restriction of taxes, so as to give it a decided advantage over the distillery, and thereby discourage the too frequent or immoderate use of spirituous liquors—a measure which must conduce to sobriety, tranquillity, and content, and under which the people, encouraged to regular industry, and the consequent acquisition of wealth, must feel the blessings of the happy constitution under which they live, and cherish and preserve it from all change and innovation.

On the 5th of June, 1795, Earl Camden, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, prorogued the Parliament of that Kingdom after delivering the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I AM directed by his Majesty to convey to you his full approbation of your services in the present session, and to relieve you from further attendance in parliament. It has afforded me infinite satisfaction to observe since my arrival in this kingdom, the temper and wisdom with which your proceedings have been uniformly conducted.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I am particularly to express his Majesty's acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have contributed for the service

vice of the empire and the defence of the kingdom with such unanimity and cheerfulness. The extent of your grants is a convincing proof how warmly you feel yourselves interested in the vigorous prosecution of a war rendered necessary by the wanton and unprovoked attack of France, and involving in it the general cause of social order, morality, and religion, in all civilized countries. On my part you may be assured they shall be faithfully applied to the great purposes for which they were granted.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majesty observes with the highest satisfaction, that during the present crisis you have not failed to cherish and to maintain the various sources of your internal prosperity. You have also completed the intention so benevolently entertained of entirely relieving the poorer classes from the tax of hearth-money. A wise foundation has been laid for educating at home the Roman Catholic clergy. A satisfactory arrangement of the treasury has been confirmed by law; and an alteration of duties has been introduced with a view to prevent the immoderate use of spirituous liquors, and in the hope of introducing a more general habit of sobriety amongst the lower orders of the people. In the execution of these measures, you may depend upon my sincere and earnest endeavours to pursue that wise and prudent policy by which they were dictated.

On repairing to your respective counties, which I cannot too strongly and too earnestly recommend, it is specially incumbent upon you to make those exertions which the times demand, and to inculcate the necessity of an exact submission to the laws.—By contrasting the blessings which result from a well-regulated liberty and peaceable subordination, with the mischiefs which necessarily spring from licentiousness and anarchy, you will increase the attachment of the people to our free and happy constitution. To preserve the constitution inviolate is the great object of his Majesty in the present contest, and he cannot but look to its fortunate issue when he reflects on the loyalty, spirit, and power of his people, and on their just sense of the invaluable inheritance for which they contend.

It will be the constant object of my administration, in which his Majesty's commands and my own personal wishes are most intimately combined, to forward, with unremitting vigilance, the welfare and the happiness of this country. These objects I cannot so effectually promote, as by attending to, and acting upon, those established principles which form the connection between Great Britain and Ireland, on which the security, the freedom, and the prosperity of both kingdoms most essentially depend.

BRITISH

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

On Tuesday, December 30, 1794, his Majesty went in State to the House of Lords, and delivered the following Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AFTER the uniform experience which I have had of your zealous regard for the interests of my people, it is a great satisfaction to me to recur to your advice and assistance, at a period which calls for the full exertion of your energy and wisdom.

Notwithstanding the disappointments and reverses which we have experienced in the course of the last campaign, I retain a firm conviction of the necessity of persisting in a vigorous prosecution of the just and necessary war in which we are engaged.

You will, I am confident, agree with me, that it is only from firmness and perseverance that we can hope for the restoration of peace on safe and honourable grounds, and for the preservation and permanent security of our dearest interests.

In considering the situation of our enemies, you will not fail to observe, that the efforts which have led to their successes, and the unexampled means by which alone those efforts could have been supported, have produced among themselves the pernicious effects which were to be expected; and that every thing which has passed in the interior of the country has shewn the progressive and rapid decay of their resources, and the instability of every part of that violent and unnatural system, which is equally ruinous to France, and incompatible with the tranquillity of other nations.

The States General of the United Provinces have, nevertheless, been led, by a sense of present difficulties, to enter into negotiations for peace with the party now prevailing in that unhappy country. No established government or independent state can, under the present circumstances, derive real security from negotiations: on our part, they could not be attempted without sacrificing both our honour and safety to an enemy whose chief animosity is avowedly directed against these kingdoms.

I have, therefore, continued to use the most effectual means for the further augmentation of my forces; and I shall omit no opportunity of concerting the operations of the next campaign with

with such of the powers of Europe as are impressed with the same sense of the necessity of vigour and exertion. I place the fullest reliance on the valour of my forces, and on the affection and public spirit of my people, in whose behalf I am contending, and whose safety and happiness are the objects of my constant solicitude.

The local importance of Corsica, and the spirited efforts of its inhabitants to deliver themselves from the yoke of France, determined me not to withhold the protection which they sought for; and I have since accepted the crown and sovereignty of that country, according to an instrument, a copy of which I have directed to be laid before you.

I have great pleasure in informing you that I have concluded a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, with the United States of America, in which it has been my object to remove, as far as possible, all grounds of jealousy and misunderstanding, and to improve an intercourse beneficial to both countries.—As soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, I will direct a copy of this treaty to be laid before you, in order that you may consider of the propriety of making such provisions as may appear necessary for carrying it into effect.

I have the greatest satisfaction in announcing to you the happy event of the conclusion of a treaty for the marriage of my son, the Prince of Wales, with the Princess Caroline, daughter of the duke of Brunswick. The constant proofs of your affection for my person and family persuade me that you will participate in the sentiments I feel on an occasion so interesting to my domestic happiness, and that you will enable me to make provision for such an establishment as you may think suitable to the rank and dignity of the heir apparent to the crown of these kingdoms.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The considerations which prove the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war will, I doubt not, induce you to make a timely and ample provision for the several branches of the public service, the estimates for which I have directed to be laid before you. While I regret the necessity of large additional burthens on my subjects, it is a just consolation and satisfaction to me, to observe the state of our credit, commerce, and resources, which is the natural result of the continued exertions of industry under the protection of a free and well-regulated government.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

A just sense of the blessings now so long enjoyed by this country will, I am persuaded, encourage you to make every effort
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which can enable you to transmit those blessings unimpaired to your posterity.

I entertain a confident hope that, under the protection of Providence, and with constancy and perseverance on our part, the principles of social order, morality, and religion, will ultimately be successful; and that my faithful people will find their present exertions and sacrifices rewarded by the secure and permanent enjoyment of tranquillity at home, and by the deliverance of Europe from the greatest danger with which it has been threatened since the establishment of civilized society.

In the House of Lords, on the same day, Earl Camden moved the following Address to his Majesty in Answer to his most gracious Speech.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords, spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne.

We eagerly embrace the first opportunity of laying before your Majesty our dutiful and respectful congratulations on the auspicious event of the conclusion of the treaty for the marriage of his royal highness the Prince of Wales with the Princess Caroline of Brunswick. While we partake in the gratification which must arise to your Majesty on an occasion so interesting to your Majesty's domestic happiness, and to that of the illustrious and amiable prince, whose virtues are so justly dear to us, we look forward, with the utmost satisfaction, to the hope, that, in a long and uninterrupted line of descent, this country may continue to enjoy the blessings which it has experienced under your Majesty's paternal government, and under the auspicious reigns of the sovereigns of the house of Brunswick.

We beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we shall, with the utmost cheerfulness, concur in enabling your Majesty to make provision for such an establishment as may be suitable to the rank and dignity of the heir apparent of these kingdoms.

Permit us to assure your Majesty, that, notwithstanding the disappointments and reverses of the last campaign, we concur with your Majesty in a firm conviction of the necessity of persisting in a vigorous prosecution of the present just and necessary war; being persuaded that the attainment of a just and honourable peace, and the preservation and permanent security of all our dearest interests, are only to be hoped for from firmness and perseverance;

rance ; that, impressed with these sentiments, we derive additional encouragement from observing that the measures adopted by our enemies have produced amongst themselves the pernicious effects which were to be expected from them ; and that every thing which has passed in that country, has manifested the rapid decay of their resources, and the instability of every part of that violent and unnatural system, which is equally ruinous to France and incompatible with the tranquillity of other states.

Whatever may be the issue of the negotiations into which the United Provinces have been induced to enter, we are persuaded that no established government or independent state can, under the present circumstances, derive real security from such negotiations ; and that, on our part, they could not be attempted without the sacrifice of our honour and safety to an enemy whose chief animosity is directed against these kingdoms. In this state of affairs, we are sensible of the necessity of your Majesty's having continued to use effectual means for the further augmentation of your forces ; and we rely on your Majesty's omitting no opportunity of concerting the operations of the next campaign with such of the powers of Europe as are impressed with the same sense of the necessity of vigour and exertion ; and we trust that the valour of your Majesty's forces, and the public spirit of the British nation, will enable your Majesty to provide effectually for the interests and safety of your faithful people, in whose behalf your Majesty is now contending, and for whose happiness your Majesty has ever shewn the most paternal care and solicitude.

We return your Majesty our grateful thanks for the communication which your Majesty has been pleased to direct to be made to us of the instrument by which your Majesty has accepted the crown and sovereignty of Corsica ; fully sensible that the local importance of that island, and the spirited efforts of its inhabitants to deliver themselves from the yoke of France, have justly determined your Majesty not to withhold the protection which they sought for.

We beg leave to express to your Majesty our satisfaction in learning that a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, has been concluded between your Majesty and the United States of America ; and to assure your Majesty, that we shall willingly concur in such measures as may best tend to remove the grounds of jealousy and misunderstanding, and to improve an intercourse beneficial to both countries.

We intreat your Majesty to be persuaded, that a just sense of the blessings we have now so long enjoyed will animate us to every effort which can enable us to transmit those blessings unimpaired to our posterity : and that it is our earnest and confident hope that,

under the protection of the Divine Providence, and with constancy and perseverance on our part, the principles of social order, morality, and religion, will ultimately be successful; and that your Majesty's faithful people may find their present exertions and sacrifices rewarded by the secure and permanent enjoyment of tranquillity at home, and by the deliverance of Europe from the greatest danger with which it has been threatened since the establishment of civilized society.

The Earl of Guildford moved, that after the third paragraph the following amendment be inserted, "To state to his Majesty the determination of this House to support his Majesty in the measures necessary to maintain the honour and independence of the crown, and to provide for the defence and safety of the nation; but at the same time to advise his Majesty to take the earliest means of concluding a peace with the French nation, on such terms as it may be reasonable and prudent to insist on:—that whenever such terms can be obtained, we trust, that no obstacle to the acceptance of them will arise from any consideration respecting the forms and nature of the government which may prevail in France."

The amendment was negatived and the original Address carried by a majority of 107 against 12.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer, on having the Address presented to him.

My Lords,

I THANK you for this very loyal and dutiful address, and particularly for your congratulations to me on the approaching marriage of my son the Prince of Wales.

The expressions of your zeal for the honour of my crown, and for the prosperity and safety of my people, and your assurances of concurrence and support in that line of conduct from which, alone, in the actual situation of affairs, we can derive either present security or future tranquillity, cannot but be highly satisfactory to me. The firmness and perseverance of parliament, and the spirit and energy of my people, will, I doubt not, lead to a prosperous and successful termination of this great contest.

In the House of Commons on the 30th of December also, 1794, the following Address was moved by Sir Edward Knatchbull.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty the thanks of this House for your most gracious speech from the throne: to assure your Majesty, that it is equally our duty and our anxious desire to second your Majesty's views for the welfare of your people, at this important crisis, by our best advice and assistance: that, much as we must desire the restoration of peace, on safe and honourable grounds, we join with your Majesty in thinking that it is only from firmness and perseverance that we can hope for the attainment of that end, and for the preservation and permanent security of our dearest interests; and that, notwithstanding the disappointments and reverses which have been experienced in the course of the last campaign, we retain a firm conviction of the necessity of persisting in the vigorous prosecution of the just and necessary war in which we are engaged: from considering the situation of our enemies, we are persuaded that the efforts which have led to their successes, and the unexampled means by which those efforts have been supported, have produced, among themselves, the pernicious effects which were to be expected from them; and that the circumstances which have taken place in the interior of the country afford strong marks of the progressive and rapid decay of their resources, and of the instability of every part of that violent and unnatural system which is equally ruinous to France, and incompatible with the tranquillity of other nations.

Although a sense of present difficulties has led the States General of the United Provinces to enter into negotiations for peace with the party now prevailing in France, we are fully sensible how little real security any established government or independent state can derive, under the present circumstances, from the result of such negotiations; and we are convinced that they could not be attempted, on our part, without sacrificing both our honour and safety to an enemy whose chief animosity is avowedly directed against these kingdoms.

We cannot but applaud your Majesty's determination to use the most effectual means for the further augmentation of your forces, and to omit no opportunity of concerting the operations of the next campaign with such of the powers of Europe as are impressed with the same sense of the necessity of vigour and exertion.

We are persuaded your Majesty may, at all times, justly rely on the valour of your forces by sea and land, and on the affection and public spirit of your people, contending for their essential interests,

terests, and deeply sensible of your Majesty's parental solicitude for their happiness and welfare.

We acknowledge your Majesty's goodness in having directed the instrument by which you have accepted the crown and sovereignty of Corsica to be laid before us; and we are sensible that the local importance of that island, and the spirited efforts of its inhabitants, naturally recommended them to your Majesty's protection.

It gives us great pleasure to learn that your Majesty has concluded a treaty with the United States of America, with the view of removing, as far as possible, all grounds of jealousy and misunderstanding, and of improving an intercourse beneficial to both countries; and that we shall be ready, as soon as the treaty is laid before us, to consider of the necessary provisions for carrying it into effect.

We cannot sufficiently express the satisfaction which all your Majesty's subjects must derive from the auspicious event of the conclusion of a treaty for the marriage of his royal highness the Prince of Wales with the Princess Caroline, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick; and that, participating warmly in the sentiments which your Majesty must feel on an occasion not less connected with the interests of your people than with the domestic happiness of your Majesty, we shall cheerfully proceed to enable your Majesty to make provision for an establishment suitable to the rank and dignity of the heir apparent to the crown of these kingdoms.

The considerations which prove the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war cannot fail to induce us to make a timely and ample provision for the several branches of the public service; and while we feel the painful necessity of imposing additional burthens on our constituents, it is a just consolation and satisfaction to us to learn, that the state of our credit, commerce, and resources, is such as might naturally be expected to result from the continued exertions of industry, under the protection of a free and well-regulated government.

Entertaining a just sense of the blessings now so long enjoyed by this country, we feel it incumbent upon us to make every effort which can enable us to transmit those blessings unimpaired to our posterity; and we cordially join with your Majesty in a confident hope that, under the protection of Providence, and with constancy and perseverance on our part, the principles of social order, morality, and religion, will ultimately be successful; and that your Majesty's faithful subjects will find their present exertions and sacrifices rewarded by the secure and permanent enjoyment of tranquillity at home, and by the deliverance of Europe from the greatest danger with which it has been threatened since the establishment of civilized society.

Mr. Wilberforce moved the following amendment on the preceding address:

“To assure his Majesty, that they are determined to grant the most liberal supplies, for the purpose of enabling his Majesty to act with vigour and effect in supporting the dignity of his crown, the internal security of his dominions, and the good faith towards his Majesty’s allies, for which this country has been so eminently distinguished: and that, notwithstanding the disappointments and reverses of the last campaign, they are firmly convinced, that from the unremitting exertions of his Majesty, and the spirit and zeal which have been so generally manifested throughout the kingdom, by a people sensible of the advantages they enjoy under his Majesty’s government, they may promise themselves (by the blessing of Providence) complete security from the attempts of foreign or domestic enemies.

“That at the same time they beg leave most humbly to present to his Majesty, that upon full consideration of all the events and circumstances of the present war, and of some transactions which have lately passed in France, and also the negotiation entered into by the States General, they think it advisable and expedient to endeavour to restore the blessings of peace to his Majesty’s subjects, and to his allies, upon just and reasonable terms.

“But that if, contrary to the ardent wishes of his faithful Commons, such endeavours on the part of his Majesty should be rendered ineffectual by the violence and ambition of the enemy, they are persuaded that the burdens and evils of a just and necessary war will be borne with cheerfulness by a loyal, affectionate, and united people.”

The amendment was negatived, and the original address carried by a majority of 246 against 75.

His Majesty’s Answer to the Address from the House of Commons.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my most cordial thanks for this loyal and dutiful address, and for the affectionate sentiments which you express on the approaching marriage of my son, the Prince of Wales.

The assurances of your continued and zealous support in the important contest in which we are engaged afford me the greatest satisfaction. Your firmness and perseverance, and the spirit and exertions of my people, can alone lead to a successful and honourable termination of the war, and to the firm establishment of general tranquillity.

In

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday the 6th of January, 1795, Earl Stanhope moved the following Resolution:

RESOLVED,

That this country ought not, and will not interfere in the internal affairs of France; and that it is expedient, explicitly, to declare the same.

The Earl of Carlisle moved to adjourn the House, which, after some Debate, was carried by a Majority of 61 against 1.

On the Friday following Earl Stanhope entered the following Protest:

DISSENTIENT. 1st, Because the motion made for the House to adjourn, was professedly intended to get rid of the following resolution, viz. "That this country ought not, and will not interfere in the internal affairs of France; and that it is expedient, explicitly, to declare the same."

2dly, Because I hold, that it is contrary to equity and justice for any foreign country to interfere in the internal affairs, or constitution of the French Republic, or any other independent nation.

3dly, Because the government of Great Britain, (not having been elected by the citizens of France) can have no more right to give to France a monarchical, aristocratical, or other form of government whatever, than the crowned despots of Prussia and Russia had to overturn the constitution of, now, unhappy Poland.

4thly, Because I highly disapprove and reprobate the doctrine advanced by ministers in the debate; namely, "That to restore the ancient and hereditary monarchy of France, no expense should be spared." And I reprobate that pernicious and uncivic doctrine, the more strongly from its not having been suddenly, hastily, or inconsiderately started; but, from its having been taken up (as it was solemnly declared) upon the utmost deliberation.

5thly, Because I deem it to be an injustice committed by ministers, towards my fellow-citizens, to adopt a principle which shall render it necessary for the government of Great Britain to lay further heavy burthens upon the people; and to tax their houses, their windows, their beer, their candles, their shoes, and many other conveniences and necessaries of life, in order to provide a fund, to attempt the accomplishment of such a wicked purpose as aforesaid.

6thly, Because the proposed resolution, above stated, was intended by me as a "*solemn pledge*," that the government of this nation

nation would not interfere in the internal affairs of France : but the refusal of the House to give such a pledge, tends to shut the door to peace ; and consequently tends to ensure the ruin of this manufacturing, commercial, and once happy country ; particularly considering the increased, and rapidly increasing strength of the navy of the French Republic ; independently of the prospect there is, of their having the navies of Holland and Spain under their immediate influence.

7thly, Because the public funds, the paper currency, and the public and private credit of this country, will probably be unequal to stand against the tremendous shock to which the ministers will now expose them.

8thly. Because I think that frankness, fairness, humanity, and the principles of honesty, and of justice, are always in the end the best policy. And I believe it to be true with regard to nations (as well as with respect to individuals) that, “ nothing that is not just, can be wise, or likely to be ultimately prosperous.”

9thly, Because I lament the more, that the House should refuse to disclaim the interfering in the internal constitution of France, inasmuch, as by the new constitution of the French Republic, one and indivisible, adopted by the present national convention on the 23d day of June, in the year 1793, and under the title “ Of the relation of the French Republic with foreign nations,” and by the articles 118th and 119th of that constitution, it is declared and enacted that,

“ The French people is the friend and natural ally of every
“ free nation. It does not interfere with the government of
“ other nations. It does not suffer that other nations should
“ interfere with its own.”

So frank, so fair, and so explicit a declaration on their part, did, in my opinion, intitle them to a better species of return.

10thly, Because I conceive that a true republican form of government, being firmly established in France, is much more safe to the liberties of the people of Great Britain, than the tyrannical, capricious, perfidious, secret, intriguing, and restless, ancient monarchy of France, or than any other monarchy they could there establish : but, even if I were of a direct opposite way of thinking, I would not be guilty of the gross injustice of attempting to force a monarchy upon them contrary to their inclination.

11thly, Because I think that no war ought to be continued, that can by a proper line of moderation be avoided ; and the more especially with respect to the French people, who by their republican exertions, republican enthusiasm, and republican courage, have made victory the almost constant “ order of the day.”

12thly, Because the continuance of such a bloody contest without necessity appears to be a profane tempting of Divine Providence, in whose benign and almighty hands, the fate of battles and of empires is placed.

13thly, Because I wish to wash my hands entirely of the innocent blood that may be shed in this war with France; of all the carnage which may take place; and of all the destruction, confusion, and devastation, (perhaps in Great Britain itself) which may ensue.

14thly, Because it was my object to preclude the government of Great Britain, from attempting to stir up or excite insurrections in La Vendée, or any other department of the French Republic; and the resolution I moved was well calculated for that purpose.—And,

15thly, Because the maxim of “Do not to others that which you would not wish done to yourself,” is an unerring rule, founded upon the clear principle of justice, that is to say, of *equality of rights*.—It is upon this strong and solid ground that I make *my stand*. And all public men, in order to merit the confidence of the British people, must shew their determination to act with frankness, and with unequivocal good faith and justice toward the French Republic.

Having upon this most important and momentous subject frequent stood alone, and having been upon this last occasion totally unsupported in the division, if I should, therefore, cease, at present, to attend this House, (where I have been placed by the mere accident of birth) such of my fellow-citizens as are friends to freedom, and who may chance to read this my solemn protest, will find, that I have not altered my sentiments or opinions, and that I have not changed any of my principles; for my principles never can be changed.

And those fellow-citizens will also find, that I hereby pledge myself to my country, that I shall continue, what I ever have been, a zealous and unshaken friend to peace, to justice, and to liberty, political, civil, and religious; and that I am determined to die (as I have lived) a firm and steady supporter of the unalienable rights and of the happiness of all mankind.

(Signed)

STANHOPE.

*Resolutions of the Committee of Supply of the House of Commons,
reported 22d January, 1795, (See Votes 116—7.)*

RESOLVED,

THAT a sum not exceeding 495,655l. be granted to his Majesty for defraying the charge of 18,000 Hanoverians, in the pay of Great Britain, for the service of the year 1795.

RESOLVED,

THAT a sum not exceeding 333,253 l. be granted to his Majesty for defraying the charge of 12,531 men of the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassell, in the pay of Great Britain, together with the subsidy for the year 1795, pursuant to treaty.*

RESOLVED,

That a sum not exceeding 76,076 l. be granted to his Majesty for defraying the charge of 3000 men of the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, in the pay of Great Britain, together with the subsidy for the year 1795, pursuant to treaty.†

RESOLVED,

That a sum not exceeding 92,242 l. be granted to his Majesty for defraying the charge of 2,289 men of the troops of the reigning duke of Brunswick, together with the subsidy for the year 1795, pursuant to treaty.‡

On the 26th of January, 1795, Mr. Grey moved in the House of Commons,

THAT it is the opinion of this House, that the existence of the present government of France, ought not to be considered as precluding at this time a negotiation of peace.

Mr. Pitt moved the following Amendment:

THAT under the present circumstances, this House feels itself called upon to declare its determination firmly and steadily to support his Majesty in the vigorous prosecution of the present just and necessary war, as affording at this time the only reasonable expectation of permanent security and peace to this country; and that for the attainment of these objects, this House relies with equal confidence on his Majesty's intention to employ vigorously the force and resources of the country in support of its essential interests; and on the desire uniformly manifested by his Majesty to effect a pacification, on just and honourable grounds, with any government in France, under whatever form, which shall appear capable of maintaining the accustomed relations of peace and amity with other countries.

Mr. Wilberforce opposed the preceding Amendment with a view to substitute the following:

THAT the existence of any particular form of government in France ought not to preclude such a peace between the two

* See Vol. i. p. 5.

† Ibid. p. 27.

‡ Vol. ii. p. 14.

countries, as both in itself, and in the manner of effecting it, should be otherwise consistent with the safety, honour, and interests of Great Britain.

The question was first put that Mr. Grey's words do not stand part of the motion: Ayes 86—Noes 268.

The next question put, was, that Mr. Pitt's words do stand part of the motion: Ayes 254—Noes 90. The minority on this question were understood to vote for Mr. Wilberforce's amendment, as they voted in hopes of having the question on it put to the House and carried.

After Mr. Pitt's resolution had passed in the affirmative, Mr. Sheridan moved a second resolution to be added to it, as follows:

THAT this House are not of opinion, that there are circumstances in the present existing government of France, which preclude all negotiation with the said government, or render it incapable of maintaining the accustomed relations of peace and amity with other countries.

This resolution was negatived without a division.

In the House of Lords on the next Day, 27th January, the Duke of Bedford moved,

THAT the existence of any particular form of government in France ought not at any time to preclude a negotiation, which might procure a peace, consistent with the interest, the honour and the dignity of this country.

Lord Grenville moved an amendment in precisely the same words moved the preceding day by Mr. Pitt in the House of Commons, on Mr. Grey's motion, which passed in the affirmative by a majority of 88 against 15.

PETITIONS FOR PEACE.

The places which petitioned the House of Commons, during the Sessions of 1795, for Peace, may be divided into three Classes.

1. *Those which petitioned for a SPEEDY and HONOURABLE Peace.*
2. *Those which petitioned for a SPEEDY and HONOURABLE Peace; but from which were also sent COUNTER PETITIONS recommending a VIGOROUS PROSECUTION of the war as the best means of obtaining Peace, and trusting to the wisdom of his Majesty's government for discovering the most favourable time for negotiating.*
3. *Those which petitioned for a VIGOROUS PROSECUTION of the war as the best means of obtaining a permanent and honourable Peace.*

FIRST

FIRST CLASS.

For the Copies of these
Petitions see the Votes
of the House of Com-
mons.

HULL,	—	Page 94
NORWICH,	—	224
YORK CITY, (<i>Mayor and Commonalty</i>)	—	274
YORK CITY and COUNTY of the said city (<i>inhabitants at large</i>)	—	674
SALISBURY,	—	305
WORKINGTON,	—	465
DUMFERLINE,	—	803

SECOND CLASS.

The four following petitions will sufficiently shew the tenor of all the others.

LONDON. On the 23^d of January, 1795, at a Meeting of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Councilmen, and about three thousand Liverymen in Common-Hall assembled, Mr. Hodson moved, and Mr. Waithman seconded, the following Petition, which was agreed to by a great Majority.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, the humble Petition, &c. sheweth, (See Votes 134.)

THAT your petitioners deplore the evil consequences of war in general, but more particularly the disastrous effects of the present war, on the trade, manufactures, and commerce of the British empire.

Your petitioners conceive that none of the ends proposed by the present war either have been, or appear likely to be obtained, although it has been carried on at an unprecedented expense to this country, and has already produced an alarming increase of the national debt, augmented by subsidies paid to allies, who have notoriously violated their solemn engagements, and rendered no adequate service for large sums actually received by them, and wrung from the credulity of the generous and industrious inhabitants of this island.

Your petitioners, from their present view of public measures, presume humbly, but firmly, to express to this honourable House their decided conviction, that the principle upon which the war appears now to be carried on, neither is or can be essential to the property, the liberty, or the glory of the British empire.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray, that this honourable House, disclaiming all right of interfering in the internal concerns of France, will be pleased to take such measures as they, in their wisdom, shall think proper, for the purpose of promoting

ing a speedy peace between Great Britain and the power with whom we are at war.

COUNTER PETITION.

Signed by about fifteen hundred Liverymen, but not agreed to at any Public Meeting—(See Votes 169.)

THAT the petitioners feel it their duty, at this time, to express to the House their firm attachment to the constitution of this country, as established at the glorious revolution: that the petitioners have seen, with concern, that the measures which have been hitherto exerted for bringing this war to a happy conclusion have not yet accomplished that desirable end, but they firmly rely on Divine Providence that the bravery and ardour of our navy and army will be ultimately successful; and therefore praying, that the House will, in their wisdom, adopt such measures as shall effectually defend this country against its enemies, and obtain the blessings of peace, whenever it can be effected consistently with the honour and dignity of the State, and with that permanent security for which alone peace is desirable, as important to the very existence of our trade, commerce, and prosperity.

SOUTHWARK PETITION (See Votes 276.)

To the Honourable the House of Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled.

The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town and Borough of Southwark, convened by Public Advertisement of the High Bailiff of the said Borough,

SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioners, sincerely and awfully affected by a due sense of the trying and momentous circumstances, under which they now appeal to the wisdom and to the feelings of their constitutional representatives, the Commons of Great Britain, in parliament assembled, find it their bounden duty to give their opinion upon the present alarming state of public affairs, with all the frankness and explicitness which the crisis demands.

And, first, your petitioners freely and zealously declare their true and unshaken attachment to the monarch on the throne, and to his royal family; and their firm determination to support the genuine principles of this most excellent constitution, should any attempt, from whatever quarter, whether foreign or domestic, be made to subvert it.

In revolving, however, the events of the present war with France, your petitioners, with the deepest concern, have observed that the uniform bravery, manifested by the British fleets and armies, has, in no respect, advanced the presumed object of the war, and now, less than ever, appears likely to attain it.

The

The consideration of the disasters and defeats which have lately attended the unsupported efforts of the British arms on the continent, is, in the minds of your petitioners, bitterly aggravated, by the reflection that those allies, whose councils and resentments first engaged us in the contest, have wrung, from the credulity and confidence of the generous and industrious people of Great Britain, large sums of money, for which, in violation of all faith, no adequate service appears to have been performed, or attempted.

In the events of a campaign, so unparalleled in calamity, your petitioners, among other fatal consequences, perceive a large addition to the existing national debt, the speedy diminution of which has been long held forth to your petitioners, and to the country, as a measure indispensably necessary to the maintenance of the constitution, as well as to the credit of Great Britain.

Under the increasing pressure of such burthens, your petitioners are convinced, however highly they are disposed to estimate the fortitude and loyalty of all descriptions of their countrymen, and however readily they admit the temporary advantages which both the general commerce and the public funds of this country may have derived, from the terrors and calamities of other nations, that the consequences of persevering in the present destructive war, must tend rapidly to depress and ruin the occupations of useful labour, and profitable industry; and ultimately to destroy the only true sources of the nation's power, our trade, our commerce, and our manufactures.

Under this impression, your petitioners are compelled to turn their thoughts most seriously, and eagerly, to the only real remedy for the evils they apprehend, Peace;—for in the tranquillity, the civilized intercourse, and the commercial prosperity of the surrounding nations of Europe, your petitioners conceive the commercial interests of Great Britain can alone find their interest and support. In the pursuits of vengeance or ambition, in wars and camps, in desolation and bloodshed, even were the contest attended with temporary success, the result to a country, circumstanced as this is, must be national bankruptcy, and ultimate ruin.

On these grounds your petitioners humbly, but distinctly, pray, that your honourable House, disclaiming every pretence of right, on the part of Great Britain, to create or correct a government for France, and disregarding whatever is or may be the title or construction of the ruling power, which either does, or may exist in that country, will earnestly adopt the most effectual means for recommending an immediate negotiation for peace, on terms consistent with the honour and security of the British empire. And your petitioners further assure your honourable House, that if, contrary to the hopes of your petitioners, motives of inordinate ambition, or of implacable resentment, however rashly and im-
provi-

providently excited, in the mind of the enemy, should render it impossible to obtain a termination of hostilities upon safe and honourable terms, your petitioners will be found, among the readiest of his Majesty's loyal subjects, to stand forward to the last means of exertion, in defence of their country, or to perish with its fall.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

COUNTER PETITION. (*See Votes 365.*)

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, the Petition of the undersigned Electors of the ancient Town and Borough of Southwark.

Humbly sheweth,

THAT a petition was lately presented to your honourable House, signed by the bailiff of this borough, or his deputy, purporting to be "a Petition of the Electors of the Borough of Southwark."

That at the meeting in which the said petition was resolved, a great number of disorderly people, (not electors) drawn together by inflammatory hand-bills, from divers parts of the metropolis, forced their way into the Town-hall, where they voted resolutions, to which, (as your petitioners believe) very few of the electors of this borough assented.

That your petitioners, always holding it to be the right of the subjects of this realm, to petition the several branches of the legislature, (a right which themselves have frequently exercised) would have thought it inexpedient at this time to have laid their sentiments before your honourable House, if they had not deemed it necessary to vindicate the character of the electors of this borough, from that appearance of distrust of the wisdom of Parliament, which they apprehend might be imputed to them, if the language of the petition before alluded to were not thus publicly disavowed.

Your petitioners beheld, with the greatest satisfaction, the dignity and the justice of his Majesty's conduct, in preserving the most perfect neutrality, during the first years of the disorders of the French nation, and saw, with equal regret, the necessity arise of repelling, by force, the unprovoked hostility of a people, who, having themselves abandoned every moral and social principle, endeavoured to plunge the nations around them in equal misery; and, under the mask of fraternity, to seize on their possessions, and subject them to their domination.

Your

Your petitioners have observed with concern, but not with dismay, the unchecked usurpations of that people, during the last campaign; but the glorious successes of the British navy, which in no former war maintained a more decided superiority over the naval power of our enemies, the bravery of our fleets and armies, the resources of our country, and, above all, the undaunted spirit of its inhabitants, induce your petitioners to rely with confidence, that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the independence of these kingdoms will be preserved.

And your petitioners fully depend, that the principles which guided his Majesty's conduct, in the abstaining from hostilities as long as the interest of his people would allow, will prevent this unhappy war from being protracted one hour longer than is necessary to the permanent security of that great end; and that whatever form of government the French nation may assume, will not prove any obstacle to that desirable purpose.

Finally, your petitioners beseech this honourable House, that they will please to receive this declaration, as a testimony of the attachment of the electors of Southwark to his Majesty's person and government, and of their reliance on the wisdom of Parliament.

	Votes.
CARLISLE <i>Freemen</i> . To put a speedy period to the war, and restore the blessings of peace	113
From principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Carlisle--- <i>similar to the other</i>	337
Lord Morpeth presented to the House of Commons a protest, signed by many inhabitants against these petitions, (<i>for which see Debrett's Debates.</i>)	
SOUTHAMPTON. The merchants, tradesmen, and inhabitants, of this town, deplored the calamities of the war, and prayed for the restoration of the blessings of peace	168
The mayor, bailiffs, burgeses, and other inhabitants, could not adopt the language of despondency, and trusted in the resources of the country and in his majesty's endeavours to obtain a safe, permanent, and honourable peace	188

- MANCHESTER.** The inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood prayed, that the House would use the most effectual means for restoring the blessings of peace - 352
- The principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood condemned the other petition for breaking in upon the deliberations of government - 286
- DURHAM CITY.** The mayor, aldermen, freemen, clergy, and other inhabitants, prayed, that the invaluable blessings of peace might be speedily restored - 334
- The inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood condemned the other petition for interfering with the deliberations of Parliament at that important crisis - 334
- LIVERPOOL.** The merchants, traders, and other inhabitants, prayed, that means might be adopted for restoring the blessings of peace - 354
- The gentlemen, clergy, free burgessees, and other inhabitants, disapproved of the other petition on the same grounds with the counter petitions of Durham and Manchester - 354
- DUNDEE.** The merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants, prayed for a speedy peace - 563
- The inhabitants did not wish to clog and embarrass the measures of government, and fully confided in the wisdom of the government and the legislature - 538
- COLCHESTER.** Presented an address to the king in favour of peace.
- The mayor, aldermen, assistants, and common council, disapproved of the address, and trusted in the wisdom and integrity of the king's ministers 588
- THIRD CLASS.
- WHITEHAVEN.** The gentlemen, merchants, and principal inhabitants, thought it improper to interfere with the deliberations of the great council of the nation, approved the measures of his Majesty's ministers, and held it unworthy of this country to sue for peace - 563

Besides Colchester, several other Towns, such as York, Manchester, &c. addressed the King in favour of Peace, and instructed their Representatives in Parliament to support that Measure. So small was the difference between many of the Petitions and Addresses which were deemed to be in favour of Peace, and those which were called Counter Petitions, that some decided Friends to the former were induced to support the latter, under the Idea that they were both in favour of Peace; but they were afterwards told they had sanctioned Petitions recommending a vigorous Prosecution of the War. Of this Fact the Proceedings in the Common Council of the City of London furnish the best Testimony. On the 20th of January, 1795, that Assembly was moved,

THAT this court do present a dutiful and loyal address to the throne, expressive of its firm and steady attachment to his Majesty and family; and of its veneration for and anxious solicitude to preserve our excellent constitution, as established at the glorious revolution: and most humbly and earnestly to beseech his Majesty to employ every means he, in his wisdom, shall judge expedient, and consistent with the honour and dignity of the state, to terminate the present most calamitous and destructive war, that the blessings of peace may be restored to the country; which this court is persuaded, is essential to its trade, commerce, and prosperity.

The following amendment was moved and agreed to by a majority of 131 against 43, that after the words, "Glorious Revolution," the whole should be omitted, and that these words be substituted:

And to maintain it against all such attempts as have lately been made to subvert it; and to express our just confidence in his Majesty's uniform and benevolent concern for the interests of his people, that his Majesty will employ such means as shall be most proper to defend this country against its foreign and domestic enemies, and to restore to us the blessings of peace whenever it can be done consistently with the honour and dignity of the state, and with that permanent security which is above all things important to the maintenance of our trade, commerce, and prosperity; and to assure his Majesty, that in his Majesty's exertions to obtain this desirable end, his Majesty may rely on the warm and steady support of his Majesty's faithful citizens of London; duly sensible of the many blessings they enjoy under his Majesty's paternal government, and of the strong interest which they must always feel in the maintenance of order, law, and religion.

A committee was then appointed to draw up the address, and they reported the following, which was agreed to by the majority of the Common Council and afterwards presented to his Majesty.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

*The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons
of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.*

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and most loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, humbly approach the throne with renewed professions of firm and unshaken attachment to your Majesty and royal family, and full determination to support our excellent constitution in church and state, against all such attempts as have been lately made to subvert it.

With the deepest concern we have beheld, that notwithstanding the uniform bravery manifested throughout your Majesty's fleets and armies, the objects of the just and necessary war, in which this country is engaged, have not yet been accomplished.

But at the same time, with the steadiest confidence on the God of all victory, we rely for the final success of your Majesty's arms, to secure to these kingdoms the permanent enjoyment of social order, freedom, and every other blessing which we experience under your Majesty's mild and paternal government, and the glorious constitution, as established at the revolution.

Your Majesty's uniform and benevolent concern for the interests of your people will go before our wishes, that your Majesty will employ every means which shall be most proper to defend this country against its foreign and domestic enemies, and to restore to us the blessings of peace, whenever it can be done consistently with the honour and dignity of the state, and with that permanent security which is, above all things, important to the maintenance of our trade, commerce, and prosperity.

Your Majesty may be assured of the warm and uniform support of your faithful citizens in London, in your Majesty's exertions towards this desirable end, convinced, as we are, that on this event alone depends the existence of all good government, security, law, and religion.

*To which his Majesty returned the following Answer, (see the
London Gazette.)*

I RECEIVE with the greatest pleasure this mark of your attachment to my person and family, and to the constitution of the kingdom, as by law established.

The

The assurances expressed by my loyal city of London, to support my exertions in the present just and necessary war for the permanent security and honour of my people, cannot but be highly satisfactory to me.

*Mr. Alderman Boydell, Mr. Lambe, one of the common councilmen for Farringdon Without, and several other advocates for petitions for a speedy and honourable peace, who had in the first instance agreed to the original motion, and signed the requisition to the lord mayor for calling the common council together, for the purpose of proposing it to them, actually supported the amendment and address under the persuasion that they also asked for peace, but in more respectful terms than the original motion; yet in the King's answer there is no mention whatever of peace, it is there understood to be an address for carrying on the war! Either his Majesty or many of the addressers must have very much mistaken these proceedings.**

On the 5th of February, 1795, Mr. Sheridan moved in the House of Commons,

THAT it appears to this House that the King of Prussia received from the treasury of Great Britain, the sum of 1,200,000*l.* in consequence of the stipulations of the treaty concluded at the Hague on the 19th of April, 1794,† and that it does not appear to this House that the King of Prussia performed the stipulations of that treaty.

Mr. Pitt moved, "the order of the day."

The House divided—for Mr. Pitt's motion 128, against it 33.

On Wednesday the 4th of February, 1795, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, of which the following is a Copy.

G. R.

HIS Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House, that he has received from the Emperor strong assurances of a disposition to make the greatest exertions for the common cause, in the course of the next campaign. But it is represented on the part of his Imperial Majesty, that these efforts cannot be made without the assistance of a loan, which his Imperial Majesty is desirous

* The editor returns his thanks to X. X. for this statement respecting the city address, which on inquiry he has found to be perfectly correct, and he has therefore inserted it as it was sent to him.

† See Vol. ii. p. 9.

of raising on the credit of the revenues of his hereditary dominions, under the guarantee of his Majesty, with the concurrence of parliament, to the extent of four millions; and it is stated, that such a loan, in addition to his other resources, would enable his Imperial Majesty to employ against the common enemy the force of 200,000 effective men.—His Majesty is of opinion that, on these grounds, such an arrangement would be beneficial to the common cause, but thinks that it would be still more advantageous, if, by the means of a similar loan to a larger extent, the Emperor should be enabled to employ a force still more considerable; and his Majesty has desired his minister at Vienna, to express his readiness to recommend to his parliament an arrangement founded on that principle.—Some temporary advance which his Majesty was induced to make for the immediate supply of the Austrian army, under the pressure of unforeseen circumstances in the latter part of the last campaign, will be included in any arrangement of this nature; as soon as the negotiation is concluded, his Majesty will not fail to communicate the result to parliament; but as any measure of this sort is necessarily connected with the consideration of the provision to be made for the current service of the year, his Majesty has thought it right not to delay making this communication; and he relies on the zeal and public spirit of his faithful Commons, for taking such measures, as, on full consideration of all the circumstances they may think most conducive to the immediate interests of this country, at the present conjuncture, and to the great object of re-establishing, on secure and honourable grounds, the peace and tranquillity of these kingdoms, and of Europe.

On the 5th of February 1795, in the House of Commons Mr. Pitt moved,

THAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty to return his Majesty the thanks of this House for his most gracious message, and for his condescension and goodness in having been pleased to communicate the state of the negotiation in which his Majesty is engaged with the Emperor:

To assure his Majesty that when his Majesty shall be enabled, according to his gracious intention, to lay before us the result of that negotiation, and the arrangement relative to the temporary advances made by his Majesty in the latter part of the last campaign, we shall proceed to take the subject into our further consideration with the serious attention which it will deserve: that in the mean time we think it our duty to express

prefs to his Majesty the strong sense we entertain of the advantage which might be derived to the common cause from the vigorous co-operation of a powerful Austrian army in the next campaign; and to offer our humble opinion to his Majesty, that if it should appear likely that that advantage may be effectually secured by enabling his Majesty to guarantee, under proper conditions, a loan, to be raised by the Emperor, to such an amount as may be thought reasonable, and proportioned to the extent of his efforts, the adoption of such a measure may be essentially conducive to the immediate interests of his Majesty's subjects at this conjuncture, and to the great object of re-establishing, on a secure and permanent foundation, the peace and tranquillity of these kingdoms, and of Europe.

Mr. Fox moved, as an amendment, that the words after the word "DESERVE" be omitted in the address.

The House divided, and there appeared for Mr. Pitt's motion 173; for Mr. Fox's amendment 58. The original address then passed in the affirmative.

In the HOUSE of LORDS on the 4th of February, 1795, Lord Grenville delivered the same message from his Majesty; and on the 9th of that month he moved an address in answer to it, similar to the preceding one voted by the House of Commons. The Marquis of Lansdowne moved, in amendment, to leave out the whole of the second paragraph for the purpose of inserting a declaration to his Majesty, "that the House would consider what measures were most advisable in the present crisis." The amendment was negatived, and the address passed without a division.

On the 6th of February, 1795, Mr. Grey moved in the House of Commons:

RESOLVED,

THAT this House considering that in the support which it has given to his Majesty in the prosecution of the present war, it has at no time had any other object, but to restore to these kingdoms the blessings of an equitable peace. That with a view to accomplish this humane and desirable end, every formal difficulty which may stand in the way of a pacific negotiation with the powers with which we are at war, ought, in the first instance, to be removed; and that without some acknowledgment of the existence of a competent power in France with which his Majesty may negotiate, and conclude a treaty of peace on just and reasonable terms for both parties, there can be no termination of the present war, but in the destruction of one of them.

Con-

Considering further, that the existence of such a competent power in France has been directly acknowledged by several of the powers in Europe, as well as by the United States of America, with all of whom during the present war, France has maintained the accustomed relations of peace and amity :

And considering also the existence of such a competent power in France has been, in various instances, virtually admitted even by the belligerent powers themselves, some of whom have entered into public resolutions to make overtures for peace, is of opinion that the government now existing in France is competent to entertain and conclude a negotiation for peace with Great Britain.

Mr. Secretary Dundas moved the previous question, and on a division taking place there appeared, for the previous question 190, against it 60.

In the House of Lords on the 12th of February, 1795, the Duke of Bedford moved :

RESOLVED,

THAT it is the opinion of this House that the actual situation of the governing powers in France ought not to preclude the conclusion of a speedy peace, if peace can be had upon such terms as are in themselves just and reasonable; but if the ambition of France should lead her to persevere in hostilities, either for the purpose of her own aggrandisement, or to carry into effect the principles of her own government in other countries, this House feels itself called upon firmly and steadily to support his Majesty in the vigorous prosecution of the present war.

Lord Hawkesbury moved the previous question, which was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 101 against 15.

PROTEST.

Die Jovis, 12th February, 1795.

THE order of the day being read for the Lords to be summoned,

It was moved to resolve, That it is the opinion of this House, that the actual situation of the governing powers in France ought not to preclude the conclusion of a speedy peace, if peace can be had upon such terms as are in themselves just and reasonable; but if the ambition of France should lead her to persevere in hostilities, either for the purpose of her own aggrandisement, or to carry into effect the principles of her own

own government in other countries, this House feels itself called upon firmly and steadily to support his Majesty in the vigorous prosecution of the present war; which being objected to, and a question stated thereupon, after long debate, the previous question was put, Whether the said question shall be now put?

Resolved in the negative.

Contents	12—	Proxies	3—	Total	15.
Not contents	75—	Proxies	26—	Total	101.

Dissentient.

PROTEST.

Because we conceive the repeated declarations made in the name of the king, and the resolutions come to by this House, are, as they now stand, an effectual bar to all negotiation with the present government of France, which can alone be removed by a resolution of a similar nature to that avoided by the previous question, and which is become the more necessary, from the declaration of his Majesty's ministers in debate—That the government of France is of such a character, as to preclude the possibility of treating so long as they shall continue to act on their present principles—A declaration which we conceive to be little less than a determination to carry on the war upon such principles, that it can alone be determined by the destruction of one or both the nations.

BEDFORD.

LAUDERDALE.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

GUILDFORD.

EMIGRANT CORPS.

The following Thirteen Papers were moved for in the House of Commons on the 23d of February, 1795, and presented on the 9th of March following.

No. I.

(FOR NO. I. SEE TREATIES.)

No. III.

REGIMENT of INFANTRY, of TWO BATTALIONS—TABLE GENERAL of PAY, SUBSISTENCE, and ALLOWANCES,
(In French Money.)

Rank, and No. in each Rank.	Full Pay per Diem.	Subsistence and Expense of Maintenance.	Full Pay per Month, for 30 Days.	Per Year, of 365 Days.			Total of Pay, Subsistence, and Allowances in French Money.		
				Fixed Pay.	Allowances, to commence from the day of comple- tion of the Corps.	Total.	Fixed Pay.	Allowances.	General Total.
1 Colonel	—	—	1000	12000	6666 13 4	18666 13 4	12000	6666 13 4	18666 13 4
1 Lieut. Colonel	—	—	750	9000	3180 — —	12180 — —	9000	3180 — —	12180 — —
1 Major	—	—	666 13 4	8000	2799 10 —	10799 — —	8000	2799 10 —	10799 10 —
2 Aides Major (each)	—	—	158 6 8	1900	6285 6 —	8185 6 —	3800	12570 12 —	16370 12 —
2 Sub Do. (each)	—	—	91 13 4	1100	1338 4 —	2438 4 —	2200	2676 8 —	4876 8 —
1 Quar. Mast. Treas.	—	—	150 — —	1800	876 — —	2676 — —	1800	876 — —	2676 — —
1 Engineer	—	—	91 13 4	1100	1338 4 —	2438 4 —	1100	1338 4 —	2438 4 —
2 Adjutants (each)	—	—	75 — —	900	1126 18 —	2026 18 —	1800	2253 16 —	4053 16 —
1 Surgeon	106	98	159 — —	1934 10 —	741 — —	2675 10 —	1934 10 —	741 — —	2675 10 —
2 Do. Mates (each)	50	42	75 — —	912 10 —	425 10 —	1338 10 —	1825 — —	851 — —	2675 — —
1 Chaplain	—	—	75 — —	900	438 — —	1338 — —	900 — —	438 — —	1338 — —
1 Drum Major	30	22	45 — —	547 10 —	— — —	547 10 —	547 10 —	— — —	547 10 —
1 Corp. Drummer	24	16	36 — —	438 — —	— — —	438 — —	438 — —	— — —	438 — —
1 Master Taylor	22	14	33 — —	401 10 —	— — —	401 10 —	401 10 —	— — —	401 10 —
1 Ditto Armourer	22	14	33 — —	401 10 —	— — —	401 10 —	401 10 —	— — —	401 10 —
1 Ditto Shoe-maker	22	14	33 — —	401 10 —	— — —	401 10 —	401 10 —	— — —	401 10 —

No. IV.

STATEMENT *relative to the Subsistence, shewing the Uses to which the same is applied, the Part of it paid to the private Man, and the Portion deducted from his Pay, to supply his Wants, agreeably to the 16th Article of the Regulations.*

			Deductions per day.	
			s.	d.
Towards the fund, called	<i>Masse de Linge et de Chaussure</i>		1	8
Ditto	ditto	<i>Masse de Campagnie</i>	0	6
Ditto	ditto	<i>Chauffage et Lumiere</i>	0	4
Ditto	ditto	<i>Boulangerie</i>	3	0
			5	6
To be paid to the private man		-	6	6
Total			12	0

No. IV. Continued.

TABLE of the Surplus of the full Pay above the Subsistence, which Surplus is to be in lieu of what was called in France Maffes Generale, et de Campement Paye totale et d'Hospital, and is to answer all the Expenses that are not at the Charge of the Soldier.

RANK.	Amount of full Pay.	Subsistence per Diem.	Deduction per Diem, for each Rank.	No. of Men in each Rank	Amount per Day of the Deduction for the Establishment of the Reg.			Amount of the Deduction per Month, of 30 Days.	Amount of the Deduction per Year, of 365 Days.
					£.	s.	d.		
Drum Major	30	22	8	1	—	8	—	12	146
Corporal Drummer	24	16	8	1	—	8	—	12	146
Master Taylor	22	14	8	1	—	8	—	12	146
Master Shoe-maker	22	14	8	1	—	8	—	12	146
Master Armourer	22	14	8	1	—	8	—	12	146
Surgeon	106	98	8	1	—	8	—	12	146
Surgeons Mates	40	34	8	2	—	16	—	24	292
COMPANY OF GRENADIERS.									
Serjeant Majors	36	28	8	2	16	—	—	24	292
Serjeant Fouriers	34	26	8	2	16	—	—	24	292
Serjeants	32	24	8	6	2	8	—	72	876
Corporals	24	16	8	12	4	16	—	144	1752
Grenadiers	18	14	4	144	28	16	—	864	10512
Drummers	22	14	8	2	—	16	—	24	292
COMPANY OF FUSILIERS.									
Serjeant Majors	34	26	8	16	6	8	—	192	2336
Serjeant Fouriers	32	24	8	16	6	8	—	192	2336
Serjeants	30	22	8	48	19	4	—	576	7008
Corporals	22	14	8	96	38	4	—	1152	14016
Fusiliers	16	12	4	1152	230	8	—	6912	84096
Drummers	20	12	8	16	6	8	—	192	2336
ARTILLERY.									
Serjeants	32	24	8	2	16	—	—	24	292
Corporals	24	16	8	4	1	12	—	48	584
Gunners	18	14	4	28	5	12	—	168	2044
					356	16	—	10704	130232

March 9, 1795.

W. WINDHAM.

No. V.

List of Articles to be furnished by Government to the French Corps.

CLOTHING.

SERJEANTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Coat	1	13	0
Waistcoat	0	9	6
Breeches	0	10	0
Two shirts and two stocks	0	12	0
One pair of stockings	0	3	0
Hat and cockade	0	11	3
Two pair of shoes	0	8	0
Havre sack			

RANK AND FILE,

Coat	0	16	10
Waistcoat	0	4	4
Breeches	0	5	0
Two shirts and two stocks	0	8	0
One pair of stockings	0	1	2
Hat and cockade	0	3	1
Two pair of shoes	0	8	0
Havre sack			

EXTRA FOR THE GRENADIERS.

Caps and epaulettes

DRUMMERS.

Coat	1	13	0
Waistcoat	0	4	4
Breeches	0	5	0
Two shirts and two stocks	0	8	0
One pair of stockings	0	1	2
Hat and cockade	0	3	1
Two pair of shoes	0	8	0
Havre sack			

EXTRA FOR THE CORPORALS.

Epaulettes	0	2	0
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ACCOUTREMENTS.

SERJEANTS AND CORPORALS.

A sword	0	16	0
A belt and plate	0	8	0
			RANK

RANK AND FILE.

	£.	s.	d.
A pouch with 29 divisions and a box above	0	6	6
A pouch belt two inches broad	0	3	8
A bayonet belt ditto	0	5	0
A belt plate	0	1	0
A firelock sling	0	1	10

DRUMMERS.

Sword belt and plate

A R M S.

SERJEANTS AND RANK AND FILE.

Firelock bayonet and cartridge box

DRUMMERS.

Drum, pair of drum sticks, case and carriage

ARTILLERY.

4 Pieces of cannon with their carriages and the necessary utensils for the service.

9th March 1795.

W. WINDHAM.

No. VI.

Letters of Service to Marquis d'Autichamp, Comte de Viosmenil, Comte de Bethisy, Duc de Laval, Duc de Mortemart, Duc de Castries, Comte d'Hervilly, Marshal de Broglie.

SIR

War Office, 20th August, 1794.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that his Majesty has been pleased to approve of your raising a regiment of two battalions for the British service, to be composed of French subjects, and to be formed and paid according to the capitulation signed by Lord Grenville and the Duc d'Harcourt, a certified copy of which will be supplied to you on application to the Duc d'Harcourt.

Your commission will be made out with all convenient dispatch.

I have, &c.

W. WINDHAM.

*Marquis d'Autichamp.**Like Letters to*

COMTE DE VIOSMENIL,

COMTE DE BETHISY,

DUC DE LAVAL,

VOL. III.

DUC DE MORTEMART,

DUC DE CASTRIES,

COMTE D'HERVILLY,

MARSHAL DE BROGLIE.

Z z

No.

No. VII.

Letter of Service to Marquis du Dresnay.

SIR,

War Office, 20th August, 1794.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that his Majesty has been pleased to approve of your raising a regiment of two battalions for the British service, to be composed of French subjects, and to be formed and paid according to the capitulation signed by Lord Grenville; and the Duc d'Harcourt; excepting in this respect, that the gentlemen now serving in the corps under your command at Jersey, are to be formed into distinct companies, and that such of them as may stand in the ranks, shall retain their present allowance of 1s. per diem, instead of the pay they would receive, either as non-commissioned officers or privates, under the capitulation referred to; a certified copy of which you will be supplied to you on application to the Duc d'Harcourt.

Your commissions will be made out with all convenient dispatch.

I have, &c.

Marquis du Dresnay.

W. WINDHAM.

No. VIII.

Copy of Comte d'Hedlor's Letter of Service, dated 1st August, 1794.

SIR,

War Office, 1st August 1794.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that his Majesty has been pleased to approve of your raising a regiment of two battalions for the British service, to be composed of French subjects, and to be formed and paid according to the regulations signed by Lord Grenville and the Duc d'Harcourt, excepting that there is not to be any such separate company, or detachment of artillery, as specified in the said regulations, a certified copy of which will be supplied to you on application to the Duc d'Harcourt.

Your commission will be made out with all convenient dispatch, and will bear the date of this day.

Your officers are to be exclusively selected from persons belonging to the royal navy of France; and the men from among the sailors, now prisoners of war in this country, and the crews of French ships brought from Toulon, who may be willing to engage in your regiment.

I have

I have it in command from his Majesty to add, that from your zeal for the service and regard for the character of the corps which you have undertaken to form, his Majesty makes no doubt of your using the utmost care and circumspection in the choice of the persons to be taken from the prisons.

I have, &c.

Comte d'Hector.

W. WINDHAM.

No. IX.

*Copy of a Letter from the the Secretary at War to Comte d'Hector,
dated 27th December, 1794.*

SIR,

War Office, 27th December, 1794.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, the King has been pleased to approve of your adding a company to your regiment, to be composed entirely of officers heretofore belonging to the royal marine in the service of France.

The pay of the said company is allowed to commence from the first of November, 1794, and his Majesty is graciously pleased to consent to the several articles proposed by you for the regulation of the said company in the papers hereunto annexed, with an exception to the 4th article, which requires further consideration.

It is not intended to object to a separate accommodation for those gentlemen who stand in the subordinate ranks of the said company, but it may often be difficult and sometimes be impracticable to provide for the whole number the same accommodations as are allotted to serjeants in barracks, especially in this country.

I have, &c.

Comte d'Hector.

W. WINDHAM.

No. X.

REGULATIONS

*Respecting the Organization and Service of the Company of Officers,
granted to the Corps of Royal Marines.*

ART. I. THIS company shall be composed of officers, cadets, and volunteers of the royal marine: like the other companies of the said regiment, it shall be composed of five com-

missioned officers, one serjeant major, one serjeant *fourier*, three serjeants, six corporals, seventy-two fusiliers and one drummer, making together eighty-nine men. The number may be augmented to one hundred, and then there may be one additional officer and one serjeant.

II. The pay of the commissioned officers shall be the same as that of the commissioned officers of the other companies. The pay of the non-commissioned officers the same as that of the non-commissioned officers of the company of grenadiers. The fusiliers shall have a shilling a day, and all of them shall receive their pay, without any deduction, towards the funds called *les masses*.

III. The colour of the uniform of this company shall be the same as that of the other companies of the corps. The cloathing shall not be furnished in kind. The government shall give the same sum in money which is paid for the equipment of a battalion company. The colonel shall pay the difference of expense for the cloathing, out of the levy money which he receives, for every man not commissioned; so that no additional charge may fall upon government from this alteration. The coat shall be long like that of the officers with an iron grey binding, an inch wide, on those parts of the coat before and behind that are turned up.

IV. The corporals and fusiliers of the said company shall be lodged and treated in barracks and in garrisons, exactly in the same manner as the serjeants of the other companies of the regiment.

V. The company of officers shall always occupy the right and have the post of honour, whenever it shall serve in a body, and even when upon detachment with the other companies of the corps.

VI. The non-commissioned officers and fusiliers of this company shall preserve, among themselves, their rank and privileges, but they cannot command any commissioned officer of the regiment, even though they should be seniors in rank in the list of the officers of the marine.

On detachments, where there shall not be any commissioned officer, the said non-commissioned officers and fusiliers shall command all non-commissioned who are not their seniors; but without being thereby authorised to interfere with the interior discipline of the companies, for which the non-commissioned are only to account to their captains and superior officers.

VII. After the final review of inspection, confirming the organization of the corps shall have taken place, all the appointments of commissioned officers, which may become vacant in the regiment, shall be filled up by the oldest non-commissioned officers or fusiliers of the said company, in concurrence with the non-commissioned officers of the other companies of the regiment. It is to be understood, however, that this must be done with the colonel's approbation, and that this article cannot interfere with the

the right granted to him by the capitulation of naming to certain appointments in his corps as he shall think proper.

VIII. The service of the company of offices in quarters and garrisons, or at the army, whether employed in a body or on detachment, shall always be regulated and ordered by the commandant of the corps.

9th, March, 1795.

W. WINDHAM.

No. XI.

Copies of the Letters of Service to Comte de Tresor, and the Prince de Leon, dated 6th December, 1794.

SIR, War Office, 6th December, 1794.

THE King having been pleased to direct that the French emigrants, gentlemen now serving in the island of Jersey, in distinct companies, attached to the Marquis du Dresnay's regiment, should be formed into two separate corps, each to consist of three companies, under the command of a major; I have the honour to acquaint you, that his Majesty has been pleased to appoint you major commandant of one of the said corps, and to order, that you shall receive the same pay and allowances, as are granted to officers of that rank in the new French regiments.

The strength of the companies is intended to be the same as in the emigrant regiments, a state of which is annexed hereto, but the officers, and non-commissioned officers, and the gentlemen who stand in the ranks, are to be continued on the like pay as they at present receive until further order.

The establishment of your corps is to be considered as commencing from the 25th instant inclusive—all applications for arms, cloathing, pay, or other matters respecting the corps, are to be made through the agent of French corps, Mr. LUKIN, Cleveland-Row.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

(Signed)

W. WINDHAM.

The Comte de Tresor.

Like letter with inclosure, of the same date, to the Prince de Leon.

(INCLOSURE)

(INCLOSURE No. XI.)

List of a Company of one of the French Regiments now raising.

1 Captain,	6 Corporals,
2 Lieutenants,	1 Drummer,
2 Sous-Lieutenants,	72 Privates,
1 Serjeant-Major,	—
1 Fourier,	89 Total
3 Serjeants,	—

9th March, 1795.

W. WINDHAM.

No. XII.

Extract of a Letter from the Secretary at War to the Agent for French Regiments, relative to the Corps of Comte du Tresor and Prince de Leon, dated War Office, 14th January, 1795.

The Officers in each Corps are intended to be as follows:

1 Major Commandant,	1 Adjutant,
1 Aide Major,	1 Quarter-Master,
3 Captains,	1 Surgeon,
6 Lieutenants,	1 Mate,
6 Sub-Lieutenants,	1 Chaplain.

9th, March, 1795.

W. WINDHAM.

No. XIII.

Extract of a Letter from the Secretary at War to Prince de Leon, relative to the Corps of Gentlemen under his Command, and that of Comte du Tresor, dated War Office, 12th February, 1795.

THERE is no objection to the uniforms being supplied by Messieurs Pearse, the clothiers upon the same footing as has been allowed for the compagnie noble in comte d'Hector's regiment, nor to the admitting the respective companies of your corps to be formed on the same footing, and with the same allowances as that company, together with a power of increasing them to 100 per company, with the addition of one officer and one serjeant.

In regard to lodging, you are probably not apprized, that the article proposed by M. d'Hector, on that head, has not been ratified—as far as circumstances will admit, his compagnie noble will be accommodated, separately from the rest of his regiment, which is composed of a very different description of persons, but I could not promise as he wished, that the whole should be provided for on the footing of serjeants: and much less can it be granted to your corps which so far exceeds his company in number, and in which there does not subsist the same distinction of persons.

9th March, 1795.

W. WINDHAM

Estimate

Estimate of the Charge of Foreign Troops in the Service of Great Britain, for the Year 1795, laid before Parliament on Jan. 14th.

	Numbers.	Charge for 365 days.
<i>Hanoverians,</i>	18,000	£.
Pay — — — —	—	388,172
Recruiting, artillery, and contin- gent charges — — — —	—	107,483
		<u>495,655</u>

<i>Troops belonging to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel,</i>	12,000	
Pay — — — —	—	223,099
Subsidy — — — —	—	84,210

<i>Additional Corps of two Brigades of Hessian Artillery,</i>	531	
Pay — — — —	—	9,872
Subsidy — — — —	—	16,072
		<u>333,253</u>

<i>Troops belonging to the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt,</i>	3,000	
Pay — — — —	—	55,774
Subsidy — — — —	—	20,302
		<u>76,076</u>

<i>Troops Belonging to the Duke of Brunswick,</i>	2,289	
Levy money — — — —	—	17,559
Subsidy — — — —	—	15,365
Pay — — — —	—	45,022
Charges of marching and equipping of Officers — — — —	—	13,996
		<u>92,242</u>
Total	35,820	<u>£. 997,226</u>

War Office, 13th January, 1795.

W. WINDHAM.

An

An Account of the Troops employed by the King of Prussia in pursuance of the Treaty signed at the Hague in April, 1794, as far as the same can be ascertained, laid before Parliament in February.

BY the table annexed to the Prussian treaty it appears, that the force therein stipulated for by the maritime powers, was to consist of fifty-two battalions and sixty squadrons, which, together with the artillery, &c. formed an army of 62,407 men, viz.

Bearing arms	—	51,442
Not bearing arms	—	10,965

By the statement made in the beginning of June to Lord Malmesbury, by Count Haugwitz, the Prussian minister, and also by an Austrian officer of rank, who was then just arrived from the Prussian army, it appeared that the army immediately, under Marshal Mollendorf, was complete to 62,400 effective men; but in the statement of the latter it was added that the corps under General Kalkreuth, which was to furnish the contingent of 20,000 men to the emperor, was not complete.

By a dispatch from Marquis Cornwallis, dated Mayence, 21st June, it appears that Marshal Mollendorf then represented to his Lordship that the corps stipulated in the treaty was complete at the time of the signature to 51,000 fighting men; but that they were since reduced by casualties to 39,000 fighting men, and that the whole force under Marshal Mollendorf's command, including men of all descriptions, amounted at that time to 84,000 men.

By an abstract, taken from an inclosure in a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, it appears that the return of the Russian army employed on the Rhine on the 6th of August was,

	Batt.	Squadr.
Under General Kalkreuth	— 19	— 30
Prince Hohenloe	— 19	— 35
General Ruchel	— 9	— 15
Marshall Mollendorf	— 30	— 20
	—	—
	77	100
	—	—

In the return of the Prussian Force transmitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Dan, dated 26th October, 1794, it appears that at that period it consisted of 70,000 men.

In another return of the Prussian force transmitted by the same officer, dated November, 1794, in which the names of the corps are specified, a list is given of 77 battalions and 100 squadrons.

drons.—This list includes the names of all the battalions and squadrons enumerated in tableau annexed to the treaty.

N. B. Besides the force which the king of Prussia was to furnish, under the treaty with the maritime powers, he was bound to furnish his contingent as a member of the empire, and the contingent stipulated for under his treaty with the emperor was 20,000 men.

Account of the Number of Foreign Troops actually in British Pay, as far as the same can be ascertained by the latest Returns received at the Secretary of State's Office, laid before the House of Commons on the 13th of February, 1795.

	Returns.	Cavalry.	Infant.
Hanoverians	Nov. 1, 1794	2440	8972
Hesse Cassel	Ditto	1750	4353
Hesse Darmstadt	Ditto	446	1145
La Chatre's Loy. Emig.	Dec. 1	—	732
British Hulans	October 1	521	—
Salm's Hussars	Ditto	798	—
Humpesch's Hussars	Ditto	616	—
Rohan's Hussars	Ditto	858	—
Choisseul's Hussars	Ditto	883	—
York Hussars	Ditto	569	—
Ditto Rangers	Ditto	—	461
Humpesch's Chasseurs	Ditto	—	89
Rohan's Light Infantry	Ditto	—	828
Salm's Light Infantry	} No returns received.	—	—
Power's Chasseurs		—	—
Perigord's Light Infant.		—	—
Total		8881	16580

On Tuesday the 24th of March, 1795, Mr. Fox moved in the House of Commons,

THAT this House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider of the state of the nation.

Mr. Pitt moved, that the House do now adjourn.

For the adjournment—Ayes 219

Noes 63

In the House of Lords, on the 28th of March, Earl Guildford made the same motion, which was disposed of in the same manner, by a majority of 104 against 14.

On the 14th of April, 1795, General Smith moved in the House of Commons,

THAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to give directions that a monument should be erected in the collegiate church of St. Peter's, Westminster, to the memory of Captain Faulknor.

Mr. Windham, Secretary at war, moved the order of the day : —Ayes for Windham's motion 25—Noes 29. The question for the monument was then put, and passed in the affirmative.

Copy of circular Orders to the General Officers Commanding Districts, containing Regulations relative to the Mode of accounting for and vouching the Charges for Bread, laid before the House of Commons on the 4th of May, 1795.

SIR,

War Office, 31st April, 1795.

IN addition to my letter of the 18th instant, acquainting you with his Majesty's most gracious bounty, respecting bread for his forces in quarters and in barracks during the present dearness of that article, I am to desire you will be pleased to signify to the respective commanding officers of corps and detachments within your district, that the charge thereof is to be in the public accompts of the corps as a separate and temporary allowance to non-commissioned officers and private men, and is to be vouched by a particular return and certificate agreeably to the form inclosed herewith.

The several agents have directions to honour the drafts which shall be made upon them for this service, and proportionable advances will be made to them on this account, with each month's subsistence so long as the allowance shall be continued.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

W. WINDHAM.

War Office, 4th May, 1795.

Form of Return and Certificate.

Days of delivery.	No. of effective non - commissioned officers and privates present.	No. of loaves delivered.	Total expense of each loaf.	Difference to be charged to government.	Total charge to government.
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WE certify upon honour, that the non-commissioned officers and privates for whom a charge is made in the above return, were effective and present at the respective periods therein specified; that the quantity of bread as stated, was actually deli-

delivered to them according to the rates and prices therein charged, and that every possible care has been taken to obtain the bread on the most reasonable terms.

To be signed by the commanding officer, and by the paymaster, if there be one.

On Wednesday the 26th of May, 1795, Mr. Wilberforce moved in the House of Commons,

RESOLVED,

THAT it is the opinion of this House, that the present circumstances of France ought not to preclude the government of this country from entertaining proposals for a general pacification; and that it is the interest of Great Britain to make peace, provided it can be obtained on safe and honourable terms.

Mr. Pitt moved the order of the day, which was carried by a majority of 201 against 86.

Extract from the Votes of the House of Commons (Page 1071) on the 2d of June, 1795.

THE House was moved, That the copies of the several proclamations, and other papers, which were presented to the House, upon the 14th and 22d days of May last, and yesterday, by Mr. Secretary Dundas, relating to the conduct of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis in the West India islands, might be read.

And the same being read accordingly;

A motion was made, and the question being proposed, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, representing, that it appears to this House, that certain proclamations were issued by Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, in the island of Martinique, and dated May 10th and 21st, 1794, which this House conceives to contain principles not warranted by the laws of nations, and of dangerous precedent in all future cases of hostility, and which have occasioned great alarm and dissatisfaction in his Majesty's colonies; and therefore humbly praying his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to take such measures for recalling the same, and removing the apprehensions of his faithful subjects, as to his Majesty shall seem good.

The motion for the address to the King was negatived by the previous question being moved upon it; the House then

Resolved,

That the inhabitants of the French islands, not having availed themselves of the proclamation of the 1st of January,

1794, the said proclamation cannot be considered as having formed a general rule for the conduct of the commanders of his Majesty's forces, by sea and land, respecting the persons and properties of the inhabitants of those islands.

Resolved,

That the proclamations of the 10th and 21st of May, 1794, not having been carried into effect, it is unnecessary for this House to give any opinion thereupon.

Resolved,

That this House retains the cordial sense which they have already expressed, in their vote of the 20th of May, 1794, of the distinguished merit and services of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis in the conquest of the French islands.*

On the 5th of June, 1795, the House of Commons resolved, nemine contradicente,

THAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that a monument be erected in the cathedral church of St. Paul's, London, to the memory of major general Thomas Dundas, as a testimony of the grateful sense entertained by this House of the eminent services which he rendered to his country, particularly in the reduction of the French West India islands, and which occasioned a gross insult to his remains in the island of Guadeloupe.

Address to the King, moved in the House of Lords by the Earl of Lauderdale, on the 5th of June, 1795.

THAT an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that his Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, have, during the war in which so great a part of Europe has been involved, repeatedly given every assurance, that nothing should be wanting on their part that could contribute to that firm and effectual support which his Majesty had so much reason to expect from a brave and loyal People.

That at the commencement of the present war this House saw, with satisfaction, " the United Provinces protected from

* For other papers respecting the conduct of the commanders in chief in the West Indies, see pages 249—283—290—291—292, and the references in the note p. 205.

“ invasion, the Austrian Netherlands recovered and maintained,
 “ and places of considerable importance acquired on the fron-
 “ tiers of France,” and that whilst we concurred fully in the
 just and benevolent sentiments of his Majesty’s declaration gra-
 ciously communicated to this House, in which his Majesty has
 stated, that “ it never could be his intention to employ the in-
 “ fluence of external force with respect to the particular forms
 “ of government to be established in an independent country.”†
 It was with pleasure we looked forward to that happy prospect
 of speedy and permanent peace, which the success of his Ma-
 jesty’s arms, and the wisdom and moderation of his declared
 intentions seemed likely to secure. With unimpaired zeal, how-
 ever, we assured his Majesty, that, “ relying with confidence
 “ on the valour and resources of the nation, and on the com-
 “ bined efforts of so large a part of Europe, we would, on our
 “ parts, persevere with vigour and union in our exertions.”‡

That more recently we have seen with extreme concern the
 rapid and alarming progress of the French arms, and heard with
 pain, in his Majesty’s most gracious speech from the throne at
 the commencement of the present session, the confirmation of
 the melancholy “ disappointments and reverses” experienced in
 the course of last campaign, and since so fatally illustrated by the
 subversion of one of the most respectable governments in Europe,
 the antient, the natural, and the most important ally of Great Bri-
 tain. With unrelaxed energy, however, we declared “ our
 “ cordial support of such measures as his Majesty in his wis-
 “ dom should think necessary,” and at an early period of this
 session resolved,

“ That under the present circumstances this House feels it-
 “ self called upon to declare its determination firmly and steadily
 “ to support his Majesty in the vigorous prosecution of the pre-
 “ sent just and necessary war, as affording at this time the
 “ only reasonable expectation of permanent security and peace
 “ to this country ; and that for the attainment of these objects
 “ this House relies with equal confidence on his Majesty’s in-
 “ tention to employ vigorously the force and resources of the
 “ country in support of its essential interests ; and on the desire
 “ uniformly manifested by his Majesty to effect a pacification,
 “ on just and honourable grounds, with any government in
 “ France, under whatever form, which shall appear capable of
 “ maintaining the accustomed relations of peace and amity with
 “ other countries.”

That we now, however, approach his Majesty at a moment,
 when in the commencement of another campaign we see our-

† See the King’s declaration of the 29th of October, 1793, Vol. i. p. 138.

‡ See Vol. ii. p. 460.

selves deserted by some of those allies on whose powerful assistance and co-operation his Majesty during the last campaign mainly relied, and when others, to protect whose interests his Majesty originally interfered, are unfortunately thrown into the scale of our enemies. Thinking it our bounden duty humbly to state our conviction that it is the general opinion of his people, that no probable advantages to be obtained by continuing the war with the present state of his Majesty's alliances, will bear the slightest comparison with the solid benefit likely to accrue from an immediate negotiation for peace.

That without entering into a painful enumeration of domestic distresses, which, as they early called forth the salutary and healing interposition of the legislature, cannot have escaped his Majesty's paternal attention; or without minutely detailing the difficulties which embarrass every state in Europe that now remains in alliance with his Majesty, we trust that the mere suggestion of these important considerations will induce his Majesty speedily to use every honourable and expedient means for restoring the necessary blessings of peace.

That it is with pleasure and satisfaction we reflect, that a negotiation so desirable in itself cannot be deemed inconsistent with any of those rules of the law of nations, which the wisdom of ages and the common consent of mankind have consecrated as the leading principles of national intercourse. For "every nation which governs itself, under what form soever, without any dependence on foreign power, is a sovereign state," and the existence of government acquiesced in by the people under its controul is the only feature in the condition of a country to which foreign powers, for the purpose of discovering a capacity of negotiation, ought to direct their attention, there being no form of government which has not shewn itself capable of maintaining the accustomed relations of peace and amity with other countries.

That if doubt should any where exist on this subject, as the law of nations itself is a rule of action growing out of the common consent of independent states, it cannot fail to be removed by the acquiescence in these doctrines of so considerable a number of those powers, whose united authority forms the only competent tribunal in questions of such universal importance to the rights of nations.

We cannot therefore reflect on the intercourse maintained by France with the United States of America, as well as with the neutral powers of Europe during the whole of the present war, on the treaties lately concluded with the Duke of Tuscany, the King of Prussia, and the provisional government of Holland. On the negotiations that have been carried on by Spain, and on the strong declarations of desire to negotiate, recently made by his Majesty's intimate ally, the Emperor, as head of the Germanic
body,

body, and seriously maintain a doubt of that capacity to negotiate which so many powerful and independent states have acknowledged, and to whose decision his Majesty has added the acquiescence, and in a manner the authority of this country by a late mission to the continent to negotiate an exchange of prisoners. For we humbly conceive that a nation cannot absolutely be thought incapable of maintaining the accustomed relations of peace and amity, which is treated with as capable of preserving and performing the stipulations which may be entered into for the humane and civilised purpose of alleviating the rigours of war.

That we humbly beg leave to assure his Majesty, that in thus anxiously recommending a speedy negotiation for peace, we do not merely contemplate the general advantages which this country always derives from a state of repose and public tranquillity. But as we have seen with grief (whilst we have been occupied in considering the capacity of the present government of France to treat) successive desertions from that general system of alliance on which his Majesty and his people chiefly grounded hopes of success, so if this reluctance to treat should continue, we cannot now help anticipating with poignant regret the eventful moment when Great Britain may be reduced to the sad alternative of either providing for the expenses of all the allies, or of singly maintaining a protracted and destructive war in a cause not originally her own, and in which this country was embarked with the assurances of the active and zealous support of almost every European power.

That it is with confidence we therefore trust, that his Majesty's gracious and benevolent mind will be impressed by the separate and combined effects of those powerful considerations which we the more anxiously press upon his Majesty, as we approach his throne under a sincere and irresistible conviction, that the sense of the nation with whom his Majesty is engaged in hostilities, as well as the disposition of its present government, affords no unfavourable opportunity for negotiation; and that an ardent and universal wish for the restoration, on fair and honourable grounds, of the blessings of peace openly avowed by many of your Majesty's allies on the continent, pervades with equal influence the minds of your Majesty's loyal, faithful, and affectionate subjects at home.

The address was negatived, by a majority of 53 against 8.

On Saturday, June the 27th, 1795, his Majesty went in State to the House of Peers, and delivered the following Speech from the Throne to both Houses of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE zealous and uniform regard which you have shewn to the general interests of my people, and particularly the

prudent, firm, and spirited support, which you have continued to afford me, in the prosecution of the great contest in which we are still unavoidably engaged, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

The encouragement which my allies must derive from the knowledge of your sentiments, and the extraordinary exertions which you have enabled me to make, in supporting and augmenting my naval and military forces, afford the means most likely to conduce to the restoration of peace to these kingdoms, and to the re-establishment of general tranquillity, on a secure, an honourable, and a lasting foundation.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have to return you my hearty thanks for the liberal and ample supplies, which the resources of the country have enabled you to provide, beyond all former example, for the various exigencies of the public service.

I have also to acknowledge, with peculiar sensibility, the recent proof which you have given me of your attachment to my person and family, in the provision which you have made for settling the establishment of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and for extricating the Prince from the incumbrances in which he was involved.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is impossible to contemplate the internal situation of the enemy, with whom we are contending, without indulging an hope that the present circumstances of France may, in their effects, hasten the return of such a state of order and regular government as may be capable of maintaining the accustomed relations of amity and peace with other powers.

The issue, however, of these extraordinary transactions, is out of the reach of human foresight.

Till that desirable period arrives, when my subjects can be restored to the secure enjoyment of the blessings of peace, I shall not fail to make the most effectual use of the force which you have put into my hands.

It is with the utmost satisfaction that I have recently received the advices of an important and brilliant success obtained over the enemy by a detachment of my fleet, under the able conduct of Lord Bridport.

I have every reason to rely on the continuance of the distinguished bravery and conduct of my fleet and armies, as well as of the zeal, spirit, and perseverance of my people, which have been uniformly manifested through the whole course of this just and necessary war.

The Lord Chancellor then prorogued the Parliament to the 5th of August.

APPENDIX.

HISTORY OF THE WAR

Between GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY, ITALY, SPAIN, PRUSSIA, &c. on the one Side, and FRANCE on the other; as recorded in the *London Gazette*, during the Months of January, February, March, April, and May, 1795, taken faithfully from that State Paper.

NAVAL EVENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, February 3, 1795.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 3, 1795.

A Letter from Rear-admiral Bligh, late Captain of his Majesty's ship the Alexander, to Mr. Stephens (a Copy of which is as follows), was received at this Office the 30th of last Month.

Sir,

On board the Marat, at Brest, Nov. 23, 1794.

THE arrival of the Canada must long since have informed their lordships of my misfortune, in losing his Majesty's ship Alexander, late under my command, having been taken by a squadron of French ships of war, consisting of five of seventy-four guns, three large frigates, and an armed brig, commanded by rear-admiral Neilly; farther particulars and details I herewith transmit you, for their lordships information. We discovered this squadron on our weather bow, about half past two o'clock, or near three, in the morning on the 6th instant, being then in lat. 48 deg. 25 min. north, 7 deg. 53 min. west, the wind then at west, and we steering north-east; on which I immediately hauled our wind, with the larboard tacks on board, and without signal, the Canada being close to us. We passed the strange ships a little before four o'clock, the nearest of whom at about half a mile distant; but could not discover what they were. Shortly after we bore more up, let the reefs out of the top-sails, and set steering-sails. About five o'clock, perceiving, by my night-glass,

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the strange ships to stand after us, we crowded all the sail we could possibly set, as did the Canada, and hauled more to the eastward. About day-break the Canada passed us, and steering more to the northward than we did, brought her on our larboard bow. Two ships of the line and two frigates pursued her; and three of the line and one frigate chased the Alexander. About half past seven o'clock the French ships hoisted English colours. About a quarter past eight o'clock we hoisted our colours, upon which the French ships hauled down the English, and hoisted their's; and drawing up within gunshot, we began firing our stern chaces at them, and received their bow chaces. About nine o'clock, or shortly after, observing the ships in pursuit of the Canada, drawing up with her, and firing at each other their bow and stern chaces, I made the Canada's signal to form a-head for our mutual support, being determined to defend the ships to the last extremity, which signal she instantly answered, and endeavoured to put it in execution by steering towards us; but the ships in chace of her, seeing her intentions, hauled more to starboard to cut her off, and which obliged her to steer the course she had done before. We continued firing our stern chaces at the ships pursuing us, till near eleven o'clock, when three ships of the line came up, and brought us to close action, which we sustained for upwards of two hours, when the ship was become a complete wreck, the main-yard, spanker-boom, and three top-gallant yards shot away, all the lower masts shot through in many places, and expected every minute to go over the side; all the other masts and yards were also wounded, more or less, nearly the whole of the standing and running rigging cut to pieces, the sails torn into ribbands, and her hull much shattered, and making a great deal of water, and with difficulty she floated into Brest: at this time the ships that had chased the Canada had quitted her, and were coming fast up to us, the shot of one of them at the time passing over us. Thus situated, and cut off from all resources, I judged it adviseable to consult my officers, and accordingly, assembled them all on the quarter-deck; when, upon surveying and examining the state of the ship (engaged as I have already described), they deemed any farther resistance would be ineffectual, as every possible exertion had already been used in vain to save her, and therefore, they were unanimously of opinion, that to resign her would be the means of saving the lives of a number of brave men. Then, and not till then (painful to relate), I ordered the colours to be struck; a measure which, on a full investigation, I hope, and trust, their lordships will not disapprove. Hitherto I have not been able to collect an exact list of the killed and wounded, as many of the former were thrown overboard during the action, and, when taken possession of, the people were divided, and sent on board different ships, but I do not believe they exceed forty, or thereabout. No officer above the rank of boatswain's mate was killed. Lieutenant Fitzgerald, of the marines; Messrs. Burns, boatswain; and M'Curdy, pilot, were wounded, and in a fair way of doing well.

The

The cool, steady, and gallant behaviour of all my officers and ship's company, marines, as well as seamen, throughout the whole of the action, merits the highest applauses; and I should feel myself deficient in my duty, as well in what I owe to those brave men, were I to omit requesting you will be pleased to recommend them in the strongest manner to their lordships favour and protection; particularly lieutenants Godench, Epworth, Carter, West and Daracott; major Tench, lieutenants Fitzgerald and Brown of the marines; Mr. Robinson, the master, together with the warrant and petty officers, whose bravery and good conduct I shall ever hold in the highest estimation. I have hitherto been treated with great kindness and humanity, and have not a doubt but that I shall meet with the same treatment during my captivity.

I am, with great respect, Sir,
Your most obedient and
Most humble Servant,
R. R. BLIGH.

Philip Stephens, Esq.
Secretary of the Admiralty.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 14, 1795.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Aldwell, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Stephens, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated on board the Majestic, off Martinique, Jan. 3, 1795.

THE Ganges and Montagu arrived at Fort Royal the 29th of November last.

On the 30th of October, being then about 30 leagues to the westward of Cape Finisterre, they fell in with and captured the Jacobin, a ship of war, in the service of the French government, carrying twenty-four twelve-pounders, and two hundred and twenty men, and brought her with them to this island. She had been nine days from Brest, and taken nothing.

The Zebra returned to Fort Royal on the 4th of December, with the Carmagnols French schooner, of ten guns and thirty-five men, which she took off St. Lucia, the 30th of November; and captain Faulknor, of the Blanche, informs me of his having chased an armed schooner on shore near Port Louis, Guadaloupe, which he afterwards got off, and found she was laden with gunpowder, and sent her to St. John's, Antigua. The crew effected their escape. And, by his letter of the 31st of December, he acquaints me of his having, the day before, chased a large schooner into the Bay of Desada, where she anchored close under a battery, and a long range of musquetry on the shore; and that, from the annoyance such vessels have rendered the trade, he thought it expedient to anchor, to silence the battery, and
bring

bring the schooner out, which, after some little time, he effected by the crew of the schooner abandoning her, and the musquetry from the shore not giving further molestation. By the papers found on board, she was a national corvette, commanded by a lieutenant de Vaisseaux, senior officer of a detachment from Point-a-Pitre. The Blanche has suffered but little in her hull, masts, or rigging. A midshipman and one man were killed, and five wounded. The enemy at the battery, and on board the schooner, suffered considerably. Captain Riou, of the Beaulieu, also informs me, by letter of the 2d instant, of his having captured a fast sailing sloop, of ten guns and forty-one men, commanded by an ensign de Vaisseaux, and carried her into Barbadoes. She sailed from Point-a-Pitre in company with three other privateers.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-admiral Caldwell to Mr. Stephens, dated off Martinique, 11th of January, 1795.

FOR the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, I enclose two copies of letters received from lieutenant Watkins, of the Blanche, with minutes of Mr. Milne, her second lieutenant, who came to me express, giving an account of their taking the French frigate La Pique, of 38 guns, and 360 men, after an action of five hours, as brilliant and decided as ever happened; nor can too much praise and commendation be given to all the officers and ship's company. Their lordships will see by the minutes, the judicious manner in which the Blanche laid the enemy on board, and twice lashed her bowsprit to the Blanche's capstern, and, when the former's main and mizen masts fell, she payed off before the wind, and towed the enemy; when the stern ports, not being large enough, they blew the upper transom beam away to admit the guns to run out, and fired into her bows for three hours; the marines under lieutenant Richardson, keeping so well directed and constant a fire, that not a man could appear upon her forecabin until she struck, when the second lieutenant and ten men swam on board, and took possession of her.

Captain Faulknor was unfortunately killed after two hours action, by which his Majesty has lost an officer as truly meritorious as the navy of England ever had.

P. S. It appears by a recent account, there were many more than 360 men on board La Pique; one hundred and seventy-four are brought here, one hundred and ten wounded, and landed at the Saints, seventy-six found dead on board when she was taken possession of: it is probable some were thrown overboard during the action, and it is known numbers fell with her three masts, and were drowned.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Frederick Watkins, first Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Blanche, to Vice-admiral Caldwell, dated Isle de Saints, 5th of January, 1795.

Sir,

I TAKE the earliest opportunity of informing you of my arrival here in his Majesty's ship *Blanche*, with *La Pique*, a frigate of 38 guns, belonging to the National Convention of France, which captain Faulknor brought to action at a quarter past twelve A. M. *Mariegalante* bearing east half south, three miles.

It is with the utmost regret I have to inform you that he fell in the action. In him his Majesty lost a brave and gallant officer, which I most sincerely lament, as must every one who knew his merit.

I cannot sufficiently express my thanks to lieutenants Milne and Prickett, also the other officers and ship's company, for their cool determined bravery on the occasion; and am happy to add that she struck her colours at a quarter past five A. M.

From the best information I have been able to obtain, the enemy had 360 men on board when we brought her to action, and I have great reason to suppose her loss to be about 76 killed and 110 wounded.

Inclosed I have the honour of sending you the return of killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ship *Blanche*.

I have the honour to be, &c.

FREDERICK WATKINS,

First Lieutenant.

Killed.

Captain Robert Faulknor.

Mr. William Bolton, midshipman.

Five seamen and one private marine.

Wounded.

Mr. Charles Herbert, midshipman.

Isaac Hutchinson, quarter-master.

Philip Griffiths, ditto.

William Fletcher, armourer.

George Dice, serjeant of marines.

Twelve seamen and four private marines.

Copy of another Letter from Lieutenant Watkins to Vice-admiral Caldwell, dated Isle de Saints, January 6, 1795.

Sir,

THE officer who delivers this to you is lieutenant David Milne, second of his Majesty's ship *Blanche*. I think it my duty to inform you,

you, that his conduct during the action with *La Pique* is deserving every attention you can pay him. From him you will learn all the particulars that you may be desirous of knowing respecting the action.

I have the honour to be, &c.
FRED. WATKINS.

Proceedings on board His Majesty's ship La Blanche.

Sunday, January 4, 1795. At day-light saw a frigate at anchor outside of harbour of Point-a-Pitre. At 7 A. M. she got under way, and kept working under her top-sails, backing her mizen-top sail at times to keep company with a schooner. We run towards her until nearly within gun shot of *Fleur d'Epee*, then tacked, hove to, and filled occasionally. Finding the French frigate not inclined to come out from the batteries, we made sail to board a schooner coming down along Grand Terre.

At 11 A. M. fired a gun, and brought her to; she proved an American from Bourdeaux, and appearing suspicious, detained the master, and took her in tow. At this time the battery of Grozier fired two guns at us, and the frigate fired several, and hoisted her colours. None of the shot reached us. Finding her still not inclined to come out, we made sail towards *Mariegallante*, under top-sails and courses.

Monday, at 4 P. M. we tacked and hove to, took out the American crew, and sent a petty officer and men into her. Saw the frigate still under Grand Terre. At 6 P. M. wore ship, and stood towards *Dominique*, with the schooner in tow. At half past 8 P. M. saw the frigate about two leagues astern. Cast off the schooner, tacked, and made all sail.

At a quarter past 12 A. M. passed under her lee on the starboard tack, she on the larboard tack, and exchanged broadsides. At half past 12 A. M. tacked and came up with her fast. When within musket shot, she wore with an intention to rake us; we wore at the same time, and engaged her nearly aboard.

At 1 A. M. put our helm a starboard, and run across her stern, and lashed her bowsprit to our capstern; kept firing our quarter-deck and other guns that would bear into her, and musquetry, which she returned from her tops, and from her quarter-deck guns, run in a midship fore and aft. At this time our main and mizen-masts fell over-board, and they attempted to board us, but were repulsed.

At a quarter before two A. M. she dropped astern; (at this time captain Faulknor fell.) We got a hawser up, and made her well fast with her bowsprit abreast of our starboard quarter. The marines keeping a constant fire of musquetry into her. Finding the carpenters could not make the ports large enough, we blew out as much of the upper transom beam as would admit the two aftermost guns on the

the main deck to be run out, and fired into her bows. At two A. M. all her masts were shot away. In this situation we towed her before the wind, engaging till a quarter past five, when they called out, that "she had struck!" The second lieutenant and ten men then swam on board, and took possession of La Pique, of 26 12 pounders; 8 of 9 ditto; 4 of 32 carronades, with a number of brass swivels on her gunwales. At the time of action we had away in prizes two masters' mates and twelve men.

DAVID MILNE, second lieutenant.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Caldwell to Mr. Stephens, dated off Martinique, January 15, 1795.

YOU will please to acquaint the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that general Sir John Vaughan and myself think it necessary to send a frigate to England immediately, to inform government that, on the 6th instant, a convoy from France, under two or three frigates, got into Point-a-Pitre, Guadaloupe.

Inclosed is a copy of captain Wilson's minutes, which is the best information we have, and by which their lordships will see that one of the enemy's ships was taken, the Duras, said to be an old French Indiaman.

Minutes of Proceedings on board His Majesty's ship Bellona, George Wilson, Esq. Commander, January 5, 1795.

ON Monday, January 5, 1795, lat. 16 deg. 30 min. Descada bearing W. distance twelve leagues, at eight A. M. descried two sail standing towards us; the weather being very hazy, I could only perceive one to be a frigate, which tacked and stood from us. We chased her with light winds and very hazy weather. About twelve o'clock I discovered ten sail to leeward, laying to. Upon making them plain, from their size, supposed them a French squadron. About one o'clock they bore up, we immediately chased, the weather being very squally and hazy. I supposed five of their ships frigates. At five o'clock made the alarm's signal to attack the convoy, the frigates dropped in their rear and formed; the sternmost I came up with, and began to fire, when she struck. I perceived four others hauled out, apparently with an intention to engage. At eight o'clock I sent an officer and boat on board the frigate to take possession, and found her to be Le Duras, of 20 guns, 400 troops, and 70 seamen. They reported her in a sinking state, during which time I lay to, expecting the other frigates to fetch me on the same tack, when captain Carpenter hailed me to observe the same. At half past eight I saw the frigates had bore up, upon which I desired captain Carpenter would take charge of the prize, and follow with all expedition. I immediately made sail, but the night was so dark and squally that I could

could not keep sight of them. At twelve o'clock I found myself so near Deseada that I was obliged to haul off. It blowing very hard in the morning, I was to leeward of Deseada. As soon as I could put men on board the prize I made sail for Antigua, but could not reach St. John's that night. In the course of the night the prize had driven to leeward. I ordered captain Carpenter to carry her to St. Kitt's. I made the best of my way to Martinique, being in want of provisions and water.

L'Eseulle, a 74 cut down, mounting 46 guns, and 500 men; L'Astree, of 36 guns; La Leveret, 20 guns; La Prompte, 20 guns; Le Duras, 20 guns, and ten armed transports, sailed from Brest the 17th of November last, with troops and war-like stores. The Duras has on board field pieces, mortars, shells, great quantities of small arms, shot, and entrenching tools of all sorts; numbers not ascertained.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Saturday, March 7.

Admiralty-Office, March 7, 1795.

Copy of a Letter from Sir John Warren, Captain of His Majesty's ship La Pomone, to Mr. Stephens, dated Cawsand Bay, March 2, 1795.

Sir,

I BEG you will inform their lordships, that, in pursuance of their orders, I put to sea on the 12th of February past, with the ships named in the margin*. The weather becoming thick, with fresh breezes, and a heavy sea, on the 14th the Anson carried away her main-topmast, which obliged me to heave to; and, owing to her damages, I was under the necessity of bearing down the two following days, as she had drifted considerably to leeward; and, being unable to repair her defects at sea, I ordered captain Durham to proceed with all possible dispatch to Plymouth.

On the 18th, having fell in with three sail of the enemy's transports, part of a convoy bound from Brest, I hauled the wind, and endeavoured to make the land: and on the 21st the light-house on Isle of Oleron bearing S. E. by E. I discovered a frigate and twenty sail of vessels under convoy, close in with the shore, many of them under American, Danish, and Swedish colours. I pursued them half way up the Pertuis d'Antioche, in sight of the Isle of Aix; but the tide of flood setting strong up, and the wind right in, I was obliged to tack, and captured and destroyed the vessels in the enclosed list. I

understand

* La Pomone, Galatea, Anson, Artois, and Duke of York lugger.

understand the frigate was La Neriade, of thirty-six guns, twelve pounders, with transports and other vessels for wine and stores, to Rochfort and Bourdeaux, on account of the convention, for their fleet.

On the 26th, the Isle of Groa bearing east six leagues, I gave chase to six sail of vessels, in the N. W. At nine, A. M. captured the conventional schooner La Curieuse, with the five others. They were bound to Nantz from Brest, with cloathing for the army.

I am much indebted to the attention and activity of captains Keats and Martin, with their officers and men, upon this occasion.

I arrived here this day with the Galatea and Artois, and shall use every dispatch in completing the ships for service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. B. WARREN.

A List of Transports, and Vessels, captured and sent to England by the Squadron under the Command of Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. K. B. between the 13th and 26th of February, 1795.

Sloop Le Petit Jean.	Lugger La Liberté.
Brig St. Pierre.	Ditto La Gloire.
Ditto Deux Freres.	Brig transport La Biche (Conventional.)
Ship La Petite Magdalene.	Total nine.
Le Pacquet boat De Cayenne.	J. B. WARREN.
Schooner La Curieuse.	
(Conventional) eight brass guns.	

A List of Transports and Vessels bound to Rochfort, Bourdeaux, and Nantz, for Stores and Wine for the Fleet, on Account of the Convention, and destroyed by the Squadron under the Command of Sir John B. Warren, Bart. K. B. between the 13th and 26th of February, 1795.

BURN'T.

Schooner Brig La Desiree.	Brig (ditto) Le Guerrier.
Brig Three Friends.	Brig La Liberte.
Brig (Conventional transport)	Brig L'Esperance.
Trois Freres,	Lugger Le Patriote.

SCUTTLED.

Brig La Graley.	Brig L'Anne.
Brig Jean et Marie.	Total Eleven.
Brig La Pierre.	
VOL. III.	

Copy of a Letter from Captain George Burlton, of His Majesty's Ship Lively, to Mr. Stephens, dated Plymouth, March 4, 1795.

HAVING received orders from my lords commissioners of the admiralty to put myself under the command of captain Stirling, of his Majesty's ship Jason, I have the honour to acquaint you, for their lordship's information, that I sailed, in company with her, on the 27th of February, from Spithead, and that on the 1st of March a hard gale of wind and thick weather from S. S. E. separated us. I used my utmost endeavours to gain the cruizing ground, in order to join her again. At nine o'clock in the evening of the 2d instant, Ushant then bearing S. E. thirteen leagues, I saw a sail coming down upon me, which I soon perceived to be an armed vessel, and gave her chase. At twelve o'clock we took possession of her; she proves to be the l'Espion, of eighteen six pounders, and one hundred and forty men, five days from Brest, on a cruize, in perfect good order, lately one of his Majesty's sloops of war. I think she is a very desirable vessel for the same purpose, as she sails well. As I have many prisoners on board, I hope their lordships will approve of my coming into the nearest port to land them. With their permission I shall leave her for the inspection of the officers of the dock-yard at this port. I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE BURLTON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Tuesday, March 17.

Admiralty-Office, March 17.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Burlton, commanding His Majesty's Ship Lively, to Mr. Nepean, dated the 13th Instant, Ushant South, Half West, 13 Leagues.

Sir,

I BEG you will acquaint the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that, half an hour past ten o'clock this morning, I brought the French frigate La Tourterelle, of 30 guns and 250 men, to action; and, at half past one o'clock, I had the satisfaction to see her surrender to his Majesty's ship Lively, under my command.—Our loss is very trifling for so long an action, only two men wounded. The enemy's loss is 16 killed and 25 wounded. I am sorry to say I fear Mr. Loftus Otway Bland, the third lieutenant, is likely to lose his left eye, and the service thereby deprived of a deserving young officer.

I beg leave to recommend to their lordship's notice lieutenants Jos. R. Watson and John Maitland, whose spirited and steady example encouraged the men to do their duty with pleasure.

Mr. James

Mr. James Vetre, the master, is entitled to my warmest thanks for the great assistance he gave me during the fight. Indeed I cannot conclude without observing the officers and crew throughout behaved with that determined coolness and bravery that must have ensured them success.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE BURLTON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, March 31.

Admiralty-Office, March 28.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Captain of His Majesty's ship Indefatigable, dated Falmouth, March 23, 1795, to Mr. Nepean.

HAVING failed agreeable to my letter of the 1st instant, I proceeded in execution of my orders. I have now to communicate the return of his Majesty's ship under my command to this port; and beg you will be pleased to inform their lordships, that having received information from the master of a ship which I had chased, that a convoy of sixty sail were to leave Brest on the 7th in the morning, for Bourdeaux, protected by three frigates, I placed the squadron under my command as near the Penmarks as possible, and at day-light saw twenty-five sail close among the rocks, under guard of one small armed ship. Fifteen of this number were taken and destroyed; the remainder ran between the rocks in such a manner as rendered any attempt of mine to pursue them fruitless.

Out of eight taken, two are laden with building timber, one with bale goods, and one partly with sugar, indigo, and some bales of linen. Two ships, three brigs, and two sloops, were burnt.

The LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1795.

Admiralty-Office, April 6.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, was this Evening received from Vice-Admiral Hotham, Commander of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean.

Sir,

Britannia, at Sea, March 16, 1795.

YOU will be pleased to inform their lordships, that on the 8th instant, being then in Leghorn Road, I received an express from Genoa, that the French fleet, consisting of fifteen sail of the line and three frigates, were seen two days before off the Isle of Marguerite,

which intelligence corresponding with a signal made from the *Mozelle*, then in the offing, for a fleet in the North-West quarter, I immediately caused the squadron to be unmoored, and at day-break the following morning we put to sea with a strong breeze from the East-North-East.

The *Mozelle* previously returned to me, with the information, that the fleet she had seen were steering to the Southward, and supposed to be the enemy; in consequence of which I shaped my course for Corfica, lest their destination should be against that island, and dispatched the *Tarleton* brig to St. Fiorenzo, with orders for the *Berwick* to join me with all possible expedition off Cape Corse; but, in the course of the night, she returned to me with the unwelcome intelligence of that ship's having been captured two days before by the enemy's fleet.

To trespass as little as possible upon their lordships' time, I shall not enter into a detail of our proceedings until the two squadrons got sight of each other, and the prospect opened of forcing the enemy to action, every movement which was made being directed to that object, and that alone.

Although the French ships were seen by our advanced frigates daily, yet the two squadrons did not get sight of each other until the 12th, when that of the enemy was discovered to windward.

Observing them on the morning following still in that direction, without any apparent intention of coming down, the signal was made for a general chase, in the course of which the weather being squally, and blowing very fresh, we discovered one of their line of battle ships to be without her topmasts, which afforded to captain Freeman, of the *Inconstant* frigate (who was then far advanced on the chase), an opportunity of shewing a good proof of British enterprize, by his attacking, raking, and harassing her until the coming up of the *Agamemnon*, when he was most ably seconded by captain Nelson, who did her so much damage as to disable her from putting herself again to rights; but they were at this time so far detached from our own fleet, that they were obliged to quit her, as other ships of the enemy were coming up to her assistance, by one of which she was soon afterwards taken in tow.

Finding that our heavy ships did not gain on the enemy during the chase, I made the signal for the squadron to form upon the larboard line of bearing, in which order we continued for the night.

At day-light the next morning (the 14th) being about six or seven leagues to the South-West of Genoa, we observed the enemy's disabled ship, with the one that had her in tow, to be so far to leeward, and separated from their own squadron, as to afford a probable chance of our cutting them off. The opportunity was not lost; all sail was made to effect that purpose, which reduced the enemy to the alternative of abandoning those ships, or coming to battle.

Although

Although the latter did not appear to be their choice, they yet came down (on the contrary tack to which we were) with the view of supporting them; but the Captain and Bedford, whose signals were made to attack the enemy's disabled ship and her companion, were so far advanced, and so closely supported by the other ships of our van, as to cut them off effectually from any assistance that could be given them: the conflict ended in the enemy's abandoning them, and firing upon our line as they passed with a light air of wind.

The two ships that fell proved the *Ca-ira* (formerly *Couronne*), of 80 guns, and the *Censeur* of 74.

Our van ships suffered so much by this attack, particularly the *Illustrious* and *Courageux*, (having each lost their main and mizen masts), that it became impossible for any thing further to be effected.

I have, however, good reason to hope, from the enemy's steering to the Westward, after having passed our fleet, that, whatever might have been their design, their intentions are for the present frustrated.

The French fleet were loaded with troops; the *Ca-ira* having thirteen hundred men on board, and the *Censeur* one thousand, of whom, by their obstinate defence, they lost in killed and wounded between three and four hundred men.

The efforts of our squadron to second my wishes for an immediate and effectual attack upon the enemy, were so spirited and unanimous, that I feel peculiar satisfaction in offering to their lordships my cordial commendation of all ranks collectively. It is difficult to specify particular desert, where emulation was common to all, and zeal for his Majesty's service the general description of the fleet.

It is, however, an act of justice to express the sense I entertain of the services of captain Holloway, of the *Britannia*: during a long friendship with that officer I have had repeated proofs of his personal and professional talents; and on this recent demand for experience and information, his zeal afforded me the most beneficial and satisfactory assistance.

Herewith I transmit a list of the killed and wounded on board the different ships of the squadron, and have to lament the loss of captain Littlejohn, of the *Berwick* (who, I understand, from some of her men that were re-taken in the *Ca-ira*), was unfortunately killed the morning of the ship's being captured; by which misfortune his Majesty has lost a most valuable and experienced officer, and I have only to add that he has left a widow and four small children.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

W. HOTHAM.

P. S. Enclosed are lists of the ships that composed the two squadrons on the 14th instant.

I am

I am now on the way with the prizes to St. Fiorenzo, but doubt much whether it will be possible to get them in, as they are dismasted, greatly shattered, and very leaky, particularly the Ca-ira.

Return of the Officers and Men Killed and Wounded on Board the different Ships of the Squadron under Vice-Admiral Hotham's Command, in an Action with the French Fleet off Genoa, the 14th of March, 1795.

Britannia, captain Holloway. 1 seaman killed, 18 ditto wounded.
 Princess Royal, captain Purvis. 3 seamen killed, 7 ditto wounded, 1 marine or soldier wounded.
 St. George, captain Fole. Third lieutenant Rt. Honeyman, wounded, 4 seamen killed, 12 ditto wounded.
 Windsor Castle, captain Gore. First lieutenant Thomas Hawker wounded, 5 seamen killed, 28 ditto wounded, 1 marine or soldier killed, 2 ditto wounded.
 Captain, captain Reeve. Mr. William Hunter (master) and first lieutenant Wilson Rathbone, wounded, 3 seamen killed, 17 ditto wounded.
 Fortitude, captain Young. 1 seaman killed, 4 ditto wounded.
 Illustrious, captain Frederick. Mr. Samuel Moore (midshipman), wounded, 15 seamen killed, 68 ditto wounded, 5 marines or soldiers killed, 1 ditto wounded.
 Egmont, captain Sutton. 7 seamen killed, 21 ditto wounded.
 Terrible, captain Campbell. 6 seamen wounded.
 Courageux, captain Montgomery. Mr. William Coleman (midshipman), killed, Mr. John Blackburn (master), wounded, 8 seamen killed, 21 ditto wounded, 6 marines or soldiers killed, 11 ditto wounded.
 Bedford, captain Gould. First lieutenant Miles wounded, 6 seamen killed, 14 ditto wounded, 1 marine or soldier killed, 3 ditto wounded.
 Agamemnon, captain Nelson. Mr. John Wilson (master), and 12 seamen wounded.
 Diadem, captain Tyler. 3 seamen killed, 7 ditto wounded.
 Inconstant, captain Freemantle. 3 seamen killed, 14 ditto wounded.
 Tancredi, Le Chevalier Caraccioli. 1 seaman killed, 5 ditto wounded.

Total. 75 Killed, 280 wounded.

W. HOTHAM.

ORDER

FRIGATES.

ORDER of BATTLE, the 14th of March, 1795.

	No.	Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.	Division.
Romulus, repeating Frigate.	1.	Captain	Capt. Reeve	74	590	Starboard or Weather Division.
	2.	Bedford	Capt. Gould	74	590	
	3.	Tancredi	{ Capt. Le Chevalier Caraccioli }	74	600	
Inconstant, Meleager to repeat Signals.	4.	Princess Royal	Capt. Purvis	90	760	V. Ad. Goodall.
	5.	Agamemnon	Capt. Nelson	64	491	
	6.	Illustrious	Capt. Frederick	74	590	
Lowestoffe repeating Frigate.	7.	Courageux	Capt. Montgomery	74	640	R. Ad. Linzee.
	8.	Britannia	Capt. Holloway	100	859	
	9.	Egmont	Capt. Sutton	74	590	
Tarleton, Palade, Poulette & Minerva.	10.	Windfor Castle	Cap. Gore	90	755	Larboard or Lee Division. Vice Admiral Sir H. Parker.
	11.	Diadem	Capt. Tyler	64	491	
	12.	St. George	Capt. Foley	90	760	
Van Squadron, under the Commander in the 2d Post.	13.	Terrible	Capt. Campbell	74	590	Le Soverain
	14.	Fortitude	Capt. Young	74	590	

Names of the Ships which composed the French Fleet on the 14th Day of March, 1795.

Names.	Guns.	Complement of Men.	On Board at the Time of Action.
Le Sans Culotte	120	1200	2000
Le Victoire (late Languedoc)	80	950	1300
Le Tonnant	80	950	1300
Le Guerrier	74	730	1000
Le Conquerant	74	730	1000
Le Mercure	74	730	1000
Le Barras	74	730	1000
Le Genereaux	74	730	1000
Le Heureux	74	730	1000
Le Duquesne	74	730	1000
Le Timoleon (late Commerce de Bourdeaux)	74	730	1000
Le Ca-ira (taken)	80	950	1300
Le Censeur, (taken)	74	930	1000
L'Alcide	74	930	1000

Names.	Guns.	Complement of Men.	On Board at the Time of Action.
Le Souverain	74	930	1000
La Vestal	32	250	250
La Minerve	40	300	300
La Thamise	40	300	300
L'Alceste	32	250	250
Scout	18	120	120
La Hazard	20	120	120

W. HOTHAM.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 18, 1795.

Admiralty-Office, April 18.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Colpoys, to Mr. Nepean, dated on board his Majesty's Ship London, at Spithead, the 16th of April, 1795.

PLEASE to acquaint the lords commissioners of the admiralty of my arrival here with his Majesty's ships under my command :

That on the 29th of March Le Jean Bart, a French corvette, of 20 guns and 120 men, bound to Brest, was captured by his Majesty's ship Cerberus and Santa Margareta ; she had been charged with dispatches from the French minister in America :

That on the 30th of March the Robust recaptured the Caldicott Castle, of Chepstow, from Barcelona, bound to Guernsey ; she was taken on the 18th March, off Cape St. Vincent's, by six French ships of the line, two frigates and a corvette :

That on the 10th instant we discovered and gave chase to three French frigates, which soon shaped different courses. I made the signal for the Hannibal and Robust to follow the two which pointed most to the westward. The Astrea, lord Henry Powlett, with his accustomed promptitude and attention, kept after the largest and seemingly best goer of the three, with which he closed about ten o'clock at night, and obliged her to surrender after a well-fought action of 58 minutes, which does great credit to his lordship's good conduct, as well as the discipline of his officers and ship's company. The particulars I transmit in a copy of his lordship's letter to me, which accompanies this.

P. S. The Robust joined me off the Isle of Wight, captain Thornborough reports that La Gentille, of 40 guns, was taken on Saturday last by the Hannibal, but that La Fraternite escaped.

Copy

Copy of a Letter from Lord Henry Powlett, Captain of his Majesty's Ship Astrea, to Rear-Admiral Colpoys, dated at Sea, the 11th of April, 1795, Lat. 49 deg. 30 min. N. Long. 10 deg. 46 min. W.

Sir,

IN obedience to your signal from the London, yesterday morning, I gave chase to the North West, and at ten o'clock at night came up with and engaged La Gloire, French national frigate, mounting 26 twelve-pounders on the main-deck, 10 six-pounders, and 4 thirty-six pounder carronades on the quarter-deck, and 2 six-pounders on the forecastle; having on board 275 men. After a close action of 58 minutes she struck.

It is very satisfactory to me to be able to say, that I had no person killed, and only 8 men wounded; three of them, I am sorry to add, are in some danger. I am also very sorry to say that the slaughter on board the enemy has been very considerable, the killed and wounded, from the best accounts I have been able to collect, amounting to forty: among the latter is her captain, citizen Beens, who received a contusion on the head; he seems to be an able, humane, and intelligent officer.

I have sent Mr. Talbot, my first lieutenant, on board La Gloire, which will, I hope, meet your approbation. I must not omit to mention the just sense I entertain of his services and good conduct upon this occasion; and it gives me the greatest pleasure to add that the conduct of the officers and ship's company in general afforded me particular satisfaction.

The two frigates after which you dispatched his Majesty's ships Hannibal and Robust, are exactly of the same force with La Gloire. They had been three weeks out from Brest, and had made but one capture, a small Spanish brig.

I am, &c.

H. POWLETT.

Admiralty-Office, April 28.

Extract of a letter from Captain Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. of his Majesty's ship La Pomone, dated off Falmouth, April 24, 1795, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

UNTIL the 15th instant nothing material occurred; when a sail having been discovered in the N. E. the Isle-de-Rhe bearing E. N. E.

five leagues, I made the signal for a general chase, and at half past eight, A. M. the Artois brought her to. She proved to be Le Jean Bart ship, corvette, of 26 guns and 187 men.

On the 16th, having seen several sail a-head, gave chase with the squadron, and at four, P. M. Belleisle bearing N. eight leagues distant, came up with the rear of a convoy. A corvette brig passing us to leeward, exchanged a few shot, which carried away her studding-sails. Finding it impracticable to pursue her, she running close in shore, I stood after the rest, and at five, P. M. brought to a brig and a sloop, which, being in ballast, were set on fire. The Galatea also, after exchanging a few shot, brought to a ship corvette a-head, which proved to be L'Expedition, of 16 guns and 120 men, formerly a packet in our service.

The Artois also captured two sloops laden with fish. The rest of the convoy, with a frigate, standing in between the rocks, for Hedio and Quiberon bay, escaped.

Extract of a letter from the same, dated April 25.

IN addition to the list of vessels taken and destroyed by the squadron under my command, captain Nagle, of the Artois, acquaints me, that on the evening we fell in with the last convoy off Belleisle, he chased a ship and brig upon the rocks near the Island of Hedio, and that they were lost thereon.

Admiralty-Office, May 9.

Extract of a Letter from Captain James Cotes, late of his Majesty's ship Thames, dated Gisors, April 9, 1795, to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

THURSDAY, 24th October, 1793, lat. 47 deg. 2 min. N. long. 7 deg. 22 min. W. standing upon a wind to the southward, the wind at W. S. W. at half past nine o'clock, A. M. saw a sail bearing south; she hoisted a blue flag at the fore-topmast head, as a signal to a brig (as I suppose) that accompanied her, and then bore away before the wind. It came on very thick; upon its clearing up, at a quarter past ten o'clock, we perceived she had hauled her wind, and made sail for us; cleared ship; at half past ten o'clock she fired a gun to windward, and hoisted French national colours. We were soon close, passing on contrary tacks; she fired her bow guns, and then a broad-side, when she wore, and an action commenced, which continued until twenty minutes past two, P. M. when the ship (which proved to be a French frigate) hauled off to the southward, making all the sail she could, but unfortunately leaving us in a condition unable to follow her. All our

our masts and bowsprit were shot through in a number of places, all our stays entirely shot away, all the main rigging shot away, and was hanging by the ratlines (except two shrouds on one side, and three on the other), but, on examination, the eyes of these were shot away above the top. The main top-mast rigging was still more damaged, and the mast shot through in three places. The main top-sail yard was shot away in the slings by a double-headed shot, and the yard arms came down before the main yard, the lifts, braces, &c. being all shot away; the slings, both iron and rope, besides the geers of the main yard, were shot away; the yard hung by the trusses, about a third mast down; the main sail was cut to pieces, particularly the leech ropes. The fore mast had received nearly the same damage as the main mast, with this difference, that the slings of the fore yard were not all cut away, so that the yard remained aloft; the fore top-mast rigging, except one shroud on one side, and two on the other, was all shot away, with all the stays, back stays, lifts, braces, ties, halyards, &c. the bowsprit shot through in several places, all the bob-stays and bowsprit shrouds were cut by shot and langrage; the jib stay and halyards were cut away the first broad-side. The mizen mast was so wounded, and the rigging so cut to pieces, that I was obliged to lower the gaff after the action, to prevent the masts going over the side; the fore part of the top was entirely shot away. I cannot pretend to enumerate the shot that was received in the hull; most part of the gangways were shot away, the main deck before the main mast was torn up from the waterway to the hatchways, the bits were shot away and unshipped, six shots between wind and water on the starboard, and three on the larboard side; in short, when the enemy made sail, the ship was perfectly unmanageable, two guns on the main deck and one on the quarter deck were dismounted, almost all the tackles and breechings were carried away; in this situation I was obliged to put before the wind, to prevent the masts going over the side, as it began to freshen from the W. S. W. Whilst we were thus employed, three sail, large frigates, appeared, making all the sail they could, under English colours; it was impossible for me to alter our position, not being able to haul upon a wind, all our after sail being shot away, and the runners being carried forward, were crossed to serve both as stays and shrouds, and the ships had separated to prevent any such manœuvre. Fearing they might be enemies, as I thought they were, I called the remaining officers together, and asked them that if they should prove enemies, whether it would answer any purpose engaging in the situation we were in; they were all of opinion that to engage with such a superiority of force could answer no other end than the destruction of the remaining crew, and that we were cut off from all possibility of an escape; in this situation were we when the headmost passed us at a considerable distance (still under English colours) as if to reconnoitre our disabled state, shortly after she wore, and came under our stern, and gave us a broad-side. Perceiving it

was his intention to engage us in that manner, seeing us entirely deprived of the means of altering our course, I judged it necessary to bring to, and inform him, as the ship had already been engaged, we were incapable of further resistance, and consequently had yielded to their superior force. He desired us to send our boat, I told him it was impossible, as they were all unfit to be put in the water, and if they were, we were unable to hoist them out; he, in consequence, sent his on board of us, during which time the dispatches, together with all papers and letters that were on board, were sunk.

Thus, Sir, has fallen into the hands of the enemy his Majesty's ship *Thames*, under my command; but I trust a court martial will convince their lordships and the country at large, that although the misfortune has taken place, it was not until every exertion was found to be of no further avail.

The ship, after some of her crew was sent on board the *Carmagnole*, was taken in tow by her, and we anchored in Brest road the day following.

Enclosed I forward a list of the killed and wounded, for their lordships' information.

A List of Officers, Seamen, and Marines killed and wounded.

KILLED.—James Davies, James Walklett, Thos. May, carpenter's crew; Jacob Ways, quarter-master; James Nailor, Robert Barnard, John Lancaster, Christopher Coy, J. Sertes, captain's servant.

WOUNDED.—G. Robinson, 2d lieutenant; G. Norris, master; David Valentine, master's mate; James Dale, midshipman; Grieve Doer, John Pilgrim, Peter Spring, John Want, George Dodd, John Smith, 2d.; J. Holliday, quarter-gunner; John Ripley, Robert Wright, William Elliott, David Box, William Baldry, Isaac Youl, Matthew Furnace.

MARINES.

KILLED.—James Knott.

WOUNDED.—William Greenhalgh, James Tootall, James Lomax, James Bury Jones, Thomas Jackson.

MISSING.—George Land, seaman, drowned.

From

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Saturday, May 16.

Extract of a letter from Captain Sir Richard Strachan, of his Majesty's ship Melampus, dated Grouville Bay, Jersey, May 11, 1795, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for their lordship's information, that Sir Sydney Smith, with the ships under his command, joined me on the 8th instant at noon. About three o'clock on the morning of the 9th we discovered thirteen sail coming from the northward along shore. I made the signal to weigh; the squadron weighed, and gave chase, the wind being off the land, and the enemy's vessels running along shore to the southward. About six o'clock the Melampus got near enough to fire upon the headmost vessels, but they all, except a cutter, which escaped round Cape Carteret (our gun boats not being arrived at the rendezvous), got close in shore, under a small battery, protected by their armed vessels, a brig, and lugger. I made the signal for the boats, to assemble on board this ship, for the purpose of boarding them, and worked the Melampus in to cover the attack, soon followed by the other ships as they came up, firing upon the enemy's battery and gun vessels in succession. The enemy soon abandoned their vessels, and the boats of the squadron boarded and got them all off, except one small sloop, which was burnt, the tide having left her. About this time the battery ceased to fire. I beg to take this opportunity to acknowledge the assistance I have received from the zeal and activity of the captains under my direction upon all occasions, and particularly upon the present; and also to observe, that the manner in which the lieutenants of the different ships boarded and brought off the vessels of the enemy, does them infinite honour as officers, the first lieutenant of the Melampus bearing a conspicuous part; and the boats crews and different ships companies acted with their usual courage.

The accompanying is a list of the killed and wounded on board the different ships, and also a list of the vessels of war and convoy taken.

I have the honor to be,

S I R,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

R. J. STRACHAN.

Return of Killed and Wounded.

Melampus. 1 petty officer and 7 seamen wounded.

Diamond. 2 seamen wounded.

Hebe. Mr. John Leggatt, surgeon, and 2 seamen wounded.

Niger.

Niger. Mr. Long, 2d lieutenant, and 1 seaman, wounded.

Syren. Mr. John M^cGuffock, midshipman, and 1 marine, killed ;
and 2 seamen, wounded.

List of Vessels and Prisoners taken.

1 Gun brig; 3 guns, 18 pounders.

1 Gun lugger; 3 guns, 18 pounders. Had 3 men remaining on board.

List of the Convoy.

	Tons Burthen.	Cargo.
La Prosperite	80	Cordage.
La Montagne	200	Timber, lead, and tin plates.
La Catharine	200	Ship timber.
L'Hyronnelle	220	Ship timber and pitch.
La Contente	250	Powder.
La Nimphe	120	Wood for firing.
La Bonne Union	150	
La Fantazie	45	Coals.
L'Alexandre	397	{ Ship timber, cordage, hemp and cannon.
La Sutit Neptune	113	Ship timber.

OPERATIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS*,

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY, JAN. 16.

Horse-Guards, January 16.

Dispatches, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, have been received from General Walmoden, and Lieutenant-General Harcourt, by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and transmitted by His Royal Highness to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Sir,

Head Quarters, Arnheim, Jan. 1, 1795.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Royal Highness the report of the success of the attack made on the enemy on the 30th ult. by major general David Dundas.

* RETURN OF THE DUKE OF YORK'S ARMY, ON THE 12th. SEPTEMBER, 1794* ALLUDED TO BY MR. FOX ON THE 24th. MARCH, 1795, IN HIS SPEECH ON THE STATE OF THE NATION.

CAVALRY.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drums and Trumpets.	Rank & file.
British	165	231	72	4274
Hanoverians	112	184	44	1365
Hesse Cassel	46	116	23	860
Hesse Darmstadt	10	36	00	280
Total	333	567	139	6779

INFANTRY.

	Officers.	Sergeants.	Drums and Trumpets.	Rank & file.
British	583	924	511	19734
Hanoverians	143	273	213	3284
Hesse Cassel	135	403	160	3029
Hesse Darmstadt	44	93	000	1327
Total	905	1693	884	27374
Cavalry, as above	333	567	139	6779
Grand Total	1238	2260	1023	34153

The

The corps destined for this expedition consisted of ten battalions of British infantry, under major-general lord Cathcart, major-general Gordon, and lieutenant-Colonel M'Kenzie; six squadrons of light cavalry, and 150 hussars, under major-general sir Robert Lawrie; of the loyal emigres: and of four battalions, and four squadrons of Hessians, under major-general de Wurmb.

It was divided into three columns. The left column to attack by the Dyke, the centre to attack in such a manner as to keep the church of Wardenburg upon its left wing, and the right column, consisting of four British battalions, and the Rohan hussars, to keep their left wing, *appuyé* to the Vliet, to turn Tuyl, and to attack it in the rear.

Major general lord Cathcart found the road by which his column was to march so impracticable, that, being obliged to make a great detour, he could not come up in time; and major general Dundas finding, at his arrival near Wardenburg, that the enemy had abandoned it during the night, he thought it adviseable to push on with the other two columns, and to begin the attack immediately upon Tuyl.

This was executed with such gallantry and spirit by the troops, that, notwithstanding the natural strength of this post, the abbatis of fruit-trees that were made, the batteries of the town of Bommel which flanked the approach, and the considerable number of men who defended it, it was soon carried, and the enemy driven across the river (every where passable on the ice) with considerable loss of men, and of four pieces of cannon.

General Dundas speaks in the highest terms of commendation of the spirited conduct both of the officers and men during the execution of the several duties which fell to their lot, as likewise the patience and perseverance they shewed, by undergoing immense fatigues and hardships, increased by the cold and the severity of the season.

I annex the return of our loss, which is not very great considering the circumstances.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WALMODEN, Gen.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the British Troops under the Command of Major General David Dundas, at the Attack at Tuyl, the 30th of December, 1794.

19th Regiment of foot.	1 rank and file killed, 4 ditto wounded.
33d Regiment of foot.	2 rank and file killed.
42d Regiment of foot.	1 drummer, 6 rank and file wounded.
78th Regiment of foot.	1 field officer, 1 rank and file killed, 1 officer, 4 rank and file wounded.
80th Regiment of foot.	1 rank and file killed, 3 ditto wounded;
1 Serjeant missing.	
Loyal Emigrants.	1 rank and file wounded.

Total.

Total. 1 field officer, 5 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file wounded; 1 serjeant missing.

78th Regiment. Brevet-major Murray killed; lieutenant Lidfay wounded.

GEO. DON, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Hessians Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

25 Rank and file. Captain Guddains wounded. Lieutenant Kamp missing.

G. DE LOW, Major and F. Adj.

Sir, *Head Quarters, Arnheim, Jan. 1, 1795.*

IT is with great satisfaction that I have the honour to inform your Royal Highness, that in consequence of our decision, which I mentioned in my last letter of the 29th ult. general David Dundas, on the 30th, attacked the enemy at day break, who had crossed the Waal, and succeeded in driving them back across that river, with the loss of four pieces of cannon, and some men.

As I inclose a copy of his report, it is needless for me to enter into any particulars; but I cannot help expressing to your Royal Highness how great a praise is due to major general David Dundas, and to all the officers and men, for their conduct on this occasion, which was as exemplary in the fortitude and perseverance with which they supported every fatigue and hardship attending the season, as it was spirited in the action.

I am happy to observe, that all circumstances considered, the loss of the British, of which I have the honour to inclose a return, is inconsiderable. We have, however, to lament the death of major Murray, of the 78th regiment.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, &c.

(Signed)

WM. HARCOURT.

To His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Copy of a Report from Major-General David Dundas to his Excellency General Count Walmoden, dated Tuyl, December 30, 1794.

AGREEABLE to orders I received on the 27th, about ten in the morning I communicated with general Wurmb, and all the troops were put in motion immediately, viz. four battalions and four squadrons of Hessians, under general Wurmb; ten British battalions, la Chatre's émigrés, six squadrons British light cavalry, and one hundred and fifty
 Vol. III. bussars

hussars of Rohan, divided in brigades, under major general Sir Robert Lawrie, major-general lord Cathcart, major-general Gordon, and lieutenant-colonel Mac Kenzie.

At Geldermalsen lord Cathcart, with four battalions, and Rohan's hussars, struck off from the British column to march upon Rumpt and Haafden, so as to get behind Tuyl. The rest of the British column proceeded by Metteren; and exactly at day-light meeting the Hessian column near Waardenburg, attacked the enemy in their post of Tuyl, with such resolution and gallantry of the troops, that it was very soon carried, notwithstanding its natural strength, the abbatis that were made, the batteries of the town of Bommel, which flanked the approach, and the considerable number of men who defended it, who were driven across the river (every where passable on the ice) with loss of men and cannon.

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded of the British.

Extract of a Letter from General Walmoden to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Amerongen, January 6, 1795.

ON the 3d instant, I removed my head quarters to this place. By this disposition, which I had previously announced to your Royal Highness, I am nearer the scene of our present operations.

The severity of the weather has increased; and the intense cold of the 3d and 4th induced the enemy, on the latter day, to pass the Waal near Bommel. Having driven in our advanced posts, they again took possession of Tuyl. General David Dundas, however, thought he should be able to defend Metteren, and to check the further progress of the enemy; but the advanced posts of the Hessians, nearest to general Dundas's position, having also been obliged to fall back, I agreed with the other generals to send orders to generals Dalwick and Dundas to unite their forces immediately, and at day-break of the 5th, to make a vigorous attack on the enemy, and to spare no efforts to drive them across the Waal. General Dundas probably found the enemy in too great force to venture the attack; but about ten o'clock he was himself attacked at Geldermalsen by a large body of the enemy's cavalry, supported by their tirailleurs. Their charge was so impetuous, both on our cavalry and infantry, that at first they had the advantage, and took two pieces of cannon; but the reserve coming up, the guns were retaken, the enemy repulsed, and the post preserved.

The violence of the frost having converted the whole country into a kind of plain, which gives the greatest facility to the enemy in their movements, general Dundas thought it necessary to fall back, during the night, upon Bueren, where general Dalwick was stationed. This circumstance, and the excessive fatigue which the troops have undergone in the late operations, at a season of the year, and in situations in which they were often obliged, from want of cantonments, to pass the
night

night without cover, determined me, in concert with the other generals, to take up a position behind the Leck, for which we had previously made the necessary dispositions. It extends from Cuylenberg to Wageningen, occupied by the Austrians.

A late march made by a considerable column of the enemy, attended by a large train of artillery, towards Gorcum, and their attack upon our right, combined with an attempt upon Tiel, evidently indicated a regular plan of operations on their part, and confirm me in the opinion of the necessity of our movement. I hope that all the troops will arrive this evening at their new stations.

Since yesterday the weather has become much milder, and gives us reason to hope for a complete thaw; in which case we may expect a favourable change in our affairs.

Sir, *Head-quarters, Amerongen, Jan. 6.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the advantage obtained on the 30th of December by his Majesty's troops, of which I had the honour to inform your Royal Highness in my last letter of the 1st instant, as the frost continued increasing, it was judged necessary that major-general David Dundas's corps, and the Hessians, should fall back to a position on the Lingen, leaving out-posts on Waal.

This movement was executed on the night of the 3d.

On the evening of the 4th the enemy again crossed the Waal in very considerable force, and drove in our out posts on that river; but, upon their advancing yesterday morning against general Dundas's corps at Geldermalsen, they were repulsed with loss, and did not renew the attack.

Our picquets were, however, drawn in to this side of the Lingen, and major-general David Dundas, finding his position near Bueren to be no longer tenable, for want of sufficient covering for his troops, (who have been now so long exposed to the utmost inclemency of the weather, and the most severe and constant fatigue, which they have supported with the greatest fortitude) the army has this day received orders to cross the Leck, and take up a position on the right bank of that river.

I have as yet received no exact return of our loss, which is trifling. Major-general Sir Robert Lawrie and two officers of the 78th regiment are wounded, but, I am happy to add, very slightly.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, &c.

(Signed)

WM. HARCOURT.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant general Harcourt to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Doorn, Jan. 9.

Sir,

A VERY considerable and sudden thaw having come on, on the 6th instant, which offered a prospect of preserving our position on the Waal,

it was judged necessary that the troops, who had not yet crossed the Leck, should remain in the cantonments they then occupied, and the rest should again move forward. Lieutenant-general Abercromby and major-general Hammerstein, with the greatest part of their corps, and some Austrian battalions, were therefore to have begun their march upon Thiel and towards Bommel on the 7th, and general David Dundas's corps received orders in consequence to occupy Bueren, and the heights near it, on the 8th, to co-operate with generals Abercromby and Hammerstein in the proposed attack.

Unfortunately the frost set in again with great severity, but as the troops were already put in motion, and counter orders might have prevented a combination, from the extent of the line, general David Dundas, having assembled his corps with a zeal and exertion which reflect the highest credit on himself and the troops, proceeded towards Bueren on the morning of the 8th, having detached in advance two battalions, who were afterwards to have marched upon Thiel, to co-operate in the attack of that place. On their arrival at Bueren, they found all our posts on the Lingen driven in, and the enemy in force near Bueren. As soon as more troops of general Dundas's corps came up, major-general lord Cathcart, with the 14th, 27th, and 28th regiments, and the British hulans, attacked the enemy, and drove them back, with loss, beyond Gelder Malsen.

Nothing can exceed the conduct of lord Cathcart and those regiments on this occasion, though I am sorry to inform your Royal Highness that they suffered considerably. I have as yet received no return of their loss, which I believe amounts to one hundred and sixty killed and wounded. It is with the greatest concern that I must add, that amongst the latter are lieutenant-colonels Buller of the 27th, and Alexander Hope of the 14th, whose wounds, I fear, are very dangerous.

From the very great extent of cantonments, the difficulty of assembling a sufficient corps, or other circumstances with which I am as yet unacquainted, the attack on the part of generals Abercromby and Hammerstein did not take place yesterday; but as in the event of its being carried into execution, the occupying of Bueren is of the utmost consequence, general David Dundas still remains there, and near it, with the greatest part of his corps, as does also major-general Wurmb, with three battalions and four squadrons of Hessians, from whence, if necessary, they will advance to co-operate with general Abercromby.

I have the honour to inclose a copy of general David Dundas's report of the affair at Gelder Malsen, together with a return of the killed and wounded on that occasion.

To His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Copy

*Copy of a Report sent by Major General David Dundas, dated
Bueren, January 6, 1795.*

Sir,

I HAVE hitherto been unable to acquaint you, that about two in the afternoon of the 4th, the enemy attacked our post at Meteren, about a mile in front, where half of the 33d regiment, with a picquet of 80 cavalry, and two curriple guns, were posted; their number and disposition to surround the post soon made it necessary to fall back on the other part of the regiment, which was supported with two howitzers. In this movement they were hard pressed by a large body of the enemy's hussars, that galloped along the road with great vivacity. The troops having beforehand been in an alert situation, the village of Geldermansen was soon covered by the 42d and 78th; and the 33d took its place in the line of defence, and the other troops were in reserve on the opposite dyke of the Lingen, the river being completely frozen, and passable every where. The enemy still persevering in their attack, advanced on the village both in front and in flank: but after a great deal of musquetry firing for above an hour, were every where repulsed by the steadiness of the troops, and retired upon Meterin, though woody and enclosed ground.

Every praise is due to the infantry that was engaged, and by the particular firm and cool behaviour of the advanced companies of the 78th, the progress of the enemy's cavalry was first checked.

I have the honour to enclose a list of the killed and wounded on this occasion,

And remain, Sir, &c.

(Signed)

DAVID DUNDAS.

Lieut. Gen. Harcourt.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Troops under
the Command of Major-General Dundas, at Geldermalsen, the
5th of January, 1795.*

Artillery. 11 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file, 8 horses, missing.

11th Light Dragoons. 1 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 6 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 1 horse, missing.

33d Foot. 1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 6 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, missing.

42d Foot. 1 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 7 rank and file, wounded.

78th Foot. 1 captain, 24 rank and file, wounded.

Total.

Total. 3 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 general officer, 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 54 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, 9 horses, missing.

Officers wounded.

Major-general Sir R. Lawrie.

33d Foot. Captain W. Elliot.

42d Foot. Lieutenant Colin Lamont.

78th Foot. Captain Duncan Munro.

N. B. All the officers and men in general are but slightly wounded.

GEO. DON, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Lieut. General Harcourt to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Head Quarters, Doorn, January, 10, 1795.

I LOSE no time in acquainting your Royal Highness, that the enemy this day, having crossed the Waal in considerable force, attacked our line at several points of it: one column passed at Pannerden, and was immediately repulsed: another passed near Ghent, and, after maintaining itself for a short time, was likewise checked; a third passed near Nimeguen, and, in conjunction with two or three columns who crossed between Thiel and Fodewaart, attacked the whole of our line on that side. They forced the Austrians to abandon Huesden, and retreat across the Leck, and obliged the Hanoverians, with general Coates's brigade, and some Austrians, to fall back upon Lent, which, upon their arrival, they found occupied by the enemy, and, in consequence, retreated across the Lingen, where they maintained their ground behind that river near Elst; which position they still occupied at the close of the day.

Lieutenant-general Abercromby, who was marching upon Echeld to dislodge the enemy from that post, upon their making these attacks upon his left and rear, immediately halted, and, finding both the Hanoverians and Austrians forced on the flanks and rear, retreated across the Leck, and now occupies the heights near Rhenen.

I have the honour to inclose the reports which I have received from generals David Dundas and lord Cathcart, of the affair of the 8th, together with the return of the killed and wounded.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that, in consequence of a direction from lieutenant-general Abercromby, and as a part of the general intended

intended forward movement indicated to me, I ordered the 27th and 14th regiments to march from Aulenberg early in the morning of the 8th, and endeavour to repossess Thiel, which was then in the hands of the enemy.

On the arrival of these two regiments at Bueren, lieutenant-colonel Buller found all our advanced posts fallen back, and the enemy in a considerable body marching on Bueren. He immediately took possession of the town and castle, and waited the arrival of the head of the troops under my command, who had repassed the Rhine, and were on their march to arrive at the rendezvous of Bueren. Our out-posts, which were on the road to Geldermalsen, were necessarily supported; and major-general lord Cathcart, with the 14th, 27th, and 28th regiments, after an attack of several hours, drove the enemy opposed to him (eight hundred infantry, two squadrons, and a piece of cannon) beyond the village of Geldermalsen, and there took the piece of cannon. For the particulars I beg leave to refer to lord Cathcart's report, to whose able conduct, and to the steadiness and gallantry of the troops, so conspicuous on this occasion, we are much indebted. Our loss has been considerable, a list of which I enclose.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

D. DUNDAS, M. G.

The Hon. Lieut. Gen. Harcourt,

&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Bueren, January 9, 1795.

ON receiving your commands to reconnoitre the enemy, by whom the picquets towards Geldermalsen had been driven in, and to replace a post opposite to that place, I took a detachment of thirty Hulans, with the light companies, and a detachment of the 27th regiment, and advanced on the dyke: the Hulans charged the advanced guard of the enemy, and pursued them to Buremalsen, where they killed some men, and from whence they also brought back prisoners, under cover of the infantry, which flanked the road. Finding that the enemy at that time near me did not amount to more than eight hundred men, with some hussars, and one piece of cannon, I determined immediately to dislodge him, and accordingly brought up the remainder of the 27th regiment, the 14th regiment, and two field pieces. The 14th regiment formed on the ice on the left of the dyke, and the 27th across the inclosures on the right, supported by the picquets, by the detachment of Hulans, and afterwards by a squadron of light dragoons.

The field pieces were on the dyke, and were with great gallantry and judgment protected from the enemy's tirailleurs by lieutenant Elrington of the 14th, who advanced before them with the grenadiers of

of that regiment. The troops marched in this order as expeditiously as possible, driving the enemy before them. By the time they arrived at Buremalfen the enemy had passed the river, and were collected at Eldermalfen, from whence they kept an incessant fire of musquetry and grape shot.

The British line advanced without any halt, and the 27th regiment, gradually changing its direction to the left, as it approached the mill, at once charged the village across the ice beyond the burned bridge, and seized the cannon, while the 14th regiment entered it on the right. The enemy retired with great precipitation, but soon returned in much greater numbers, and, notwithstanding the fire of the the field pieces from the opposite shore, made repeated attacks upon the village in which the regiments were posted. The steady countenance of the troops in the village, however, reduced these attacks to a distant firing. The gun taken, which was a very fine long brass eight-pounder, French, was sunk in the river by the ice breaking under it.

On the arrival of the 28th, that regiment immediately formed on each side of the windmill, with their field pieces, and the regiments in the village were ordered to repass the Lingen, and from behind the dyke: this movement was executed with the greatest regularity, and they passed through the interval of the 28th in good order, and without leaving a man, though followed to the end of the bridge by great numbers. The 28th could not be placed so as to cover this passage effectually, without being exposed to a very heavy fire, which they presented themselves to, and returned in the most soldier-like manner. Their fire, and that of their guns, again cleared the village, and about sun-set all firing ceased, and the brigade remained in the position until eleven o'clock, when I received your orders to march.

These regiments have all been distinguished for their gallant services, one of them on very recent occasions; but I imagine they never can have shewn more cheerfulness, more discipline, or better behaviour, than on this affair. I am sorry to add, our loss has been considerable. No officer slightly wounded quitted his post; but I join with every officer and soldier in lamenting the severe wounds which lieutenant-colonel Buller, and lieutenant-colonel Alexander Hope have received. I am particularly indebted to these officers, as well as to colonels Gillman and Paget, for the manner in which the directions given to them were executed; and I have to acknowledge the most active assistance given to me by my aid-de-camp, captain Kirkman, and the other officers attached to me.

I add a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, and have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, &c.

(Signed)

CATHCART, M. G.

To Major-general D. Dundas.

Return

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Troops under the command of Major-general Lord Cathcart on the 8th January, 1795.

Bueren, January 5th, 1795.

14th Foot. 6 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 20 rank and file wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

27th Foot. 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 3 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 16 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

28th Foot. 2 serjeants, 65 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Artillery. 6 rank and file wounded.

Corps of British Hulus. 1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded; 3 horses killed.

Picquet of the 3d Brigade. 1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file wounded.

Total. 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 11 rank and file, killed; 3 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 111 rank and file wounded; 7 rank and file missing. 3 horses killed.

GEO. DON, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Names and Rank of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

Lieutenant Connor, 27th regiment.

Lieutenant Norbury, ditto.

Ensign Kelly, ditto.

Wounded.

Lieutenant-colonel Buller, 27th reg. (since dead).

Lieutenant-colonel Gilman, ditto.

Lieutenant-colonel Hope, 14th ditto.

Brigadier major Wilson, 27th ditto.

Captain Perry, 14th ditto.

Lieutenant Raitt, 42d ditto.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Sunday, Jan. 18.

Horse Guards, January 18.

BY a letter from lieutenant-general Harcourt to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Head Quarters, Doorn, Jan. 13, which has been communicated by his Royal Highness to Mr. Secretary Dun-

das, it appears that a thaw had set in on the Sunday preceding ; and so late as Monday evening afforded reasonable grounds to hope, that in a few hours the passage of the Rhine would become sufficiently difficult to enable the army to maintain its position ; but that unfortunately the frost had again returned with great severity, and that preparations were making in consequence for putting the army in motion, with a view of crossing the Yffel.

The following is the Return of the Killed and Wounded of Major-general Coates's Brigade on the 10th instant.

Royal Artillery. 2 lieutenants wounded.

40th Foot. 2 rank and file wounded ; 1 missing.

59th Foot. 3 rank and file killed ; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 27 rank and file wounded ; 2 rank and file missing.

79th Foot. 1 serjeant wounded ; 8 rank and file missing.

Officers wounded.

59th Foot. Captain Vaughan.

Lieutenant Watts.

Ensign Jones.

Royal Artillery. 1 lieutenant Walker.

Lieutenant Legg.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Horse-Guards, January 19.

Dispatches, of which the following is an Extract and Copy, have been received from General Count Walmoden and Lieutenant-General Harcourt, by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and transmitted by his Royal Highness to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Extract of a Letter from General Walmoden to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Voorthuisen, January 16, 1795.

SINCE my last dispatch the enemy have made several movements, indicating a design of a general attack on our posts, rendered more easy by the unfortunate loss of Huefden.

On the 14th instant they attacked all the points of our line, from Arnheim to Amerongen. The most serious attempt appears to have been directed against Rhenen, on which the advanced posts had fallen back from the other side of the river.

These

These posts were, however, immediately recovered and preserved by the brave and spirited conduct of the British guards, and of Salm's infantry; of the former in particular I cannot express myself in terms of sufficient commendation: each of these corps had two officers slightly wounded.

The intentions of the enemy against our position between Cuylenberg and Rhenen being now manifest, the right wing of the army effected its retreat on the night of the 14th to Amersfort and its environs; the remainder of our position, including the Grep, is still occupied by general Hammerstein, who will remain there till to-morrow, or the day after if possible. This day we shall march to Appeldoren, where the army will rest one day, and on the following we shall cross the Yssel.

Sir,

Head Quarters, Voorthuisen, Jan. 16, 1795.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Royal Highness, that on the 14th the enemy attacked all our posts between the Leck and the Waal in force. They were, however, repulsed on every point, especially by the picquets opposite Rhenen, upon which they advanced in very superior numbers. The conduct of the guards and other corps, whose picquets were engaged, was as steady as it was spirited; and I am happy to add, their loss was trifling. Colonel Leslie and captain Wheatly were slightly wounded, and about twenty men wounded and missing; none killed. The posts of Eck and Mauric, in front of Amerongen, were afterwards drawn in, but without loss. The enemy likewise made a slight attack towards Arnheim, but without further effect than obliging the post of Elden to fall back nearer the river.

In consequence of the arrangements which were taken, the army began their march on the night of the 14th, and have continued it without the least interruption from the enemy.

We have succeeded in getting off the sick, all but about 300, whose cases will not admit of removal, and with whom I have left proper officers and attendants, with recommendatory letters to the French general, and a sufficient sum of money to supply their wants at present. The wounded officers have all been got off, and, I trust, a very small proportion of stores and ammunition will be left.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, &c.

WM. HARCOURT.

P. S. As the messenger goes through Holland, and I do not know how far he may do it with safety, in a public character, I have judged it necessary that he should take only such letters as he can put in his pocket, and have therefore deferred sending the army letters.

F 2

From

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Saturday, Feb. 14.

Horse Guards, February 14, 1795.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, dated Deventer, January 21, 1795, has been received from the Hon. Lieutenant-General Harcourt by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and communicated by his Royal Highness to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Royal Highness of the arrival of the army in their cantonments on the banks on the Yssel on the 18th inst. though not without some loss, as some of the traineurs, unable to support the fatigues of the march, and the extreme severity of the weather, were left behind, and have probably fallen into the hands of the enemy.

It is a matter of no small satisfaction to acquaint your Royal Highness, that we have not only saved all the ordnance, and most of the other stores deposited at Arnheim, but that we have burnt all the vessels containing forage and stores upon the Leck, and have destroyed most of the ammunition contained in fifteen ordnance vessels at Rotterdam.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Saturday, Feb. 28.

Horse Guards, Feb. 28, 1795.

A Dispatch, dated Rheine, February 11, 1795, of which the following is an Extract, has been received by his Royal Highness the Duke of York from Lieutenant-general Harcourt, and communicated by his Royal Highness to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

I HAD the honour to inform your Royal Highness, in a letter dated January 21, from Deventer, of the arrival of the troops in their cantonments before the Yssel. The frost having precluded all communication with England since that time, it has been out of my power to acquaint you of the movements which have since taken place; it is only within these two or three days that the thaw again offers a prospect of its being open.

In consequence of the arrangements made, in conjunction with, and in pursuance of General Walmoden's orders, to place the army in cantonments behind the Ems, we marched on the 27th of January from Deventer and the rest of the cantonments on the Yssel, leaving lieutenant-general Abercromby with the guards, and colonel Strutt's brigade, the advanced posts still remaining at Appeldorn, Low, &c.

to

to take the necessary steps for the removal of the sick, stores, and provisions, and for the destruction of whatever of the latter could not be conveyed. Lieutenant-general Abercromby was to march the next day, and I am happy to say, that by the exertions which were made, and principally by those of lieutenant colonel Brownrigg, which on this, as well as on all other occasions, have been of the most essential service, the number of sick left at Deventer, Zwell, and Zutphen, did not exceed six hundred, most of whose cases would not admit of a removal; major M'Murdo, with a captain, two subalterns, and the necessary medical attendants, was left in charge of them. The greatest part of the stores and provisions were removed or destroyed. The ammunition, which had been brought from Arnheim to Doesburg, has likewise, in great part, been got off, and is now at Bentheim.

The first column at and near Halten on the 27th, marched from thence to Delden on the 28th, and proceeded on the 29th to Oldenzaal. On the 30th they arrived at and near Bentheim. General Coote's brigade had marched some days sooner, and was then cantoned at Skuttrope, Rheine, and other places, near and behind the Ems.

General Abercromby's corps arrived at Oldenzaal on the 30th and 31st, and the advanced posts were withdrawn to this side of Deventer, and posted at Delden, Almela, and other villages on that front. I am sorry to add that the troops on their march suffered considerably, not only from the badness of the roads and the inclemency of the weather, but likewise from the difficulty of procuring cover for the men.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, March 10.

Horse-Guards, March 10.

A Dispatch, dated Osnabruck, February 28, 1795, of which the following is an Extract, has been received by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, from the Honourable Lieutenant-General Harcourt, and communicated by his Royal Highness to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

I LOSE no time in acquainting your Royal Highness, that on the 24th instant the enemy advanced in force upon the posts of Nienhuys and Velthuys, which were under the command of lieutenant-colonel Strutt, and occupied by the loyal emigrants and a detachment of Rohan and Bouille's corps. These troops, after the most gallant resistance, were forced, with the loss of about one hundred killed and wounded, to fall back upon Northorn, and the French occupied those two posts in some force. They also surprised a small picquet of Salm
and

and Hompesch hussars in Oldenfaul, which they occupied, but were repulsed, when advancing on this side of that place. Lieutenant-general Abercromby, who commands at Bentheim, &c. intended to attack and re-occupy the posts of Nienhuys and Velthuys. This measure was, however, rendered unnecessary, by the retreat of the French, who left all those posts on the 26th, directing their march towards Hardenberg, and lieutenant-colonel Strutt immediately re-occupied them.

The last reports we have received state, that the enemy are precipitately marching their troops from Hardenberg and Groeninguen towards Zwall, and that they have even evacuated Covoerden, taking with them the ammunition and part of the cannon from that place. It would be unjust in the extreme not to mention to your Royal Highness the particular gallantry and good conduct of the Loyal Emigrants; they have shewn it in every instance, and particularly in this last, in which, I am sorry to say, they have had four officers and above fifty men killed and wounded. Major M'Murdo, and the other officers left with the sick, have been sent back; and, I am happy to add, that from their reports, our sick meet with the best treatment possible from the French.

Horse Guards, March 10.

A Dispatch, dated Embden, March 1, 1795, of which the following is an Extract, has been received by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, from Major-General A. Gordon, and communicated by his Royal Highness to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

AN opportunity for England offering this moment, and of which lieutenant-general Harcourt cannot avail himself, I have the honour to report, for the information of your Royal Highness, that the fore-posts, under the command of major-general lord Cathcart, extending from fort Bourtange to Neicoe Shanks, were attacked and drove in, with some loss, on the morning of the 27th.

I am informed by his lordship, that he was retiring by his left with his whole force, consisting of major-general David Dundas's brigade of cavalry, the 6th brigade of infantry, with some detachments of foreign light troops, and intended recrossing the river Ems, at Rhude and Meppen.

I also understand, that the fore-posts of the left wing were drove in some days before, but I have not been able to learn any particulars.

ARMIES

ARMIES on the RHINE.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 23, 1795.

Horſe-Guards, May 23, 1795.

A Diſpatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from Lieutenant-General David Dundas, by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and tranſmitted by his Royal Highneſs to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Maſteſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Diepholtz, May 9, 1795.

WE have juſt heard that the Auſtrians have been ſucceſſful, though not without the loſs of fix or ſeven hundred men, in driving the French from the poſt of Mombach, near Mayence, and on the heights, before which place they will eſtabliſh part of their army.

S P A I N.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Feb. 17, 1795.

Madrid, January 28.

BY accounts publiſhed by this court of the proceedings of the enemy before Roſas, dated the 11th inſtant, it appears that the place ſtill held out, notwithstanding the evacuation of the ſmall fort de la Trinidad; that the operations of the enemy had been conſiderably ſlackened by ſome deep falls of ſnow, and the general inclemency of the weather; and that a ſpirited enterprize had been executed, by a ſmall body of Spaniſh volunteers, on the enemy's park of artillery, in which they ſucceeded in ſpiking 14 guns, having killed and made priſoners near 150 artillery men.

Accounts have alſo been received here, that on the 10th inſtant admiral Langara, in cruizing off the coaſt of Catalonia, fell in with and captured the French frigate l'Iphigenie, of 32 guns, which had ſailed from Toulon on the 4th inſtant, in company with la Veſtale. They had been ſeparated three days before in a ſtorm, in which it is ſuppoſed that La Veſtale was loſt.

WEST

WEST INDIES and AMERICA.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Jan. 31, 1795.

Madrid, Jan. 7.

THE mail arrived yesterday from America, brought the account of a conspiracy having been discovered at Mexico, towards the end of August last.

The plot, by which it was designed to murder the viceroy and his family, to take possession the royal and arch-episcopal palaces, the mint, inquisition, and other public buildings, and the principal private houses, and to set fire to and deliver over the city to the plunder of the populace, and discontented Indians of some neighbouring towns, was conducted by two Frenchmen, who had succeeded in seducing several Spanish inhabitants to their interest, and were to be assisted in the execution of their plan by a number of their countrymen, who, contrary to the general practice of this government, had been suffered to remain in Mexico after the commencement of the war.

Nearly about the same time a similar explosion was to have taken place at Santa Fe, the capital of the new kingdom of Grenada, in all its circumstances similar to the preceding, but it was likewise prevented by discovery, the very day before it was to happen.

Horse-Guards, February 14, 1795.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been received from General the Honourable Sir John Vaughan, K. B. by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Sir,

Martinico, December 18, 1794.

THE evacuation of fort Matilda, Guadaloupe, was an event to be expected: the position of the place is weak, the ground rising^d inland immediately from the Glacis. The work, which has been added at different times, is irregular, presents a narrow front to the strong ground to the eastward, and has been constructed with bad masonry.

Under these circumstances, lieutenant-general Prescott, with a small garrison, protracted the siege from the 14th of October to the 10th of December. Early in December the enemy's batteries were increased so as greatly to exceed the artillery of the garrison. Their
fire

fire on the 6th instant dismounted all our guns upon the cavalier, which is the highest and most commanding part of the fort; the curtain, from thence to the next bastion near the town, and the faces and flanks of that bastion in many places, threatened to fall into the ditch; the number of killed and wounded was proportioned to the effect made upon the work; and the place became no longer tenable.

On the night of the 10th instant, lieutenant-general Prescott having previously arranged the order and time of retreat with rear-admiral Thompson, the whole garrison was embarked without loss.

I have the honour to inclose to you the lieutenant-general's account of the siege and evacuation, by which you will be fully informed of all the attending circumstances.

Lieutenant-general Prescott reports, that it has been greatly owing to the ready assistance afforded to the garrison by vice-admiral Sir John Jervis, and since by rear-admiral Thompson, that he was enabled so long to resist the efforts of the enemy. He also gives the highest encomiums to captain Bowen, of his Majesty's ship the *Terpichore*, who superintended the embarkation, and by whose able disposition of the boats every thing was managed with the most perfect order and regularity; unfortunately he was severely wounded, but we hope not in such a manner as to endanger his life.

Of the conduct of all the officers and men, the lieutenant-general makes a most favourable report, expressive of his entire satisfaction of their behaviour during the whole of the siege.

I beg to express to you my approbation of the conduct of lieutenant-general Prescott in the defence of fort Matilda: it has been judicious in a high degree; and throughout the whole transaction he has shewn the greatest judgment and resolution.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN VAUGHAN.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

On board his Majesty's Ship Vanguard, at Sea, Dec. 11, 1794.

Sir,

THE evacuation of fort Matilda in Guadaloupe, the defence of which devolved upon me, having unavoidably taken place, I find it necessary to give you a particular account thereof.

To enter into a minute detail of the siege, which commenced on the 14th of October, and terminated by evacuating it on the 10th of December, would not only too much occupy your time, but might be deemed equally unnecessary. It may be sufficient to remark, that, on entering the fort, I found it totally out of repair, the materials composing the wall-work thereof being of the worst kind, and having apparently but little lime to cement them properly. By the middle of last month the works were very much injured by the daily and frequent heavy fire of the enemy, and almost all the carriages of our guns rendered useless. These were, in general, in a very decayed state,

but even the new ones for the brass mortars, that were made during the siege, gave way, from the almost incessant fire we kept up; so that, upon the whole, what from the nature of our defences, and the small number of our garrison, we were in a very unfit situation to resist the very vigorous exertions of our enemy, who began to prepare additional forces about the 20th of last month, but who, from a number of causes, and especially from heavy and continued rains, could not open their new batteries until the sixth of this month. On that day they began to fire from twenty-three pieces of cannon, four of which were thirty-six pounders, and the rest twenty-four, and from eight mortars, two of thirteen inch and two of ten. The fire was very heavy, and continued all day and night, and by it all the guns on the gallion bastion were dismounted, and the bastion itself a heap of ruins. Every day after this grew worse until the 9th; on the evening of which day I went into the ditch, accompanied by the engineer, when we were both but too well convinced of the tottering state of the works from the gallion along the curtain, and indeed the whole, from the east to the north east. I could not hesitate a moment about the necessity of evacuating the fort. I therefore sent off immediately my first aid-de-camp, captain Thomas, to rear-admiral Thompson, who commanded the detachment of the squadron left for our protection, to acquaint him with the necessity there was of evacuating the fort the next evening, and to request that he would have boats ready to take off the garrison by seven o'clock. I kept this my design a profound secret until half past six o'clock of the evening of the 10th, when I arranged the march of the garrison.

One company of the 21st regiment occupied the ramparts, whilst the light infantry of that regiment were posted on the right flank on the beach which led to the town, and the third remaining company of that regiment, under the command of captain Mackay, a most confidential officer, was posted along the gallion river to cover our left. The fifteenth took post along the circular battery towards the sea, and to the barrier near the town, which was quite open to the enemy, and which position was necessary to protect the sally port we marched through to reach the shore. The enemy from the water-side near the town, fired some small arms soon after our men began to embark, but were checked by the light company of the 21st regiment, under the command of lieutenant Patterson, a steady gallant officer, as well as by a boat from the *Terpsichore* frigate, into which captain Bowen, who inspected and regulated the embarkation, had, as unexpectedly as judiciously, put a gun, and by the fire of which I imagine the enemy were very much surprised; at the same time all possible aid was given from the ramparts by such guns as bore on the town, and on that particular spot where the enemy fired from. The embarkation continued with little or no interruption, and was happily compleated about ten o'clock at night, without its being discovered by the enemy, who continued firing as usual on the fort till two or three o'clock in the morning of the 11th, as we could plainly perceive from the ships.

ships. My satisfaction was great at having thus preserved my brave garrison to their king and country, and was embittered only by finding that captain Bowen, of the *Terpsichore*, was badly wounded in the face by a musquet ball, when bringing off the last of the men. A most active, intelligent, and brave officer, to whom I am under the highest obligations, for his constant and unremitted exertions to serve the garrison during the whole progress of the siege.

I cannot help acknowledging the great obligations I lie under to Sir John Jervis for the many and essential services which he rendered me and my garrison while he continued in the command, and which were always offered with the utmost alacrity, and performed with equal diligence. My best thanks are also due to rear-admiral Thompson, acting under the orders of vice-admiral Caldwell, and in short to all the officers of his Majesty's navy who assisted in the protection of the fort, and who conducted the evacuation in the most masterly manner, as has been evinced by its promptitude and success.

During the whole progress of this long and painful siege, the officers and men under my command conducted themselves in such a manner as to deserve my warmest praise, bearing their hardships with the utmost patience and fortitude, and performing their duty with the utmost alacrity. The conduct of the whole garrison was such as to entitle them to my best thanks, and I cannot particularize the behaviour of any one officer without doing an injury to the rest. Capt. Thomas, of the 28th regiment, and capt. Beckwith of the 56th, my aides-de-camp, distinguished themselves by their zeal and activity, and were truly aiding through this long service. I cannot, however, omit mentioning Mr. Grant, collector of Basseterre, Guadaloupe, who commanded a few volunteers, and whose conduct during the whole siege was such as did him the highest honour.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

ROB. PRESCOTT.

His Ex. Sir John Vaughan.

Return of killed and wounded in the Garrison of Fort Matilda, from the 14th of October to the 10th of December, 1794.

Detachment of Royal Artillery, 3 killed, 25 wounded. Detachment of 15th regiment, 2 wounded. Three companies of 21st ditto, 3 wounded.

Part of 35th ditto, 2 killed, 1 wounded. Detachment of 39th ditto, 2 killed, 1 wounded. Detachment of the 56th ditto, 8 wounded. Two Companies of 60th ditto, 4th battalion, 1 killed, 1 wounded. Marines, 1 killed, 2 wounded. Seamen, 2 killed, 16 wounded. Black Corps, 1 killed, 3 wounded. Negroes, 4 killed, 6 wounded.

Total. 16 killed, 78 wounded.

Officers wounded.

Captain Walker, of the 60th regiment. Midshipman Lemage, of the Bellona. Midshipman Anguin, of the Theseus. Mr. Johnston, volunteer, of the Vanguard.

(Signed)

ROB. PRESCOTT, Lieut. Gen.

State of the Garrison of Fort Matilda, as embarked on the 10th of December, 1794.

Total. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 9 captains, 11 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 2 aides de camp, 1 fort major, 3 surgeons, 2 mates, 1 assistant commissary, 45 serjeants, 6 drummers or fifers, 481 rank and file, and 45 ditto sick.

N. B. Captain Grant, adjutant Warner, and three volunteers, not included in the above, also two serjeants, and four corporals of the 56th regiment, additional gunners not included.

(Signed)

ROB. PRESCOTT, Lieut. Gen.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-admiral Caldwell, to Mr. Stephens, dated off Martinique, January 3, 1795.

I HAVE the honour to inclose you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of rear-admiral Thompson's and lieutenant-general Prescott's letters, giving an account of the evacuation of Fort Matilda, Guadaloupe, which was happily effected with infinitely less loss than could have been expected, by the able and judicious arrangement made by the lieutenant-general and rear-admiral; executed by captain Bowen of the Terpsichore, with uncommon judgment; too much praise cannot be given him, meriting every thing that can be said of a gallant, active, diligent good officer.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Thompson, to Vice-Admiral Caldwell, dated on board the Vanguard, off Gaudaloupe, December 11, 1794.

Sir,

YESTERDAY morning captain Bowen of his Majesty's ship Terpsichore, accompanied by captain Thomas, aid-de-camp to lieutenant general Prescott, brought me a letter from the general, saying, that he had held out at Fort Matilda as long as possible; (indeed from the ships, we could perceive that the walls of the fort were much shattered, and many of the guns dismounted), and requested that I would make an arrangement for taking off the troops, who would be ready at the water-side by seven o'clock that evening. On my mentioning to captain Bowen, that it would be necessary an officer of rank should conduct

duct the embarkation, he, in a very handsome manner, offered to undertake the service, provided I thought him equal to it. Knowing his abilities, I accepted his offer with pleasure, and he performed it very much to my satisfaction, bringing the whole garrison off without any loss on their part; unfortunately, in rowing along shore to enquire after an out-picket (which there was some doubt about, but which had been called in, and was embarked), captain Bowen received a bad wound in the face. A mate and one man were killed in the Alarm's launch, in consequence of her being thrown on the beach by the surf. This was all the loss we sustained, although the enemy kept up a smart fire of musquetry, and from some of their batteries. Two men from the 60th deserted, on being ordered to the water-side, who, it is thought, gave the enemy information of our intentions. Considering the short notice, every thing succeeded beyond my expectations, and I felt myself much obliged to all concerned, officers and men; but captain Bowen I beg leave particularly to recommend on the present occasion, and for his exertions during the whole siege, of which I have no doubt but lieutenant-general Prescott can bear ample testimony.

We are now employed arranging the troops, in order to send them for the protection of the different islands. When that is finished, I shall make the best of my way to join you at Martinique.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. THOMPSON.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Prescott to Vice-Admiral Caldwell, dated on board the Vanguard, at Sea, December 11, 1794.

Sir,

I CANNOT suffer the evacuation of Fort Matilda, in Guadaloupe, to pass over (the defence of which was committed to me) without acquainting you with the very gallant and truly meritorious conduct of captain Bowen, of the Terpsichore. This ship was by Sir John Jervis, particularly allotted to the protection of the fort by sea, and performed that duty, from the commencement of the siege thereof on the 14th of October, to the day of its evacuation, in a manner that beggars all description, to the 10th inst. at night. The conduct of captain Bowen in performing this duty, was above all praise; his vigilance was unremitted in covering the various supplies of men, ammunition, provisions, &c. which we had need of during a siege of two months, and received, without loss, from his attention and zeal. He required but to be made acquainted with our wants, to administer all in his power to our relief; and his conduct, on this trying occasion, has made such impression on my mind in his favour, as time cannot obliterate; and I am persuaded that the whole garrison entertain the same sense of his services that I do.

I trust

I trust that the wound which he has received in taking off the last of the garrison in his own boat, will not prove mortal, as thereby the king would lose a most gallant and truly deserving officer.

I had no acquaintance with captain Bowen, until the commencement of this siege, and, therefore, I trust that my thus taking the liberty of addressing you respecting him, can be ascribed to no other motive than the true one, an anxious desire to pay that tribute of applause which is so justly due to merit such as his.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT PRESCOTT.

Horse-Guards, February 28, 1795.

A Letter from Major-General Sir Adam Williamson, K. B. dated Jamaica, the 20th of December 1794, of which the following is an Extract, has been received by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a letter to brigadier-general Horneck, from captain Grant of the 13th regiment, who commanded at Bizzeton in St. Domingo, when attacked by three columns of the brigands, of at least 2,000 men. The garrison consisted of not more than 120 men. Captain Grant and his two lieutenants, lieutenant Clunes of the royals, and lieutenant Hamilton of the 22d regiment, merit every attention that can be shewn them. They were all three severely wounded early in the attack; but tied up their wounds, and continued to defend the post. It has been a very gallant defence, and does them great honour.

Captain McKiver, of the brig Mary, has been of infinite service. I had stationed armed vessels off Bizzeton and Tiberoon, and they have contributed essentially to the preservation of these posts.

Sir,

Bizzeton, December 5, 1794.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that between the hours of four and five this morning, immediately as the moon set, the two posts at this place were attacked by three columns almost at the same moment, commencing by an attempt on the Redan, which was followed by others from the old mill-house, and on the work constructed on the opposite hill.

The enemy advanced perfectly silent, and in such secrecy that they were close under the works before they were discovered; but having had the garrison under arms for some hours, as is customary, and the militia being in readiness on their posts, the enemy met with an instant check.

After an ineffectual attack of about three quarters of an hour, and day-light breaking fast upon them, they retreated, carrying with them

them all their wounded, and (as is supposed) many of their dead, as 37 bodies only were found.

I should not do justice to his Majesty's troops, both officers and men, under my command, if I did not acquaint you, Sir, with what cool and determined spirit they conducted themselves on this occasion: to the former, lieutenants Hamilton and Clunes, I am particularly indebted for their exertions, though I am sorry to say they were both severely wounded.

I must also thank captain M'Kiver, of the brig Mary, for the constant and steady fire he kept up during the whole of the action.

I have the honour to transmit an account of killed and wounded, and am, &c.

Brig. Gen. Horneck.

J. GRANT.

*Return of Killed and Wounded at Fort Bizzeton, December
5, 1794.*

Flank corps. 1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file wounded.
1st Royals. 1 lieutenant wounded.
23d Regiment. 1 serjeant killed; 1 rank and file wounded.
41st Ditto. 1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.
Militia. 2 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.
Total. 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file wounded.

Names of Officers wounded.

Flank corps. Captain Grant, of the 13th Grenadiers.
Ditto. Lieutenant Hamilton, of the 22 light infantry.
1st Battalion of royals. Lieutenant Clunes.

Horse Guards, March 21.

A Letter from Major-General Sir Adam Williamson, K. B. dated Jamaica, January 12, of which the following is an Extract, has been received by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

I AM concerned to have to report to you the capture of Tiburoon. I inclose a copy of lieutenant Bradford's letter, who commanded. I have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the garrison: their situation was such that they could not possibly do more.

M. Du Plessis, the lieutenant-colonel, and two other officers of the fourth legion, were killed.—

M. Du Plessis is a very great loss to the service.

Lieutenant Baskerville, of the 13th regiment, who had been badly wounded in a former attack, was the only British officer who lost his life on this occasion.

Sir,

Sir,

Cape Donna Maria, December 30.

AS in cases of this nature, matters are very likely to be misrepresented, I take this opportunity (thinking it my duty) to inform you of the real state of the garrison of Tiburoon before its evacuation.

We, to the amount of 450 men, counting the army of Jean Kina, were attacked on the 25th, at day-light, by the enemy, from Aux Cayes, with three armed vessels. Their attention, at first, was chiefly taken up by the King Grey, who defended the harbour with much spirit; but their artillery being landed, and brought to bear from an eminence, to the amount of 1 eighteen-pounder, 1 nine, 2 pieces of four, and one of two, after eight and forty hours of heavy cannonading, attended with a 50lb. shell from an eight inch mortar, about every ten minutes, night and day, at length pierced the King Grey so frequently, that she lowered so many feet in the water as to render her battery useless, and a red-hot shot taking the magazine, she blew up.

They then turned their fire on our lower battery, and very soon dismounted 2 eighteen-pounders, the other being burst.

Finding it silenced, they then attacked the great fort, more vigorously than the former days, bringing all their cannon to bear on it, with heavy musketry. They killed and wounded upwards of an hundred men, every shell latterly falling inside the fort, all our cannoniers being disabled.

A shell falling in the ditch where we had placed some of Jean Kina's corps, they forced the draw-bridge, and flew towards Jeremie road. We then rallied, and forming a rear and advanced guard, putting our wounded in the centre, retreated in as much order as the case admitted of; and forcing an ambuscade of the enemy at Irois, are now endeavouring to put ourselves under the command of lieutenant-colonel Handfield, at Jeremie.

We evacuated the fort the 29th, about two o'clock in the afternoon. I beg leave to recommend to your attention the conduct of Mons. de Sâvre, major de place, which really proves the justice of the general opinion of his zeal and bravery; also that of Mons. d'Anglade, of the legion of the south, and Mons. De Breuil, commanding the gunners.

The conduct of the troops in general was perfectly what you would have wished, and that of Jean Kina's army, until panic struck by the shells, was admirable.

The number of the enemy was supposed to be about 3000, 800 of which were troops of the line, including artillery.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

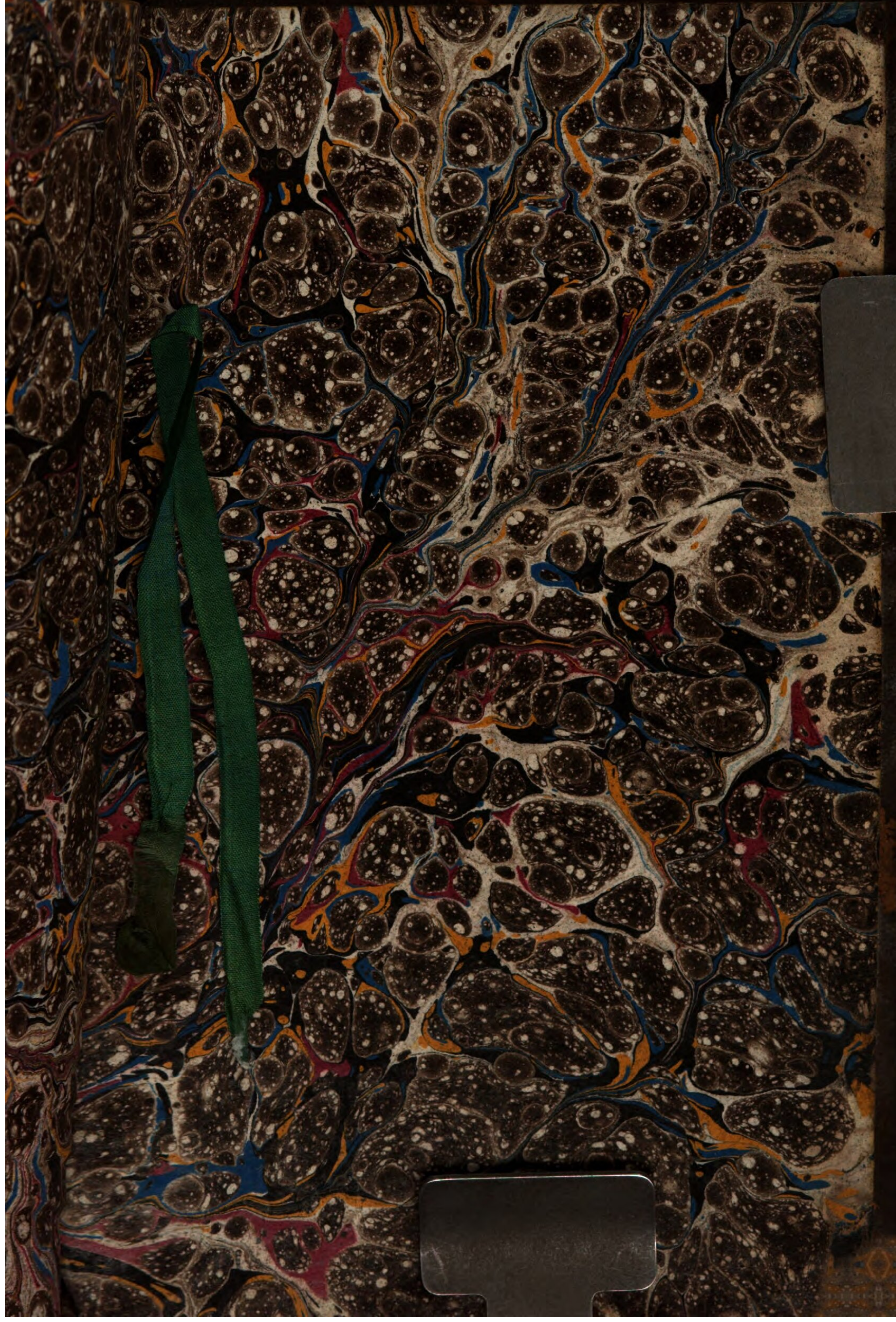
GEORGE BRADFORD, lieutenant 23d regiment.

To his Excellency Major-General Williamson.

F I N I S.







A Collection Of State Papers, Relative To The War against France now
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